



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



GENERAL LIBRARY
OF
University of Michigan

Presented by

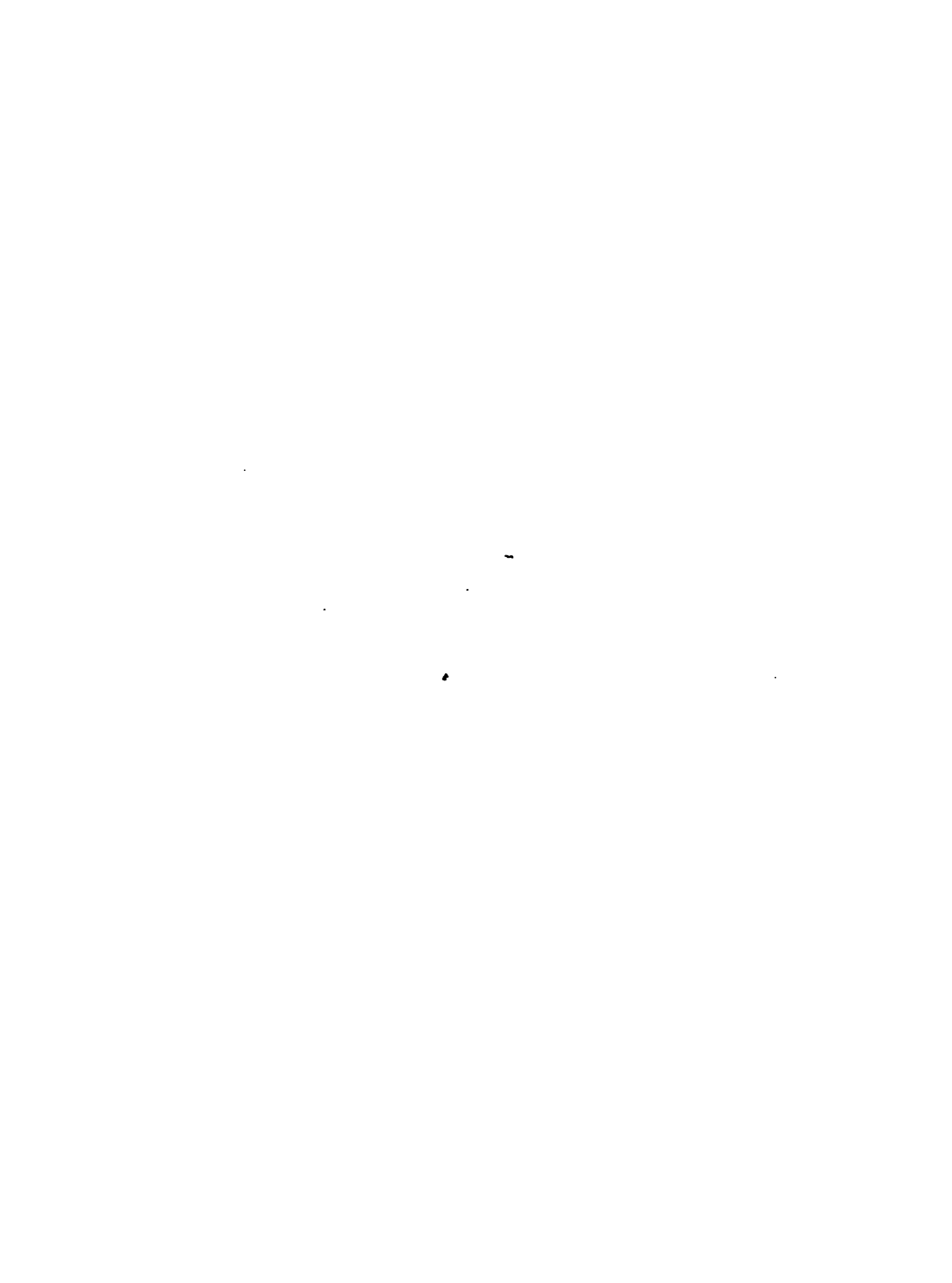
John Simice

10.25.02

1900

1

2





JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

—*Twenty-Fifth Session*

OF THE

National Grange

OF THE

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

1891.



HONORARY MEMBERS.

Wm. Sims, Kan.	Mrs. Maye J. Whitehead, N. J.
Mrs. H. A. Sims, Kan.	Mrs. H. H. Woodman, Mich.
Mrs. Eva S. McDowell, N. Y.	

MEMBERS.

Hiram Hawkins, Ala.	O. E. Hall, Neb.
Mrs. L. A. Hawkins, Ala.	Mrs. E. M. Hall, Neb.
E. W. Davis, Cal.	Charles McDaniel, N. H.
Mrs. M. L. Davis, Cal.	Mrs. A. M. McDaniel, N. H.
Levi Booth, Col.	John Statesir, N. J.
Mrs. M. A. Booth, Col.	W. C. Gifford, N. Y.
Geo. A. Bowen, Conn.	Mrs. Eliza O. Gifford, N. Y.
Mrs. C. E. Bowen, Conn.	W. B. Williams, N. C.
John C. Higgins, Del.	S. H. Ellis, Ohio.
J. M. Thompson, Ill.	Mrs. R. J. Ellis, Ohio.
Mrs. M. J. Thompson, Ill.	H. E. Hayes, Oregon.
Milton Trusler, Ind.	Leonard Rhone, Pa.
Mrs. Isabel Trusler, Ind.	Mrs. M. S. Rhone, Pa.
J. E. Blackford, Iowa.	A. M. Belcher, R. I.
A. P. Rearoon, Kan.	Mrs. M. J. Belcher, R. I.
J. D. Clardy, Ky.	W. H. Nelson, Tenn.
Mrs. A. F. Clardy, Ky.	J. B. Long, Texas.
M. B. Hunt, Me.	Alpha Messer, Vt.
Mrs. Patience Hunt, Me.	Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer, Vt.
Norman B. Douglas, Mass.	X. X. Charters, Va.
Mrs. Laura C. Douglas, Mass.	Mrs. E. W. Charters, Va.
Thomas Mars, Mich.	D. L. Russell, Wash.
Mrs. Maggie A. Mars, Mich.	Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, Wash.
S. L. Wilson, Miss.	C. H. Knott, W. Va.
Mrs. E. P. Wilson, Miss.	Mrs. S. G. Knott, W. Va.
Ava E. Page, Mo.	S. C. Carr, Wis.
Mrs. Mary E. Page, Mo.	Mrs. I. B. Carr, Wis.

On motion of Bro. E. W. Davis, it was ordered that the Sixth Degree be conferred in full form at this evening's session.

On motion of Bro. H. Hawkins, the Secretary was directed to notify the Ohio State Grange, now in session at Springfield, O.,

that the National Grange will confer the Sixth Degree this evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Worthy Master declared the National Grange closed in the Sixth Degree and opened in the Fourth Degree, when many Fourth Degree members were admitted.

Bro. Milton Trusler offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Order of Business of the last Session of the National Grange, be adopted as the Order of this Twenty-Fifth Annual Session, until a new Order is adopted by this body.

Bro. X. X. Chartters moved that a Committee on Credentials be appointed. Adopted.

The Worthy Master appointed as the Committee on Credentials, Brothers D. L. Russell, Ava E. Page, N. B. Douglas and Sisters C. E. Bowen and Ida B. Carr.

Bro. D. L. Russell presented the following report for the Committee on Credentials, which was read and adopted :

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to submit the following report :

We find the following States clear upon the books of the Treasurer, and entitled to representation in this Twenty-fifth Annual Session of the National Grange, and the following members are present and entitled to seats :

Alabama.....	Hiram Hawkins.
	Mrs. L. A. Hawkins.
California.....	E. W. Davis.
	Mrs. M. L. Davis.
Connecticut.....	Geo. A. Bowen.
	Mrs. C. E. Bowen.
Colorado.....	Levi Booth.
	Mrs. M. A. Booth.
Delaware.....	John C. Higgins.
Illinois.....	J. M. Thompson.
	Mrs. M. J. Thompson.
Indiana.....	Milton Trusler.
	Mrs. Isabel Trusler.
Iowa.....	J. E. Blackford.
Kansas.....	A. P. Reardon.
Kentucky.....	J. D. Clardy.
	Mrs. A. F. Clardy.

Maine.....	M. B. Hunt.
	Mrs. Patience Hunt.
Maryland.....	
Massachusetts.....	Norman B. Douglas.
	Mrs. Laura C. Douglas.
Michigan.....	Thomas Mars.
	Mrs. Maggie Mars.
Mississippi.....	S. L. Wilson.
	Mrs. E. P. Wilson.
Missouri.....	Ava E. Page.
	Mrs. Mary E. Page.
Nebraska.....	O. E. Hall.
	Mrs. E. M. Hall.
New Hampshire.....	Chas. McDaniel.
	Mrs. A. M. McDaniel.
New Jersey.....	John Statesir.
New York.....	W. C. Gifford.
	Mrs. Eliza C. Gifford.
North Carolina.....	W. R. Williams.
Ohio.....	S. H. Ellis.
	Mrs. R. J. Ellis.
Oregon.....	H. E. Hayes.
Pennsylvania.....	Leonard Rhone.
	Mrs. M. S. Rhone.
Rhode Island.....	A. M. Belcher.
	Mrs. M. J. Belcher.
Tennessee.....	W. H. Nelson.
Texas.....	John B. Long.
Vermont.....	Alpha Messer.
	Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer.
Virginia.....	X. X. Charters,
	Mrs. E. W. Charters.
Washington.....	D. L. Russell.
	Mrs. Elizabeth Russell.
West Virginia.....	C. H. Knott.
	Mrs. S. G. Knott.
Wisconsin.....	S. C. Carr.
	Mrs. I. B. Carr.

D. L. RUSSELL, *Chairman*.

Bro. X. X. Charters offered the following, which was approved:

Resolved, That Mrs. Stewart, of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, be invited to meet with this body immediately upon re-assembling, this afternoon.

On motion of Bro. E. W. Davis, a recess was taken at 12 40 P. M., until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Recess having expired, the Grange re-assembled at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Fourth Degree, the Worthy Master in the Chair.

Bro. A. Messer offered the following, and it was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the National Grange invite the Officers and Members of the State Grange of Ohio to unite with the National Grange in conferring the Sixth Degree this evening.

At 2.50 P. M. the Worthy Master declared a recess, and Mrs. Stewart, known throughout the land as "Mother" Stewart, was escorted to the rostrum and introduced to the Grange, by the Master, when she made an interesting address on the aims and work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Sister Eliza C. Gifford of New York, responded to the cheerful and impressive sentiments of "Mother Stewart," in a very happy effort.

After music by the ladies of the Grange, the Gates were closed, and the Worthy Master, J. H. Brigham, read the following, his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Officers and Members of the National Grange of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry :

For twenty-five years the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry has been steadfastly laboring for the material, social, political, intellectual and moral advancement of the American farmer. And as we are about to enter upon the second quarter of the century of our existence as an Order, I desire to congratulate our entire membership upon the success which has attended our labor.

Every important public measure which our Order has championed, has either been incorporated into the law of the land, or has reached a stage of advancement which fully warrants the hope and expectation that a successful realization of our desires is near at hand. Some of the reforms demanded, seemed impossible of attainment by the "doubling Thomases" of the Order, and were derided and scoffed at by those who had not then

learned to know and fear the power of the patient, plodding, but persistent farmer.

The first encounter was with the mightiest corporate power of the land, grown arrogant and defiant by years of unchecked and unpunished disregard of the rights of the people. This power has been forced to recognize the fact, that, the "creature is not greater than the Creator." That the PEOPLE RULE, and although abuses still exist, it is well understood by all, that the strong hand of the Nation can and will interfere to correct these abuses and protect the rights of the weakest and humblest of her citizens. This battle was inaugurated and fought to a successful issue by our organization. The elevation of the Department of Agriculture, demanded first and last by the Grange, was considered by many persons as unworthy of serious discussion, and attempts were made to laugh the project out of existence. Some farmers foolishly joined the ranks of the scoffers, and prominent agricultural journals published long editorials in opposition. The influence of the head of the Department was also thrown into the scale against us, but, undaunted by these seemingly insurmountable obstacles, utterly indifferent to the ridicule of would-be wits, the work was pushed on until victory perched upon the banner of the Order.

And now in the clear light of the present, and in view of the important work accomplished by the Department, clothed as it is with increased dignity and power, even those who came to scoff and laugh "remain to pray" for pardon, and acknowledge their error.

Our victorious hosts can well afford the boon of forgiveness, as we press on to other fields, which must be our battle ground, until new victories come to cheer our hearts and bless our land.

MATERIAL ADVANCEMENT.

The Grange has in many ways advanced the material interests of farmers. Co-operative efforts have greatly reduced the prices of farm implements and household supplies.

Every Experiment Station established will advance the material welfare of the farmer. National control of railways, elevation of the Department of Agriculture—all secured largely through the influence of the Grange, tend to the material welfare of the farmer. Also the discussion and practical labors of the Subordinate and County Granges, all tend to improved and more profitable methods of Agriculture.

SOCIAL, INTELLECTUAL AND POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT.

No influence has done more to advance the social culture and enjoyment of the farmer than the Grange. Its educational in-

fluence cannot be estimated, but constant intellectual advancement attends all our efforts. The moral growth and influence of the farming community is now being felt in many ways, and soon the forces of evil will learn to dread the power of a drilled and disciplined army which cannot be bullied nor bought. Substantial political reforms have already resulted from our labor, but still more important results may be expected in the near future.

The heaven is working, and quietly and surely public sentiment in the rural communities is being moulded and directed into channels that will overturn and destroy some of the evil forces which now control political results. The Grange will champion no class legislation, no class political party, but will boldly sustain the rights of every citizen to the untrammelled use of the ballot, for the protection of the home and dearest rights of every citizen.

The Grange will urge farmers to use the ballot in caucus, convention, and at the polls, so as to secure not only an honest, but a wise and economical administration of public affairs. Men and parties are nothing to intelligent, progressive farmers unless they are representative of good government. Slavish submission to political bossism is soon to be remembered only with disgust by the Grand Army of farmers who have been mustered into the ranks of the Grange, and who have been inspired by its patriotic teachings.

ORGANIZATION AMONG FARMERS A NECESSITY.

We believe an organization of farmers an absolute necessity in this country. We also believe in leaders who are thoroughly identified with agricultural interests. None others are wanted. We look with pleasure upon the awakening among the farmers which indicates a realization of this necessity, and, although we do not agree with some of those who advocate what we believe to be impracticable measures, yet we sympathize fully with the vast army of toilers, who seek to secure for themselves, and families, a fair share of the profits of their own skill, capital and labor. When the agitation now going on, has brought all of the scum to the surface to be brushed aside, as it will be, the determination among farmers to have what is their's by right, will still remain, and that organization, which stands steadfastly for principles which are eternal, will be found riding serenely in smooth waters, when organizations committed to impracticable propositions, and unwise methods in forcing their theories upon the public, will have disappeared beneath the waves of popular displeasure.

MATTERS OF GRANGE LAW AND USAGE.

Upon matters and questions pertaining alone to our Order, its laws, constitution and usages, the decision of the National Grange is final. And those who do not wish to be thus governed, can honorably sever their connection with the Order.

POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM OF MEMBERS.

We should not lose sight of the cardinal principles of our Order, viz : The absolute political and religious freedom of the individual. No official, not even our National body, can place restrictions upon this freedom. Officials may give expression to individual views. A majority of the members of the National Grange may indorse certain propositions involving questions of political economy affecting the material interests of citizens—such as tariff or finance—but in no case, is a member of our Order bound by such action, or expression of opinion, unless his own judgment shall approve.

The membership of the Grange can be committed to no party, to no individual, to no religious creed, to no political theory, or policy, by any act of any official, or by any resolution adopted by Subordinate, State or National Grange. Any other position upon these propositions, means disintegration and death.

Let other organizations attempt to control the political action or opinion of their members if they will, but let the Grange stand by the principle of absolute freedom on all religious or political questions.

This need not hinder discussion nor expression of opinion by members acting individually or collectively. All measures which are of especial interest to farmers should be viewed from all points. Give the people the benefit of every phase of opinion and then they can draw intelligent conclusions.

I have thought best to refer to this subject for the reason that correspondence received by me and publications in the press seem to indicate a doubt in the minds of some, and erroneous opinions in the minds of others. Absolute freedom of opinion, upon all public questions, is a right, not restricted but rather guaranteed and protected by the fundamental law of our Order.

THE TARIFF.

The subject of tariff is much discussed. There is an honest difference of opinion upon this subject, but the free and full discussion, the investigation now being conducted—particularly that of the Senate Committee composed of able men, representing the different policies advocated, will doubtless soon practically settle the policy to be pursued by our Government for a term of

years. Almost any policy is better for the people than doubt and uncertainty.

A close observation of the practical workings of any policy will give more light than the most eloquent discourse in advocacy of theories.

MONEY.

Another very important public question now under discussion by the people, is that of money. No one is more interested in the supply, and quality, of money than the farmer. Upon the question of money there is, as upon the subject of tariff, a radical difference of opinion among our membership, and anything I may say upon the subject will not bind this body, or any member of the Order. Nor shall I be bound, if in the future I conclude that I am mistaken.

I believe we should have a sufficient supply of money for the transaction of business. I do not believe that either a contracted or redundant condition of the circulating medium is conducive to prosperity. I believe that the increase of money should correspond to the increase in population, and the uses to which money is applied.

I believe also that any sudden inflation would result disastrously to the common people. The money of a country should fluctuate in value as little as possible, and if more than one kind of material is used as money—which I certainly think is desirable—the difference in value thereof should not be so great as to cause one kind of money to be preferred to the other.

It has been demonstrated in several instances that with restricted coinage of one of the metals, both can be kept in circulation, although values differ. Whether this can be done with free coinage of both metals is a matter of dispute.

I think our members should be encouraged to investigate the subject thoroughly, and not take it for granted that any theory advocated or endorsed by the political party with which they are associated is of necessity sound. The people should incorporate their own ideas and wishes into party platforms, rather than allow party platforms to mould their opinions.

The money of a country has important functions to perform, and we cannot afford to make any mistake in legislation in regard to it. If we can determine what gives value to the dollar, and what affects its value—causes it to appreciate or depreciate—we shall find the money problem much simplified. The theory that the value of a dollar—except for debt paying purposes—can be fixed absolutely by the fiat of the government, is not generally accepted; although there are those who so believe.

Thorough investigation will throw light upon these matters,

which in recent years have not received the attention from our citizens, which their importance demands.

THE SUB TREASURY PROPOSITION.

There are other propositions under discussion for the relief of the farmer, and it is a duty which we should not shirk, to give them careful consideration. One of these is the so-called Sub-treasury, or warehouse plan, championed by a powerful organization.

The provisions of the proposed law are familiar to all who take an interest in such matters, and I need not give them. The advocates of the measure claim that it would enable farmers to hold their crops until they could realize better prices than those usually paid. The large issue of fiat paper money provided for, is to prevent a stringency in the money market just when crops are ready to move.

The objections offered to it are numerous. No provision is made for farmers who do not grow cotton, cereals or tobacco. Farmers who grow other products see no reason for this discrimination against them. It is also class legislation to which the Grange is opposed. It would muster into the public service a vast army of employees, and extend the paternal feature of the government in a manner heretofore unknown. The issue of thousands of millions of money and the withdrawal of the same all within twelve months' time, would unsettle business, and be productive of great financial disturbance.

The Grange has never endorsed the measure, and in the interest of farmers may feel compelled to antagonize it; as every impracticable proposition pushed upon the public attention by farmer's organizations works injury to our interests, and the sooner they are disposed of, the better for all concerned.

THE LAND-LOAN PROPOSITION.

Another proposition is the Land Loan, 2 per cent. proposition. The advocates of which see in the plan proposed, great relief to the debtor class, a reduction of interest (now certainly too high), and an increase in the amount of money in circulation. In opposition it is said that this is also class legislation—that the government should not be turned into a loan agency, that the government has no money to loan, except what is raised by taxation. That to provide for a large issue of paper money would endanger the credit of the government, and depreciate money now at par with gold. That great abuses and losses would occur in carrying out details. That instead of inducing debtors to pay their debts, the low rate of interest would lead them to keep it and borrow more. That those now free from debt would be

apted to mortgage their lands in order to obtain some of the cash money. That an era of extravagance and wild speculation would be sure to follow, and that the final results would be disastrous in the extreme.

FULL DISCUSSION RECOMMENDED.

The discussion of all these propositions should be encouraged, and out of discussion may come light and help for the needy. It is not, however, advisable for the National Grange to lend its powerful endorsement to propositions which have not been thoroughly digested by our members, and which may lead to dissension in our ranks. None of these propositions are likely to be adopted hastily by the people of the United States, and we can take ample time for consideration.

WORK OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Your Legislative Committee labored diligently to secure from Congress the legislation asked by this body, but were not successful to a great degree, as will appear from the report of the committee.

TAXATION.

Complaint is heard from the farmers, of nearly every state, of unequal taxation. No system yet devised seems to fairly distribute this onerous burden.

I am of the opinion, however, that a lax enforcement of the law is where the principal trouble exists. Farmers must use the power which organization gives to enforce such legislation, and such execution of the laws we have, as to prevent the dishonest from shirking. Much can be accomplished if earnest, persistent, organized work is done.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

Many of our officials seem to forget that low prices for farm products mean diminished ability to meet the tax burden. They should be taught a needed lesson. Every unnecessary expense should be lopped off, and no new schemes for increasing public debt should be encouraged.

REGULATION

There will undoubtedly be a great deal of discussion to induce the government to take action, for the regulation of the use of the public lands, and to allow the production of the same to be made.

it

will be a fraud. The "homeless poor" who are expected to till this land, will be allowed but a small share of the profit. The syndicate will grow rich upon their labor, and will expect the farmers who now struggle hard for small profit, to contribute of their means to build up more competition.

The time will doubtless come when these lands will be needed for cultivation, but when it does, we may safely rely upon private enterprise to do the work, and receive pay from those who purchase for cultivation. For the present we should veto all such schemes.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

There is a growing feeling that the government should establish a postal telegraph system in connection with the Post Office Department. The plan seems to be feasible. It would cheapen telegraphic service, and make it more efficient.

FREE DELIVERY OF MAILS.

The farmers are also asking to have the free delivery of mail matter extended to the rural neighborhoods. Much can be urged in support of both of these propositions, and I commend them to your consideration.

GRANGE PRESS.

We must rely upon those papers which are controlled by our friends, for the extension of our Order and strengthening of our membership. Those who are fighting our battles should be cheerfully and heartily supported. Without such support they cannot continue the good work in which they are now engaged.

EDUCATION.

The Grange is of itself an educator, and will earnestly support all efforts to impart practical knowledge to those who are soon to take charge of the affairs of State and Nation.

We regard the Agricultural College and Experiment Stations as institutions established for a specific purpose, and we shall use our influence to prevent them from departing from the original intent, in order to become famous Universities. We must insist that the industrial feature be kept in the fore ground.

OPPRESSIVE COMBINATION.

Combinations oppressive in their character are tolerated by our people, when intelligent co-operation would destroy the last vestige of the same, and the wonder is that a long-suffering people do not avail themselves of this power. Various associations exist almost solely to prevent reasonable competition. And men who are willing to serve the public for fair prices are prevented from so doing by such associations.

CAUCUS CONTROLLED LEGISLATION.

One of the evils that should be removed from legislative proceedings is the caucus system, whereby a mere partisan majority of one may dictate the policy of the State, control the election of United States Senators, etc. It is this system which enables men who have neither character nor ability, to obtain seats in the United States Senate by the improper use of the great wealth frequently obtained by disreputable methods. Abolish the system, and representatives can no longer plead the caucus decree as an excuse for outraging and misrepresenting an indignant constituency. Surely men can be found for legislative positions who will be reasonable and unite on good men and measures, if left free to act.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

The Australian ballot system of voting, indorsed and recommended by the National Grange, has been adopted in several of the States, with very satisfactory results. Ticket peddlers, intimidators, and bullies feel aggrieved at the loss of occupation, but the people are pleased. The system has come to stay. The law may be perfected, but woe to the man or party responsible for a return to the old system.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL RELATIONS.

The Grange is doing a grand work all along the line, and is surely working a revolution in rural life. Selfishness, greed, passion, and suspicion are giving place to a desire to help each other, to honorable fair dealing between neighbors, to patient forbearance over differences of opinion, to trust and confidence in the integrity of our brothers in the Grange. All this tends to smooth the rough passages in life's highway and brighten the home upon the farm.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER.

The financial condition of the National Grange was never better. Our receipts are equal to our expenditures, and in many sections of the country the Order is making numerical gains. But far more important than this, is the fact that we are doing better and more effective work for our members than ever before. This more careful attention to details, this bringing of the benefits right home to the individual is, after all, of far more importance to our Order, than flaming addresses or fiery resolutions. "A present help," is the aim and purpose of the Grange.

DROUTH STRICKEN NEBRASKA.

The year 1890 was one of severe drouth in several of our western states, and so great was the need in our sister State of

Nebraska, that the Executive Committee of the National Grange authorized the sending out of a circular asking for help. I am glad to say that a noble response was made by the Patrons, and the liberal contributions sent were wisely distributed by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Nebraska State Grange. We are glad to note that good crops have relieved the distress, and brought enjoyment to our brethren of the West.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE GRANGE.

At the 22d annual session, at the suggestion of an earnest sister of our Order, a committee on Woman's Work in the Grange was appointed. This committee has been continued, and the work of its zealous members is growing in importance and influence. I trust that the National Committee will receive the active support from State and Subordinate Granges, which the grand object in view well merits.

THE MORTALITY OF MAN.

We are again reminded of the uncertainty of life, and the certainty of death, as we look over this assembly and miss the face of the strong man from the state of Maine, who came to us for the first time last year. His service in the National Grange was brief. But all recognize the fact, that in his death the Order has suffered a great loss. We extend to his bereaved family our warmest sympathy, and the assurance that the good work of Bro. Prince shall live, even after his death.

CONCLUSION.

And now, Sisters and Brothers, I desire, in conclusion, to congratulate you upon the brighter future for Agriculture, which seems to be assured. Let us accept the improved condition with thankfulness, and strive to avoid in the future some of the mistakes which have contributed to the hardships of the past. I desire also to express my sincere thanks to officers and members of the National Grange, for the loyal and earnest support which you have always given to my administration. Without such support it must have failed.

The progress we have made as an Order, is principally due to your efforts and those of earnest, zealous Patrons whom you represent. I am glad that I can say that I believe the immediate future is to be an era of great prosperity for our Order, and I hope that every effort will be made to add to our membership from the so id, conservative, thinking men and women of the farm. In retiring from the responsible position which came to me unsought, I can only ask for my successor the same unwavering support which you have given me. It is a great pleasure to welcome the National Grange to Ohio, to a State and a city,

noted for hospitality. Everything that earnest friends can do to make your visit pleasant, will be done. If you fall in any respect to meet all of your wishes and expectations, it will be because we cannot anticipate them, or because to meet them is an impossibility.

I now invite your earnest attention to the work of a Session of which much will be expected, as all feel that the present is the time to prepare to reap a harvest all ready for the sickle. May God direct and bless your labors.

Faternally yours,

J. H. BRIGHAM.

The address of the Worthy Master was referred to the Committee on Division of Labor, by the Worthy Overseer, without motion.

The Grange was closed in the Fourth and opened in the Sixth Degree.

On motion of Bro. L. Rhone, the Grange ordered the appointment of a Committee to invite the Officers of the Ohio State Grange to co-operate with the National Grange in conferring the Sixth Degree.

The Master appointed Bros. Alpha Messer, J. M. Thompson, Wm. Sims and Sister H. A. Sims.

On motion of Sister Joe Bailey, it was resolved that the Worthy Ceres, Pomona and Flora, of the Ohio State Grange, be substituted for like officers of the National Grange in conferring the Degree.

At 4.30 P. M. the Grange took a recess until 7.30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grange re-assembled at 8 o'clock P. M. in the Sixth Degree, and the Degree of Flora was conferred in full and ample form on two hundred and sixteen (216) candidates, by the officers of the National Grange, assisted by the Officers of the Ohio State Grange.

At 10.30 P. M. the labors of the day were closed.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, November 12th, 1891.

9.30 o'clock, A. M.

The Grange assembled agreeable to the temporary order of business, and was opened in the Fourth Degree.

The officers and members reported yesterday were in attendance and in their allotted stations. Many visiting members of the Order were also in attendance.

The roll call showed a quorum present for the transaction of business.

The Journal of Wednesday's proceedings was read and approved.

Bro. H. E. Hayes, of Oregon, came in and took his seat as a Delegate.

Under the call of the roll of States for the introduction of resolutions to be referred without debate, the following were presented and referred:

By Bro. E. W. Davis—a preamble and resolutions on the "World's Fair," which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. Milton Trusler—resolutions on the "Option Bill." Referred to Committee on Agriculture.

Bro. Mortimer Whitehead, the Worthy Lecturer, read the following, his annual report:

Report of Worthy Lecturer.

Worthy Master, Sisters and Brothers:

Another year in our lives, and another year in our Grange history has passed, and once again in annual session we meet as an organization to review the labors of Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter; to devise ways and means for perpetuating our Order and extending its blessings more and more, until every farmer's home shall be made better, brighter and happier.

Holding the offices you have placed in our hands, it becomes our duty to give an account of our stewardship. How have we used the trust placed in our keeping? Have we cared for it, cherished it, so used it that it has been increased twenty, or a

hundred fold? Or have we hid it in a napkin, and when those who came to us asking bread, have we given them a stone?

As your Lecturer I have tried, to the best of my ability, to "perform all the duties pertaining to the office."

IN THE LECTURE FIELD.

In the lecture field proper, I have not been "officially" employed during the year, but in answer to calls I have visited eleven States, and without and within the gates have done what I could. I have attended four State Grange meetings, a number of Pomona and other Grange gatherings, summer pic nics, fairs, etc., notably "Grange Days" at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., and at Glen Echo Chautauqua near Washington, D. C., and the annual national gatherings at Williams' Grove and Centre Hall, Pa. My only regret is that the ways and means were not at hand to enable me to accept many more of the large number of fraternal invitations received from officers of State Granges and other good Patrons to take part in this important field work of our Order.

EDITORIAL WORK.

At the last session of the National Grange \$1,200 was set aside as a Lecture fund, to be expended under direction of the Executive Committee, an increase of \$200 over the amount appropriated for the same purpose at each of the two preceding sessions. Of this sum the committee assigned the same amount as in the year before, viz.: \$800, to be used for the preparation and distribution of Grange literature, the same to be sent to the Grange press, agricultural and other "favorable" journals of the country for publication, and an additional sum of \$50 to be used during the year for sending occasional packages of literature to the Masters, Secretaries and Lecturers of State Granges, and also to such Deputies and other "workers" who should make special request for the same. Of course \$50 divided among 35 Grange States is only about \$1.43 for each, which amount will not go very far in payment of postage and printing. I am thus particular in stating these items that Patrons at large may understand why it has been impossible for me to supply them in all cases with the literature which they have so earnestly called for. True, as in other years, some have forwarded stamps and small sums of money in payment for extras, and they have to that extent aided in a wider distribution of the printed page.

The instructions of the Executive Committee I have endeavored to faithfully carry out. I have, by their direction, prepared two regular circulars each month, of which I have had printed from 1,000 to 3,000 each, and have sent them simultaneously to the various papers—several hundred in all—that have, as in other

years, so greatly aided our cause by placing the facts regarding our organization before their—collectively—hundreds of thousands of readers.

My account stands as follows :

Editorial work, preparing circulars, correspondence, office work, mailing, etc.	\$400 00
Printing	92 50
Postage.....	180 00
Express.....	12 90
Stationery, envelopes, etc.	32 90
	<hr/>
	\$718 30
Circulars sold	\$31 35
Other money used	36 95
	<hr/>
	\$68 30 68 30
Net cost to National Grange.....	<hr/>
	\$650 00

HEW TO THE LINE.

As in other years, upon the platform, in the Grange and on the printed page, I have felt it my duty to follow closely, in all questions discussed, our Declaration of Purposes and the line of policy adopted by our Order, believing that the will of the majority should rule. If, after agreeing by our votes in legislative and business bodies of our Order to work together to accomplish a given object, we do not faithfully each and all do our part for success, we have no need of organization, for organization will not help us if we do not work together. I hold that, in all Grange work, we should sink our personal views and opinions for the general good after a majority has agreed upon a given line of policy. My effort, therefore, has been to present to our membership, and to farmers without our gates, the position taken by the National Grange upon the great economic questions of taxation, finance, transportation, trusts, dealing in futures and pure food : also sustaining the Department of Agriculture in the broadened field made possible by the united and faithful work of our Order for years. In treating upon these subjects I have felt that my duty was in the direction of representing and sustaining the farmers' side, which is the Grange side, as I had no doubts but those most interested on the other side would look after their interests in the matter. For instance, it will be remembered that the National Grange had hardly adjourned before the same city papers that opposed and ridiculed the position taken by our Order upon the inter State commerce law and the elevation of the Department of Agriculture, the oleomargarine law and others in

past years, commenced their attacks upon the position taken by the National Grange on the great question of finance, and, as usual, making false statements, for example, their assertions that this body had endorsed the Argentine Republic system of issuing money upon real estate security, I at once gave the facts to prove the utter untruthfulness of these statements, and that day and night could be no more opposite than was the system suggested by the National Grange as one means of providing a larger amount of circulating medium as compared with that of Argentine. I have *always* taken the Grange side.

A NATIONAL INTEREST LAW.

Another instance : One of the Declaration of Purposes of our Order is that " we are opposed to high rates of interest and exorbitant profits of trade." This we have for long years declared to the world, and that our policy, therefore, was for rates of interest more in proportion to the profits of productive industry. For a number of years past I have noted the fact that the Patrons and farmers of several States have been trying, through their legislatures, to obtain laws providing for lower interest rates. No less than five legislatures were thus appealed to last year. In some the measures passed one branch of the legislative body of the people, but in all no real progress was made, the greatest difficulty in the way being the threats of capitalists and corporations to withdraw all their invested capital and to take it to other States as soon as any law reducing rates should be passed. To this there seemed but one practicable remedy, and that was a national interest rate affecting all the States alike. This has been advocated, and in a number of States our membership have hailed the plan as one way out of the troubles that now surround and oppress our agriculture. That the "other side" will be looked after is plainly proven by the fact that on the very day and hour of our opening session here the Annual Convention of American Bankers has commenced its sessions in New Orleans, La., and among the papers on their programme for discussion will be found this: "Is a national rate of interest practicable?" May we not be reasonably sure that the conclusions arrived at will be on the bankers' side of the question and not in the interests of agriculture?

THE FAVORABLE PRESS.

To those of our Grange papers and other agricultural journals who are advocating the farmers' side of these great questions, too much praise cannot be given. In them we find the true exponents of the *free press*, once boasted of as one of the greatest privileges of freemen. More and more do the average partisan

political papers fall below this measure of freedom. One side, and one side only, true or false, right or wrong, can find entrance into their columns. To pervert and disguise the truth seems to be their highest mission. But the true Grange paper takes the higher, nobler, better ground. It presents all sides, and, like the Grange itself, "proves all things and holds fast to that which is good." A paper that permits but one side to be heard may be likened to a Grange whose Master allows but one side of a question to be discussed in a Grange meeting. "Difference of opinion is no crime, and it is by difference of opinion we will arrive at the truth," has been a Grange precept these many years, and which, by leaving out the bitterness of controversy and the personalities of the political press, brings not only Patrons, but partisans, to good, safe, common ground. Yes, a very large number of the thinking American people have come to the conclusion that with much of the press:

"There is freedom of speech no longer,
And scarcely freedom of thought,
For the man of the vault is stronger
Than the soul with an errand fraught."

Let us sustain and value our free press as we do our free speech, and fear not the assaults of those who have ever jeered the pioneers who fight in freedom's van, and like Noah of old, rear their "ark of refuge" amid a mocking, hooting crowd.

OTHER WORK

As I have been of late located at the Capitol of our country, I have been able to do some work in presenting and keeping the true position of our Order before the representatives of our people. In this I have been honored by the support and confidence of the Legislative Committee of the National Grange, and specially so by our Worthy Secretary, who, by reason of his residence also in Washington, has afforded us the opportunities to communicate and co-operate almost daily during the year. I have done what I could, and this much I have learned, that now, as never before, our loved Order has the respect and confidence of those high in authority in the affairs of our nation; that the safe, conservative, and yet progressive policy of this body in its just and equitable demands is admitted and conceded by nearly all; and further, that we need not fear to ask anything in the name of the Grange or of agriculture that is reasonable and right but it will be granted to us.

CONCLUSION.

It is admitted on all sides that another crisis is at hand in our history as a nation. One has but to note the many articles in our

leading magazines and reviews upon the growth of corporate power, wealth and the decline of our agriculture to prove this. Will the farmers of America rise to the occasion and, conservative as they are, become the saviors of our homes, our freedom, and of all we hold most dear? Freedom's battles are not all lost and won upon the bloody field. Even when we feel most secure perhaps the enemy is doing his greatest evil. "While the man slept an enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat." "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Our own Bryant in his beautiful poem, "The Antiquity of Freedom," gives the warning and says:

"Thy birthright was not given by human hands:
 Thou wert twin-born with man. In pleasant fields,
 While yet our race was few, thou sat'st with him,
 To tend the quiet flock and watch the stars,
 And teach the reed to utter simple airs.
 Thou by his side, amid the tangled wood,
 Did'st war upon the panther and the wolf,
 His only foes; and thou with him did'st draw
 The earliest furrow on the mountain side,
 Soft with the deluge, Tyranny himself,
 Thy enemy, although of reverend look
 Is later born than thou; and as he meets
 The grave defiance of thine elder eye,
 The usurper trembles in his fastnesses.
 Thou shalt wax stronger with the lapse of years
 But he shall fade into a feebler age;
 Feebler yet subtler. He shall weave his snares
 And spring them on thy careless steps, and clap
 His withered hands, and from their ambush call
 His hordes to fall upon thee. He shall send
 Quaint maskers; forms of fair and gallant mien
 To catch thy gaze, and uttering graceful words
 To charm thy ear; while his sly imps by stealth
 Twine round thee threads of steel—light thread on thread
 That grow to fetters; or bind down thy arms
 With chains concealed in chaplets. Oh! not yet
 Mayst thou unbrace thy corselet, nor lay by
 Thy sword; nor yet, O Freedom, close thy lids
 In slumber, for thine enemy never sleeps,
 And thou must watch and combat till the day
 OF THE NEW EARTH AND HEAVEN."

For now these twenty five years has the Grange, like that grand statue in the harbor of New York, held aloft the torch of liberty enlightening the world. Let us bravely continue on in

this great mission, and as sisters and brothers of high or low degree advance our Order in every good way, word and work, knowing that as in the past it will ever be faithful and true to those who are faithful and true to its principles and precepts.

Fraternally submitted, MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

The Worthy Master directed that the Worthy Lecturer's report be referred to the Committee on Division of Labor.

Report of Worthy Chaplain.

Bro. A. J. Rose, Worthy Chaplain, read the following annual report:

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters :

The rapid flight of time has brought us together in our Twenty fifth Annual Convocation, and I believe under auspices more favorable to the peace, harmony and progress of our honored institution, with evidences of more practical work than at any former meeting. It is expected as the years come and go, that we would profit by experience, and that progress would be made.

God in his goodness and mercy has blessed us with life, health and a bounteous harvest the past year, for these and all other blessings we should be devoutly thankful.

We come from every section of the country, representing the most important of all industries. The question naturally arises have we brought offerings worthy of the occasion? Have we the past years contributed to the extent of our ability to advance our cause by endeavoring to impress those with whom we have come in contact of the purity of our principles, of their power and influence for good, and how this power and influence would be increased by all farmers taking an active interest with us to carry them into effect? The work of our Order is broad, embracing every interest of the farmers. It is non partisan, non-sectarian and non-sectional, and it is no more suited to men of other avocations than their organizations are suited to farmers.

The essential qualifications for membership are clearly defined by our laws and should be strictly enforced. Harmony is essential to success and this can only be secured by the association of those of like interests; hence it was a wise provision made by the founders to confine the membership strictly to farmers. We are taught in the beautiful lessons in our Ritual to work unitedly for our temporal and spiritual blessings. We are forcibly impressed of the immortality of the soul, also of the certainty of death, burial and resurrection, in the planted seed that if it dies it shall live again. The springing seed teaches us to increase in goodness and the growing trees to aspire after higher and broader

knowledge. In no occupation does man's daily labor bring him into such close companionship with his Creator as in the cultivation of the soil. We should love one another, and exercise charity the bond of perfection, of which Paul wrote, "We should ever bear in mind that whatsoever we sow, that shall we also reap." Therefore let us strive to sow such seeds and so cultivate them, that when we shall stand before the Judge of all the earth we may be found worthy to enter into the rest prepared for the faithful.

We do not claim for ours a religious organization, but we do claim that it does not in any way interfere with the members' religious duties; but, on the contrary, aids them to higher and nobler work. It is founded upon *truth* and *justice*. In morality it seeks the highest standard; brotherly love is cultivated, and the ties of friendship are made stronger. In order to secure these virtues it is necessary to look well to the material admitted. While our hearts should go out in love and desire for the improvement of all mankind, yet we cannot afford to have our work hindered by the admission of the unworthy. If we accomplish the greatest good we must maintain a high moral standing. Our actions should measure up well with the beautiful lessons taught us as we passed from Degree to Degree. Our Order has reached a prominent position in the Nation, which it justly merits, and by continuing in the same straightforward course the time will soon come when all the world will receive it as a kind messenger sent to aid in the preservation of the freedom of the people. In order to preserve this high distinction, we must see that the Order is not made to serve interests not warranted by its laws, rules and regulations. Officers and members should share in the responsibility of thrusting from it every effort made to use it to promote partisan or any other selfish purpose. It should be our constant aim to preserve its reputation. Virtue and honor are involved in supporting with dignity the character of this institution. No motive should cause us to turn aside from the path of duty, or to violate our vows. Let us be true and faithful to every trust, and render ourselves worthy of membership.

Since our last annual meeting, Brothers and Sisters (personally unknown to many of us,) have crossed over the river to that country from whose bourn no traveller returns. As time moves on, one by one, we shall be called to follow. Our prayer to God is that all may be able to answer, "I am ready." May we be true and faithful. May we always profess what is good, and act agreeably to our profession. May the Lord bless us, and may all our good intentions be crowned with success.

Fraternally,

A. J. ROSE, *Chaplain N. G.*

Bro. E. W. Davis read the

Report of Worthy Steward.

Worthy Master :

The Steward can truthfully report the property of the National Grange, under his control, to be in good condition and ready for all the uses for which it was designed. The laborers have been duly assigned to work in the fields, and they have proven themselves intelligent, faithful, and competent workmen. Harmony prevails between all connected with the Order, from the highest to the lowest. Seeds of kindness have been, and are being, sown, and the future will surely show a Golden Harvest for an Order that knows no section and no sex. The Order of Patrons of Husbandry has yet a mission to perform, and there are thousands of willing Patrons to help bring about the elevation of America's farmers; one of whom, with Spud in hand, is yours fraternally.

The Worthy Master asked Sisters M. S. Rhone and Maye J. Whitehead to act as Worthy Ceres and Worthy Pomona, respectively, *pro tem*.

Report of Worthy Treasurer.

Bro. F. M. McDowell, the Worthy Treasurer, offered and read his annual report, as follows :

F. M. McDOWELL, *Treasurer, in account with the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.*

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1891.

1890.		
October 1.	To Balance in Trust Company.....	\$6,759 57
1891.		
Sept. 30.	Deposited in Trust Company by Secretary, Receipts of Secretary's Office.....	6,122 78
	Deposited by Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, interest on account.....	186 64
	Deposited by F. M. McDowell, Treasurer, interest on demand loans.....	14 84
	Deposited by F. M. McDowell, Treasurer, interest on mortgages.....	3,189 41
	Deposited by F. M. McDowell, Treasurer, paid account mortgage investment.	1,200 00

Deposited by Treasurers of

STATE GRANGES FOR DUES.

Alabama..	\$68 75
California	130 83
Connecticut	810 63
Delaware	58 26
Georgia	10 81
Illinois..	246 78
Indiana	122 25
Iowa	82 13
Kansas.....	81 93
Kentucky	27 83
Maine.....	793 69
Maryland.....	24 84
Massachusetts	806 96
Michigan.....	175 45
Minnesota.....	17 68
Mississippi.....	38 69
Missouri.....	98 97
Nebraska.....	61 43
New Hampshire.....	462 03
New York.....	1,088 97
North Carolina.....	25 01
Ohio	538 24
Oregon.....	70 94
Pennsylvania.....	1,829 74
Rhode Island.....	45 47
Tennessee	14 40
Texas.....	162 81
Vermont.....	66 35
Virginia.....	27 84
Washington	40 78
West Virginia.....	15 95
	<hr/>
	6,995 86

\$24,418 60*CONTRA.*

1891.	
Sept. 30.	By Drafts drawn for expenses of 24th Annual Session, mile age and per diem..... \$6,066 85
	Expenses of 24th Annual Ses- sion, printing and sundries :
	Printing Proceedings \$586 56
	Stationery and Printing..... 183 58

W. W. Miller, Asst. Secretary.....	80 00	
A. J. Wedderburn, reporting.....	75 00	
Kimball House, Secretary's Room.....	75 70	
Gatekeeper, Janitor, etc.....	20 00	
Sundries.....	19 30	
	<hr/>	\$1,040 14
Printing.....		1,353 38
Contingent Secretary's Office.....		450 69
Office Rent.....		200 00
Lecture Fund.....		306 95
Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange.....		88 92
Contingent Deputy Fee Fund.....		1,200 00
Account new Song Book.....		638 94

SALARY AND EXPENSES OF OFFICERS.

J. H. Brigham, salary.....	\$500 00	
Traveling and office expenses.....	250 00	
	<hr/>	750 00
F. M. McDowell, salary.. ..	\$300 00	
Contingent expenses.....	100 00	
	<hr/>	400 00
John Trimble, salary.....		\$1,166 66
M. Whitehead, Lecturer, traveling, per diem and office expenses.....		\$531 35

EXPENSES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

L. Rhone.....	\$182 29	
J. J. Woodman.....	292 60	
X. X. Charters.....	67 25	
	<hr/>	\$492 14

SUNDRIES.

Sundry items for Regalia.....	\$25 79	
Wm. M. Ireland, Asst. Ex. Com...	25 00	
Gavels.....	70 00	
Delegate to Williams' Grove.....	12 00	
Legislative Committee.....	336 07	
Padlocks.....	37 00	
Tin boxes.....	140 00	
	<hr/>	\$645 86
Mortgage Investment.....		2,400 00
Balance in Trust Company.....		6,741 72
		<hr/>
		\$24,418 60

Oct. 1. By balance in Trust Company..... \$6,741 72

The report of dues from State Granges in above report embraces only the money paid in during the fiscal year. The following is a statement of the amount of dues which they are charged with for the year ending June 30th, 1891, from reports of State Secretaries :

Alabama.....	\$ 28 75
California	131 19
Connecticut.....	423 97
Colorado.....	35 78
Delaware.....	46 78
Illinois.....	327 10
Indiana.....	137 81
Iowa.....	48 40
Kansas.....	83 88
Kentucky.....	24 10
Maine.....	773 53
Maryland.....	52 99
Massachusetts.....	434 94
Michigan.....	528 98
Mississippi.....	38 69
Missouri.....	88 26
Nebraska.....	93 15
New Hampshire.....	462 02
New Jersey.....	84 64
New York.....	1,230 62
North Carolina.....	17 76
Ohio.....	744 40
Oregon.....	146 43
Pennsylvania.....	1,048 39
Rhode Island.....	61 46
Tennessee.....	15 36
Texas.....	162 81
Vermont.....	67 07
Virginia.....	27 84
Washington.....	40 73
West Virginia.....	33 55
Wisconsin.....	47 13

The Worthy Secretary, John Trimble, read the following, his annual report :

Secretary's Report.

I respectfully report the operations of the Secretary's Office for the official year, ending September 30th, 1891.

During the year dispensations were issued for new Granges

to the number of two hundred and forty-three (243). These were distributed as follows :

California.....	3	New Jersey.....	3
Colorado.....	18	New York.....	57
Connecticut.....	3	Ohio.....	18
Delaware.....	1	Oregon.....	5
Illinois.....	18	Pennsylvania.....	72
Indiana.....	5	Rhode Island.....	3
Maine.....	1	Tennessee.....	1
Maryland.....	1	Texas.....	2
Massachusetts.....	5	Vermont.....	1
Michigan.....	5	Washington.....	6
Nebraska.....	2	Wisconsin.....	4
New Hampshire.....	9		—
Total.....	243		

There were issued during the year :

Original Charters.....	243
Duplicate Charters.....	60
Outfits to Deputies.....	15
National Grange Certificates.....	13
State Grange Certificates.....	1590

The receipts of the Secretary's Office during the year, ending September 30th, 1891, were \$6,390.43, from the following sources:

RECEIPTS.

Dispensations	\$3645 00
Seventh Degree Fees.....	27 00
Sixth Degree Fees, National Grange.....	6 50
Sixth Degree Fees, State Granges.....	761 50

As follows :

Alabama	\$5 00
California.....	51 00
Connecticut.....	64 50
Colorado.....	14 00
Illinois.....	59 00
Indiana.....	26 00
Kansas.....	19 50
Indiana.....	28 00
Maine.....	56 00
Massachusetts.....	79 50
Minnesota.....	3 50
Nebraska.....	17 50
New Hampshire.....	61 00

New Jersey.....	9 00
New York.....	88 00
Ohio.....	76 00
Oregon.....	44 50
Pennsylvania.....	99 50
Rhode Island.....	10 00
Sales as per Order Book	\$1,890 57

CR.

Oct. 1, 1891. Deposited in Fiscal Agency	6,123 78
Leaving in hands of Secretary a balance of....	\$267 63

Report of Worthy Gate Keeper.

Bro. Ava E. Page, Worthy Gate Keeper, presented his annual report, as follows :

In this, my second report, I must say that I have tried to be faithful in all my duties, by carefully guarding the gates. Our Order has become a substantial one, the chaff has been winnowed from the pure grain, the dross has been consumed in the furnace fires of experience.

No petty jealousies should be harbored within the gates. What would have been thought of our army during the war if every once in a while two of our own brigades had gone to shooting at each other. That sort of warfare would have pleased nobody except the enemy. He would have stacked his arms saying, "There is no use for us to fight ; let these fellows go ahead and kill themselves." But in the work of reform, in which there are engaged different brigades and corps of the same grand army, there is a marked disposition to fight among ourselves. One man raises the banner of one organization, and declares that it is the only one that is really accomplishing anything, that all the others are nothing but ornaments, even if they are that. We all realize that there is no place among independent thinking free men, where a man can have things just as he would like to have them, and because of this, why load our guns and commence firing upon any of our own brigades ?

This country is large enough for all the farmers' organization, and when they shall become confederated, as they soon will, they will carry what ought to be continual harmonious action, into a splendid harmonious victory.

Again. From the cradle to the grave we are most influenced by those of our own age and class. Therefore young people will be influenced in favor of or against the Order by other young people. Every cause the young people push forward with enthusiasm must succeed. No great movement ever suc-

ceeded, or began to succeed, till the young people took it up. I would not say, that they are the most influential thinkers in the world, though they have done much in this direction, but they have always been the most influential actors.

Fraternally submitted, AVA E. PAGE.

Report of Worthy Flora.

Sister Joe Bailey, Worthy Flora, read her annual report, as follows :

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters :

Another year has winged its flight, and is numbered with the things that were.

We rejoice to meet you again, to look into your faces and see a glad recognition of kindred feelings and aspirations, and feel that sympathy that warms our hearts toward each other.

I present to you first the Statistics furnished by the Census Bureau.

The statistics of floriculture furnished by the Census Bureau are of a very interesting character. There are, it appears, 5000 establishments throughout the country engaged in raising flowers and plants ; \$40,000,000 is invested in the industry, and nearly 20,000 persons are employed in it. The products during the census year were valued at \$26,000,000, and among the products were 50,000,000 roses. "Both from the practical and the æsthetic side," comments the *Philadelphia Record*, "the extent of this industry is gratifying. The passion for flowers is one of the most delicate sentiments in human nature, and its subtle and refining influence is a factor in moral growth and elevation."

From this you will observe, that Flora's domain is unlimited.

Afar in my southland home, where the breezes love to linger, the wild bird sings its sweetest note, and mother-earth has filled her lap with choicest treasures of fragrant blossoms, I was musing upon the honor of representing the beautiful goddess of flowers, and reigning in the fairest and loveliest of all kingdoms, the realm of flowers.

Oh ! Flora, I said, tell to my soul what message thou wouldst have me bear to my brothers and sisters who will gather from the remotest parts of our nation.

A silvery voice seemed to whisper in my ear :

Ye do well, to love and cherish these of nature's darlings, with which she clothes the earth in beauty, for are not flowers the alphabet of Angels, whereby they write on hill and dale mysterious truths ? Ah, yes ;

"Wondrous truths and manifold as wondrous
 God has written in the stars above,
 But not less in the bright floweret under us
 Stands the revelation of His love."

Yes, listen to the gentle accents that whisper of hope, patience and love, stoop and gather to your heart, the lowly violets that open their blue eyes beside the babbling brook, and learn from them to be content in the place appointed thee.

See the rose-bud with close shut leaves, refuse to unfurl one tender petal to the rough winds, but to the gentle wooings of the warm sun, its petals one by one expand, and lo its golden heart is to the sun ! filling all the air with sweet perfume. Learn from this that warm human love will find its way to the heart of the roughest exterior, winning from it the fragrance of love in return. To-day weave garlands of noble deeds that shall adorn our little span of life, that will be crowns bespangled with brilliant stars.

Flowers are symbols of Hope ; they come to our weary hearts in our greatest trials and comfort give ; we lay them upon the graves of those we love ; we adorn the fair young girl in her bridal hour with flowers, and in her loveliness make her lovelier still. The beauty and fragrance of flowers teach the immortality of the soul, for after they lie dead, their fragrance remains.

Do the common flowers of the field have no charms for thee, and bear no message to thy soul ?

Though they may not be pleasing to the eye, or be laden with sweet odors, are they not faithfully performing the mission assigned them, and is not duty well done beautiful in the sight of Him who gave us being ?

"To me the meanest flower that blows,
 Doth oft awaken thoughts,
 That lie too deep for tears."

"Then with child-like credulous affection,
 We behold their tender buds expand,
 Emblems of our own great resurrection—
 Emblems of the better land."

I bear to you, brothers and sisters, this message, that though now their feet are set like the water lily in the marshes of sin and sorrow, to lift up their lives as pure and spotless as its waxen petals into the atmosphere of Everlasting Truth and Light.

Sister Laura C. Douglas, Worthy Lady Assistant Steward, read the following, her Annual Report :

Report of Lady Assistant Steward.

Worthy Master :

In accordance with the instructions given her at the time of installation, the Lady Assistant Steward has assisted the Steward in the care of the wardrobe and the halls in which this Grange has met. She has also exercised a watchful care over her Sisters, and endeavored to keep their minds from misconception, and their feet from stumbling. Her intercourse with the Officers and Members of the National Grange has at all times been of the most amicable nature. She gladly acknowledges the many acts of fraternity for which she is indebted to her fellow Patrons in the National Grange.

Sister Eliza C. Gifford offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Worthy Master appoint a Committee to draft a greeting expressive of appreciation for, and sympathy with, the work of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, now in annual session, convened at Boston, Mass

The Worthy Master appointed as the Committee provided for above, Sisters Eliza C. Gifford, L. A. Hawkins, E. W. Charters, C. E. Bowen and M. A. Booth.

Bro. E. W. Davis offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be, and they are hereby, authorized to procure one hundred copies each, of the three daily papers published in this city, during the session of this Body, for the use of the members of the National Grange.

Bro. Charles McDaniel offered the following, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That five hundred copies of the Master's Address be printed and distributed among the members of this National Grange, and visiting Patrons

The Worthy Secretary read a communication from the American Cotton Oil Company, which, on motion of Bro. X. X. Charters, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

An invitation was received from the Warder, Bushnell and Glessner Company, asking the National Grange and its visitors to inspect the factory of the Champion Mowers, Reapers and Binders, at Lagonda.

The invitation was accepted, and the time of going was referred to the Executive Committee to determine.

Because of the public reception, to be tendered the National Grange, in the afternoon, the order of business was suspended, and the labors of the day were closed at 12.30 o'clock, P. M.

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, November 18th, 1891.

9.30 o'clock, A. M.

The Grange assembled in accordance with the Order of Business, and was opened in the Fourth Degree, with the Worthy Master presiding.

Sister E. W. Charters was appointed Worthy Ceres *pro tem*.

The Executive Committee announced the appointment of Bro. R. J. Tussing, of Canal Winchester, O., to act as Gate Keeper during the session of the National Grange.

Thursday's journal was read and approved.

The Worthy Master announced the Standing Committees, as follows:

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE GRANGE.

Mrs. L. A. Hawkins, *Chairman*.

Mrs. H. H. Woodman,

Mrs. E. Russell.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

O. E. Hall, *Chairman*.

Geo. A. Bowen,

E. W. Davis,

Mrs. R. J. Ellis,

Mrs. M. S. Rhone.

DIVISION OF LABOR.

Ava E. Page, *Chairman*.

Hiram Hawkins,

M. B. Hunt,

Mrs. L. C. Douglas,

Mrs. M. A. Mars.

PUBLICATION.

E. W. Davis, *Chairman*.

H. E. Hayes,

A. M. Belcher,

Mrs. M. J. Thompson,

Mrs. E. Russell.

CLAIMS AND GRIEVANCES.

John Statesir, *Chairman*.

A. P. Reardon,

W. H. Nelson,

Mrs. R. J. Ellis,

Mrs. M. S. Rhone.

DORMANT GRANGES.

W. H. Nelson, *Chairman*.

Levi Booth,

J. M. Thompson,

Mrs. E. M. Hall,

Mrs. A. M. McDaniel.

ACCOUNTS.

Thomas Mara, *Chairman*.

Milton Trusler,

S. L. Wilson,

Mrs. Mary E. Page,

Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Norman B. Douglas, *Chairman*.

M. B. Hunt,

X. X. Charters,

Mrs. M. A. Booth,

Mrs. Isabel Trusler.

FINANCE.

J. M. Thompson, *Chairman*.

J. B. Long,

John C. Higgins,

Mrs. S. G. Knott,

Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer.

DIGEST.

S. C. Carr, *Chairman*.

C. H. Knott,

A. M. Belcher,

Mrs. M. L. Davis,

Mrs. A. F. Clardy.

RITUAL.

Levi Booth, *Chairman*.

John Statesir,

S. C. Carr,

Mrs. M. A. Mara,

Mrs. A. M. McDaniel.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

Chas. McDaniel, *Chairman*.

J. D. Clardy,

D. L. Russell,

Mrs. M. J. Thompson,

Mrs. E. P. Wilson.

CO-OPERATION.

C. H. Knott, *Chairman*.

A. P. Reardon,

J. B. Long,

Mrs. E. W. Charters,

Mrs. M. J. Belcher.

RESOLUTIONS.

Alpha Messer, *Chairman*.

Thomas Mars,

John C. Higgins,

Mrs. S. G. Knott,

Mrs. E. P. Wilson.

GOOD OF THE ORDER.

S. H. Ellis, *Chairman*.

Milton Trusler,

Charles McDaniel,

Mrs. M. J. Belcher,

Mrs. J. B. Carr.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

W. R. Williams, *Chairman*.

H. E. Hayes,

J. E. Blackford,

Mrs. M. L. Davis,

Mrs. E. M. Hall.

EDUCATION.

Geo. A. Bowen, *Chairman*.

S. L. Wilson,

W. R. Williams,

Mrs. Mary E. Page,

Mrs. E. C. Gifford.

TRANSPORTATION.

J. D. Clardy, *Chairman*.

J. E. Blackford,

Alpha Messer,

Mrs. Patience Hunt,

Mrs. Isabel Trusler.

AGRICULTURE.

W. C. Gifford, *Chairman*.

Ava E. Page,

S. H. Ellis,

Mrs. A. F. Clardy,

Mrs. Patience Hunt.

Under the call of the roll of States, for the introduction of business for reference without debate, the following were offered and referred :

By Bro. E. W. Davis, of Cal.—Subject: Telegraph Information—to Committee on Agriculture.

By Bro. Levi Booth, of Col.—Subject: Silver Coinage—to Committee on Resolutions.

Election of U. S. Senators—to Committee on Resolutions.

Conservation of Waste Water—to Committee on Agriculture.

“Prohibition”—to Committee on Resolutions.

“Government Loans”—to Committee on Resolutions.

By Bro. Milton Trusler, of Ind.—Subject: Pure Food—to Committee on Agriculture.

By Bro. A. P. Reardon, of Kan.—Subject: Change of Constitution and By-Laws—to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. S. L. Wilson, of Miss.—Subject: “Experiment Stations”—to Committee on Agriculture.

Reorganization of Granges—to Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. L. Rhone, of Pa.—Subject: Amendment to Declaration of Purposes—to Committee on Good of the Order.

Instruction in the Ritualism to be bound in Manuals—to Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. A. Messer, of Vt.—Subject: Ritual—to Committee on Ritual.

The following communication was received and read, and on motion of Bro. X. X. Charters, the Worthy Secretary was directed to reply suitably to the Knights of Labor for the National Grange:

TOLEDO, O., November 12th, 1891.

JOHN TRIMBLE, *Secretary National Grange*:

The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor in their regular annual session send fraternal greeting to your Convention and wish you great success in all your efforts.

JAMES A. WRIGHT, *Chairman of Com.*

Bro. M. Whitehead, Worthy Lecturer, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by a unanimous rising vote :

WHEREAS, The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, now in Twenty-fifth Annual Session assembled, has learned of the serious illness of Bro William M. Ireland, one of the seven "Founders" of our Order, and for a long series of years the efficient Secretary of this body; therefore

Resolved, That we tender to Bro. Ireland—whose name is known and honored in every Patron's home throughout the land, as one who helped to give the Grange to the farmers of America with all that it implies of light, progress and freedom—our sincere and fraternal sympathy in his hour of affliction, assuring him that we would draw very close to him at this time, trusting that he may be sustained by the Great Master to whom he has looked in faith and hope,—He who can alone, as the Great Physician, heal us in this life and give to us the perfect health of the life immortal.

Resolved, That a copy of this Preamble and these Resolutions be forwarded to Brother Ireland, Washington, D. C., by the Worthy Secretary of the National Grange.

Sister Eliza C. Gifford introduced a resolution on the subject of "woman suffrage," and moved its adoption.

On motion of Bro S. H. Ellis, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Bro. X. X. Charters offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, We have heard with deep regret of the death of our esteemed and much loved brother, J. N. Lipscomb, Past Master of the State Grange of South Carolina; therefore

Resolved, That the sympathies of the National Grange be sent to his bereaved family by the Master and Secretary of the National Grange.

Bro. N. B. Douglas offered a resolution—Subject: Constitution and By Laws—which was referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Bro. J. D. Clardy offered a resolution on the subject of "Coinage and Finance," which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Under the call of the roll of States, for reports of Masters of State Granges, the following were presented and read:

ALABAMA.

HIRAM HAWKINS, Master. *Worthy Master*—This is the fifth annual report I have the honor to make to this body for the State Grange of Alabama, and I am better prepared than on any former

occasion to say that the Grange, as an organization, is one of the fixed and permanent institutions in that State. During the months of June and early part of July I made a tour among the Granges, traveling more than three hundred miles, visiting most of the Granges in the State, spending a day with each Grange visited, holding public sessions with open doors in the forenoon, and sessions for regular Grange work in the afternoon. During this campaign two dormant Granges were reorganized with twenty-nine and thirty-four members respectively, and more than half of each being new members. More than one hundred recruits were added to the Granges during this visit, and reports show that additions are still being made to these Granges.

This campaign was made in my own private conveyance, and at my own expense, and without any compensation for time. I mention this fact to show the self-sacrificing devotion necessary to be made in Alabama and in all the States South to maintain our organization.

Comparing the present condition of the Order in Alabama with that of former years, I am prepared to say that the cause of the Grange in Alabama was never more firmly fixed in the minds and hearts of the true and tried Patrons of our Order. This may be more fully illustrated when we take into consideration the fact that another farmers' organization, claiming State and National recognition, and claiming to endorse our purposes and covering the State with State, District and County Lecturers, the National President and National Lecturer visiting the State annually with campaign literature and flooding every section and every county.

The wonder is that the Grange, under such trying ordeal, without any aid from our National organization, has been able to hold its own against such odds and over-shadowing influences. The fact that under such an ordeal the Grange in Alabama stands as a living monument to the honor and glory of the Grange, shows that the great underlying principles of our Order once fixed in the minds and hearts of a people can never be eradicated.

The experience of the present and past show unmistakably that Grange sentiment still pervades the minds and hearts of the rural population, which justifies the hope for the future of the Grange in Alabama.

ILLINOIS.

J. M. THOMPSON, Master. *Worthy Master*—In this, my fourth annual report, I am pleased to be able to say that the work is still progressing in Illinois. While we have not organized as many Granges, our increase in membership has been greater than last year, or for many years previous. We have organized fifteen new and reorganized twenty-five old Granges and established

two Pomona Granges and built six new Grange halls. In these forty Granges we received as charter members 1,068. We have initiated the last year 3,602; making a total gain from all sources, 4,660; making a net gain over last year of 1,441. We cut down our State dues from eight cents per quarter to six cents per quarter. Last year we received one dollar for every man and fifty cents for every woman initiated. This year we have only received twenty five cents each for the State Grange. Notwithstanding this reduction in fees and dues we have been able to supply every call for lecture work, paid our bills every thirty days, and have on the year's work a net balance of \$1,004.81. Last year's balance on hand was \$2,153.89; making a balance in our treasury of \$3,157.70.

The sentiment in favor of the Grange is now better among our farmers than ever before. This change of public feeling has been brought about largely by our increased facilities in business lines. We have gradually perfected our business arrangements until we can now buy in Chicago and St. Louis dry goods, groceries, hardware and lumber at wholesale prices. We have one of the largest farm-implement houses of the State at Peoria, where we can buy anything from a drag tooth to a steam thresher, all the way from twenty-five to fifty per cent. discount. We also have a full line of wagons, carriages, buggies and harness.

Should the hard times continue, we will be able to organize more rapidly next year than this. Our crops of wheat, oats and corn are generally good this year, so that our farmers may not be as badly pressed as last year, and they will not so readily turn their attention to organization as last year. To meet this emergency we are turning our attention more to increasing and perfecting more fully the business aims of our Order. This year we have saved to our Patrons over \$125,000 in the purchase of wine, lumber and implements, besides considerable savings in dry goods and groceries.

We were fortunate enough to secure the services of our National Lecturer, Bro. Whitehead, for a week in Illinois. He was greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences, and I look for good results to follow his efforts among us.

INDIANA.

MILTON TRUSLER, Master. *Worthy Master*—There has been no material change in the condition of the Order in Indiana since my last annual report. Excitement among kindred farmers' organizations has retarded the Grange work to some extent, yet we hold the fort, and are hopeful of a revival in the near future. Grange sentiment is still advancing in the State. Its members are reading, thinking and speaking in public, thus moulding pub-

lic sentiment in the interest of agriculture and farmers' organizations. I sincerely hope, work and pray that the Order in the great agricultural State of Indiana will soon come to the front and take a prominent position in the Grange movement. Unfortunately we have not sufficient funds to place a lecturer in the field and keep him at work, and farmers do not seem willing to take the lecture field and work simply for glory, yet the Order is a fixture and has secured the respect of all classes by its great conservative principles, and in its impartial teachings of justice to all classes.

KANSAS.

A. P. REARDON, Master. *Worthy Master*—In this my first report to National Grange, will say that the Order in Kansas is not in as prosperous a condition as we would like to see it. During the year five Subordinate Granges have ceased to work, while but one has been organized.

We have just passed through a great political campaign in our State, which seemed to preclude the possibility of effective work. And we find that the decline in our Order above reported, comes from counties where there are strong organizations of the Farmers' and Citizens' Alliance. As you are doubtless aware the last eighteen months in Kansas has been a peculiar one in relation to politics, and many of our members united with other organizations for political purposes, and while this has been the case in Kansas, yet we realize the fact that to the conservative membership of the Patrons of Husbandry one great truth has been clearly demonstrated, to wit: That education and co operation is the grand bulwark upon which the future prosperity and perpetuity of our noble Order depend, and while the past move in our State may redound to the good of the Order in the future, we shall endeavor to watch the opportune time and with unwavering faith, hope, charity and renewed fidelity will do what we can toward reviving and building up our organization during the coming year.

The Committee on Order of Business submitted the following report, and it was adopted:

Worthy Master of the National Grange of the P. of H.:

Your Committee on Order of Business beg leave to submit the following for each daily session:

1. Opening the Grange.
2. Roll Call.
3. Reading and approving Journal of preceding day.

- 4 Calling Roll of States for introduction of business for reference without debate.
5. Reports and Recommendations of Officers.
6. Reports of Executive Committees.
7. Reports of Standing Committees.
8. Reports of Special Committees.
9. Motions and Resolutions.
10. Special Orders of the Day.
11. New Business.
12. Unfinished Business.

We recommend that the sessions for each day shall be :

Morning Session from 9.30 A. M. to 12.30 P. M.

Afternoon Session from 2.00 P. M. to 5.30 P. M.

Evening Session from 7.30 P. M. to ———

And would further recommend that the Biennial Election of Officers be made a special order immediately after reading and approving of Journal, on Tuesday, November 17th, 1891.

GEO. AUSTIN BOWEN,

E. W. DAVIS,

Mrs. R. J. ELLIS,

Mrs. M. S. RHONE,

Committee.

The Worthy Master here introduced Bro. R. H. Thomas, Editor of the "Farmers' Friend" and Secretary of the State Grange of Pennsylvania, who addressed the Grange in happy terms.

The Worthy Master then introduced Bro. Fred. P. Wolcott, Editor of "The Grange Bulletin," and he addressed the Grange in a very pleasant manner.

The call of the roll of States for Masters' Reports was resumed, and the following were read :

CONNECTICUT.

GEO. A. BOWEN, Master. *Worthy Master and Patrons*—It is a fact in the history of nations, and of the nation's integral parts, individuals, that if they are composed of true metal their reverses are but stimulating causes to future successes. The Grange life of Connecticut is another emphatic corroboration of this fact. It will be recalled that the State has not been represented in this National Assembly, in an unbroken record of years.

The National Grange saw fit to wipe out of existence our State organization; acting upon what they believed and which

has since proved to be a wise policy ; but there was good metal in Connecticut. The State that sent Gen. Israel Putnam from the plow to the head of a Division of the Continental Army, had kept on developing men who were ready to organize and fight for the principles of the Grange. The few faithful ones freed from cumbersome mill stones, fought better than before. Sherman Kimberly, from his mountain farm, repeatedly and emphatically stated, "The Grange principles are right ones, and although we have but one Grange left in all the State, I feel and believe that we shall yet have a State Grange that Connecticut farmers will be proud of." A bold and aggressive stand for principle always draws adherents ; it drew them to him, and he saw the light shining from more and more Grange Halls as time went on, till he saw another State Grange develop, and modestly did he take the honor they gave him when they wrote his name at the head of the list of officers. To good Saint Kimberly, as we in Connecticut term him, is our present State Grange due, and ought we not to be proud of it, as he predicted we should be, with 110 Subordinate Granges and seven Pomona Granges. Not one lost, not one dropped from the record since the date of reorganization ; and yet I believe that we have only received our inaugural into Grange life. Our Grange Halls have been but recruiting stations, receiving the undisciplined farmer as a raw recruit, developing him into the finished soldier. Such is our status at the present time. We have recruited our army, and Connecticut presents you a column to day, 10,000 strong.

Since last report, there has been reorganized one of the Granges made dormant by the action of this National Grange. The erection of one Pomona Grange and seven new Subordinate Granges created. The charter list of these new Granges shows a gain of 846, the balance of some 1,650, must then be credited to the growth of the several Granges, showing they are steadily improving their conditions. I would not have you infer that every Grange in the State has partaken of this growth. There are, owing to local causes, weak Granges in Connecticut as in other States, and in three instances it has been a difficult task to maintain them ; but, I am happy to state that the remedial measures exerted in their behalf have been decidedly successful, and they are at present on a good foundation, with fair prospects of future usefulness.

Article 57, page 64, of the Digest, which requires Masters of Subordinate Granges to make semi-annual reports to the State Master, etc., has been of incalculable benefit to the Order in the State. It was observed at the end of the March quarter by only seven Masters ; feeling the great value of this feature of the work, I immediately "Cut a sharp stick," to use a slang, but sug-

gestive expression, and prodded every delinquent Master, till all without an exception had reported. Of what value was this to me? It showed me the weak condition of the above-mentioned Granges, which would not have been discovered in any other way, 'till their charters were surrendered, and it has prompted Masters generally to greater exertions for the enhancement of their Granges. I make mention of this particularly because I learn that it is not insisted upon in many of the States.

The Patron's Mutual Fire Insurance Company continues to be an important factor in our progress, protecting as it does some 2,000,000 of dollars of farm property, at far better rates than the expensive old-line companies. It is the most practicable work that a State can undertake, and tends to teach Grange ideas of co-operation. It is a permanent object lesson, appealing at once to the mind as well as the pocket.

The press of the State have recognized the Grange to a flattering degree, publishing its news items, seeking its opinions and in general paying a deference to its demands; showing that it has established an enviable reputation for its tenets; and to this influence of the press, is much of our prosperity due.

Our State Committee of Women's work have been exceedingly active during the year, securing the appointment of a similar committee in every Subordinate Grange but one. They have been untiring in writing to and in visiting Granges, and have had a very appreciable effect in binding the Order together.

We have much legislative business in the works and hope in time to show great good from it. For we are actuated by the faith that should characterize all good patrons, especially when it is backed up by courageous hearts, accustomed to honest work in the causes they sustain.

In making a survey of a State for practical results of the year, we are inclined to select only those of pronounced or visible character, such as the establishment of business houses, fire and life insurance companies, purchasing in blocks by co operation, etc., and neglect those unappreciated by the eye. The influence of the Order upon the home and individual life of its members. Although Connecticut can present all the visible signs of well organized Grange life and action, I firmly believe that its greatest, truest and best development can be shown in the hearts, minds and homes of its membership. Its teachings have made us broader minded, its opportunities for thought and discussion have given us greater intellectual power, and as a necessary result, we find more cheerful, contented and prosperous home life. Such is Connecticut's condition to day, and in presenting it she also presents a most cordial and fraternal greeting to the other State Granges of the Union.

KENTUCKY.

J. D. CLARDY, Master. *Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange*—Owing to causes not necessary to mention in this report—very little Grange work was done in our State during the past year. A few members have been added to existing Granges, but no new ones have been organized. We trust the near future will afford more favorable conditions and we will again see the Grange revived and re-established as in the days of its prosperity in Kentucky.

MAINE.

M. B. HUNT, Acting Master. *Worthy Master*—It affords me pleasure to be able to report our Order in a prosperous condition in the Pine Tree State, numerically and financially.

In round numbers we have 16,000 paying members. Have received by initiation since Sept. 30, 1890, 1,200, showing that those outside our gates are still interesting themselves in the work of the Order.

One new Grange has been organized, one Dormant Grange reorganized, several new halls built, and a general good interest manifested. Two mutual fire insurance companies, and one mutual aid association, are doing good work, are fairly well patronized, and pay all losses promptly.

Our co-operative corporation, located at Portland, is also in a good condition, and doing a flourishing business. In short, I think I am justified in saying that the Order never stood better, or was more firmly grounded than to day in the State of Maine.

At quite an expense to our State Grange, an effort was made before our State Legislature, at its last session, to secure a law that should equalize taxation, to the end that farmers should bear their just proportion of the public burdens, and no more, but without success. The effort will be again renewed whenever the opportunity offers, but next time, probably, with ballots.

For the first time in the history of our Order in Maine has the State Grange been deprived, by death, of its official leader. In the death of our honored Worthy Master, Rufus Prince, we sustained the great loss of a true and tried Patron, a good farmer and worthy citizen.

MISSISSIPPI.

S. L. WILSON, Master. *Worthy Master and Brethren*—I beg leave to make the following report. The Order in Mississippi is about holding its own, so far as I have been able to be informed. One dormant Grange has been reorganized during the fall, and others are earnestly striving to go to work again. In my

judgment true Grange sentiment was never better in the past than now. I cannot recall a period when thinking persons of all callings in life spoke in such commendable terms of our Order. In my State the fact is recognized now as never before, that ours is purely an agricultural and educational organization, with objects and purposes to improve the whole country in every respect, doing injury to no other class or calling.

We have had local difficulties to meet at almost every turn, for some years. We now think these are fast passing away, and will not much longer impede an onward movement of the Order. What we want, and all we need now is to have the ability to send active lecturers out among the people. This is the opinion of the faithful men and women in my State, many of whom have been firmly standing up for the Order for about twenty years, much of the time under trying and discouraging circumstances.

Fidelity and faithfulness to principle is always commendable, and especially is it so when practiced and adhered to under adverse circumstances.

We have a Patron's Union Association in Mississippi, which held its 9th Annual Meeting last summer. Thousands of farmers and persons of other callings in life assemble there annually, and year by year the Association grows stronger and more potent for good. This Association is wholly and absolutely under the control of the Grange, with a natural born Granger at its head—one possessed with unprecedented executive ability, one known to many of you, Dr. J. B. Bailey.

From this Association, in my opinion, the Order with us is to derive most of its impetus from time to time, that will justify the remark, that in this grand body, Mississippi will have a representative *ad infinitum*. Our Agricultural and Mechanical College is doing a grand work. The Grange in my State is responsible for the establishment of this institution. Under the superior management of Gen. S. D. Lee, and the fidelity and faithfulness of his co-laborers, it is a great success, and the Grange points to it with pride and pleasure as one of the great achievements of the Order. Our Experiment Station, under the direction of Prof. S. M. Tracy, is doing a good work with encouraging prospects in the future. The Patron's Union Association, alluded to above, now has a Branch Experiment Station, which is a great object lesson to the hundreds of farmers who assemble there each summer. We also have a school for girls, of which we are justly proud. Our Order is responsible for the industrial feature in the College, and our girls are fast becoming breadwinners.

MISSOURI.

AVA E. PAGE, Master. *Worthy Master*—The Order in Missouri, within the last twelve months, has made a small advancement numerically. One obstructing cause, that for many years has worked detrimentally to our progress, has been our State Grange indebtedness. I am glad to report to day that we are free from debt. Our Agricultural College and Experiment Station have greatly increased their usefulness, and are now more appreciated by the farmers than ever before. We are led to believe that we can make better advancement by attending strictly to the educational and social features of our organization.

We are not doing as much in Missouri as we ought, but we can see that by our influence many a home has been made brighter and better. We are looking forward with well-founded hope for a large increase of influence and membership.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CHARLES McDANIEL, Master. *Worthy Master, Brother and Sister Patrons*—In presenting my Fifth Annual Report to this National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, I will say that we continue to make sure and permanent advances all along the line of Grange work. We have organized nine new Subordinate and one Pomona Grange, and made a net gain in membership of 1,079 during the past year, and have nearly doubled our membership in the last five years. We have now, doubtless, over 10,000 members (having 9,735 at the close of the June quarter). During the month of August we made a trip through our State, having Bro. Bowen, Master of Connecticut State Grange, and Bro. Messer, Master of Vermont State Grange, with me at four meetings each with our eight Pomona Granges, to make known the principles of our organization, and show the benefits of our work, past, present and future. We held one session of these meetings open to the public on the 20th day of August last.

The capture of the murderer of Sister Christie C. Warden, Pomona of our Pomona Grange, No. 7, a very estimable young lady of rare literary attainments, and a devoted Patron, was effected during one of these meetings. The murderer and villain, Almy—or Abbott, as he proves to be—is now in jail waiting for his trial, which begins the 17th inst., for the crime he has acknowledged to have committed. We continue to duly observe Arbor and Children's Days, as especially adapted to the work of our farming community.

We have endeavored to perfect our discipline and ritual work, by calling together our deputies early in the year, and having

them specially drilled in the U. W. of our Order.

It is our intention that each Grange shall be officially inspected annually and reported. If any deviation from the established rules, laws, and usages of the Order is found to exist, the Grange is duly criticised and the faults remedied, while the excellence of the work is fully commended and approved. This work proves very valuable in keeping our Granges in proper working condition. Our local legislative work has been quiet and effective. It has been well said by a member of the first Grange organized in our State, that the last Session of our State Legislature passed more laws in the interest of the farmer than at any two previous Sessions. This was the result of the co-operation of the Grange with the other farmer members of that body.

Our State has accepted and received a legacy of over \$400,000, for the purpose of establishing a fund for a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and through the combined efforts of the Grange, the State Board of Agriculture and State Dairymen's Association, we have an appropriation of \$100,000, in addition to some \$60,000 of other funds, to erect a new set of Agricultural College buildings upon a farm included in the legacy before mentioned, of Benjamin Thompson, late of Durham.

We have held another Annual State Grange Fair, with increased success, upon the same grounds as heretofore, by the generosity of Hon Charles E Tilton. Our Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company continues to prosper, having added over \$500,000 in risks to amount insured one year ago. We have now policies in force on \$1,807,000, and a surplus in the treasury of over \$3,000, after paying losses and expenses for the past three and one half years, at a rate of less than one-half the premium charged by our local fire insurance companies before our company was organized.

Thus the good of the Order goes on by the vigorous, persistent, and united efforts of our members in each and every direction in the Old Granite State.

NEW JERSEY.

JOHN STATESIR, Master. *Worthy Master and Fellow Members* - The Grange movement in New Jersey is still in the right direction, though not at so rapid a rate as we could wish. Increased progress is manifest however, from the fact that we have organized three (3) new Granges, and reorganized one long dormant, while throughout the State generally the Granges show a larger increase of membership than was reported a year ago.

The increase also seems to be of such as have carefully con-

sidered the matter, and have joined from principle, feeling the need of such help as the Order promises, and with the intention and prospect of becoming useful members.

One of the new Granges is located in the most populous part of the State, near the city of Newark, and numbers among its charter members some of the best representative agriculturists and horticulturists of the State.

We feel encouraged to believe that a more prosperous day for the Order is dawning with us. No special effort has been made during the year in the way of sending out lecturers, as the demand has not been such as to cause our Executive Committee to feel justified in incurring expense in that direction just yet; only the usual pic nic talks, with such additional help as the Worthy State Lecturer could find opportunity to add thereto, having been attempted.

Our State Grange found it necessary some years ago, owing to financial embarrassment, to discontinue a salary to all its officers (Secretary and Treasurer excepted, and theirs greatly reduced), and since then the duties have necessarily been performed solely as a labor of love for the good of the Order, by the incumbents, who have not been able oftentimes, in justice to themselves, to give as much time and attention to the work as its importance deserves, nevertheless, we feel that we are at present on a firmer foundation than in years gone by, and with fair prospects ahead.

The other farmers' organizations which have made such rapid strides in some parts of the country, have not found New Jersey good soil in which to propagate their doctrines, as with the exceptions of the extreme northern and southern parts, but few of their organizations exist; and those not in antagonism or as rivals to the Grange, but as political helps rather, many members belonging to both organizations.

Our insurance companies are doing a good business, continually increasing, and have saved large amounts of money to the members. I am sorry that I have not at hand at present, the last report of the companies, to show their present status, and ratio of increase of business for the past years. The advantages which they offer have been potent factors in building up many Granges in the localities where best known.

Some movement has been made to establish fruit exchanges and other means of co-operation, which have not as yet materialized. Some mistakes in the past have caused *undue* caution perhaps, nevertheless there seems to be a determination to "sit down and count the cost" before they commence to build.

It is gratifying to hear of such good progress from other portions of our broad domains, and we hope to live to see the Grange banner float on to victory in our own little State.

OREGON.

H. E. HAYES, Master. *Worthy Master*—Since it becomes my duty to report to this honorable body, the condition of the Grange in Oregon, I am pleased to say that notwithstanding the growth of other farm and labor organizations in our State, the Grange that is and has been the beacon light to these other societies, has held its own. In the western portion of Oregon we are steadily gaining new members, while Wasco and Sherman counties in the eastern portion can be relied on, since they are now strong in Grange work. Our State Lecturer is now in Eastern Oregon, doing good work for the improvement of our people.

Owing to sickness in my family during the last six months, I have been confined closely at home, but I sincerely hope for a speedy restoration of health, so that I may be able to visit the different Granges in the western part of our State at least.

The money power realizes and fears our educational organizations, and will strive to control in various ways their deliberations; we farmers are divided, while they are united; still it is encouraging to note that they are forced to yield to some extent to the influence of the Grange.

We look upon our financial question as one of the most important subjects for thought of this day and age, and I believe the intrinsic value of our national currency is based upon the prosperity of the producers of wealth. Our farmers owe much to the untiring energy and unfaltering labor of our Worthy National Lecturer, Bro. Whitehead. It is with deep regret that I now report the decease of our Worthy Past Master, Wm. Cyrus. Many in this assembly will remember him as the second Master of the State Grange of Oregon. None other has represented his State in the National Grange more ably than did our departed Brother, and I trust that his name will be placed in our Journal as one of our honored dead. Woman's work in Oregon has progressed, but I am pained again to report that Sister N. A. Hemen, Chairman of the Committee on Woman's Work, has been called by the reaper Death to a higher sphere. We feel her loss, as she was an ardent worker and ranked high as an educator in our Order.

Worthy Master, none realizes the value of our Sisters more forcibly than your humble servant, and our Sisters are fast raising to the plane of life that they should have occupied from the foundation of our Government.

PENNSYLVANIA.

LEONARD RHONE, Master. *Worthy Master*—I have the honor of herewith submitting the report of the Pennsylvania State Grange for 1891.

There were admitted by initiations during September quarter, 1890, not counted in my report of 1890, 197; during December quarter, 1890, 852; during March quarter, 1891, 1728; during June quarter, 1891, 1385; during September quarter, 1891, 575.

We have organized since November 1st, 1890, sixty-six (66) new Granges, with an aggregate charter membership of 1534, and reorganized eighteen (18) Dormant Granges, with an aggregate membership of 377, making the total increase from November 1st, 1890, to November 1st, 1891, 6648.

We have organized five County or Pomona Granges: Allegheny County Pomona Grange, No 42, with a charter list of 45 members; Berks County Pomona Grange, No 43, with a charter list of 30 members; Northern Luzerne and Southern Wyoming Counties Pomona Grange, 44, with a charter list of 22 members; Lackawanna County Pomona Grange, No. 45, with a charter list of 29 members; Union County Pomona Grange, No. 46, with a charter list of 70 members.

Quarterly reports and payment of fees and dues have been more prompt than heretofore. I will here give you the amount received from this source during the past seven years :

1885.	\$2773 15
1886.	8166 15
1887.	8818 80
1888.	4520 86
1889.	4936 45
1890.	7386 63
1891 (Estimated).	8200 00

From the above, you will notice that the Order has been increasing steadily since 1885.

We have paid to the National Grange, from November 1st, 1890, to November 1st, 1891, for new charters, \$990; for Sixth Degree certificates, \$99 50; dues to the National Grange, \$1048.39; paid National Grange for supplies, estimate \$500, making the total amount paid to the National Grange during the year \$2637.89

In this connection I can but reiterate what I said in my report last year, that the farmers of Pennsylvania are becoming thoroughly aroused and realize in a higher sense than ever heretofore the necessity of organization, if they do not wish to be driven from the field and suffer the ignominy of defeat. I think our increase in New Granges and our large increase in membership fully sustains this view. We are working vigorously, and expect before long to taste the joys

of victory. Both political parties understand that we mean business and are anxious for reconciliation, and an amicable understanding. There is every reason to believe that the coming session of our State Legislature will so revise our revenue laws as to bring about equalization of taxation. Out of the late legislative contest our Order won for the farmers of Pennsylvania \$4,700,000. We are fighting our battle on Grange principles alone, and by and through the Order of Patrons of Husbandry will be secured the repeal of unjust and burdensome laws, and the enactment of measures that will insure equal and exact justice to all.

The Order in Pennsylvania has not allowed itself to be loaded down with other societies, but has stood as a bulwark against every form of wrong, fought its own battle on Grange principles and has, by this course, won the respect of all classes. We may be beaten, by our old enemies once, twice, thrice, but defeated and routed never. We are in the fight to stay until farmers are accorded the same rights, privileges and immunities that those engaged in other pursuits now enjoy. Our officers are faithful, and energetic, our lines are well closed up, and a straggler from the ranks is hard to find. There may be differences of opinion in regard to political questions, but there are no differences of sentiment concerning the great principles of our Order.

Our co-operative business system has been of untold benefit to our people, and an important factor in maintaining the Order in the State. It is indeed doubtful whether the Order could be maintained without it. It is certainly the best co-operative business system known to any society in the world. Through it every individual Patron, the moment he becomes a member, can receive its benefits without the investment of a dollar, or even without being dependent upon any other member. So liberal is this system, that any Patron in the world is entitled to its benefits. Within the last year we have made contracts with some of the largest manufactures in the United States. Farm implements and machinery can be bought at a discount of twenty five to forty per cent. from retail prices.

Our Grange inspection service is working well and is a valuable help to our organization.

Our insurance companies are doing well, and where they are confined exclusively to members of the Order, have been a great help in Grange work.

Perhaps in no State in the Union has the Order been so

strictly confined in its membership to farmers ; in fact, farmers have dominated its every action, and stood up for the Grange pure and simple. Farmers have filled nearly all of its principal offices, and dictated its political, legislative and commercial policy.

The Great National meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry at Williams' Grove has been of untold benefits to the Grange cause. We are indebted to Patrons from all parts of the country for their liberal support and encouragement, making the Williams' Grove meeting of 1891, the greatest and most successful Grange gathering ever held anywhere.

A handsome and commodious National Grange Hall has been erected in the Grove in which the higher Degrees of the Order can be conferred in full form. This Hall is also used for the meetings held by the sisters, under the direction of the Committee on Womans' Work in the Grange.

The influence exerted by this national gathering of the brotherhood is not confined to Pennsylvania alone, but is felt throughout our wide expanse of country. This meeting was originated by the Patrons of Husbandry, is maintained by the Patrons of Husbandry and is designed to help on the work of the Order. Most nobly has it fulfilled its mission. Here are assembled the representative men and women of the Grange. All questions of public policy are discussed from the Grange standpoint, and here thousands, who have since become valiant recruits in our ranks, first heard of the object and purpose of the Grange.

It is therefore most gratifying to note that the meeting this year was much larger than any of the preceding ones. Popular feeling throughout the country is with this assemblage, and its work is spoken of in terms of highest praise by the many eminent statesmen and scholars who annually visit it. This Patrons' agricultural meeting is most potent and stands without a rival.

The Department of Woman's Work in the Grange accomplished a glorious work.

The meetings were held in the early morning hour each day, and were entirely under the control of the Sisters of the Order. Here they came to talk over their part of Grange work, to counsel together, and to resolve upon a course of action. These meetings were an eminent success in every particular, and have awakened an enthusiasm in the Subordinate Grange of the State that argues well for the future of the Order.

The Patrons' meeting of Central Pennsylvania, held at Centre Hall, Centre County, has also been remarkably successful in the same line of work. These and the many other distinctly Grange gatherings, have contributed much to the success of Grange work and Grange recognition in our State, and Patrons should do all in their power to secure their continued prosperity.

The Pomona Grange of Centre County now owns this Picnic ground of nearly 30 acres, on which its annual meeting is held, and whatever improvements are made, either in the way of ornamentation or for the convenience of visitors will be of a permanent character. This is a distinctly Grange enterprise, without any individual shares—being the property of the County Grange, incorporated as such by the courts.

This County Grange has now an undivided capital of \$85,000, under the control of its several departments, which is the common and indivisible property of every member of the County Grange.

I have only cited a few of the many encouraging achievements of our Order in Pennsylvania, that Patrons throughout the entire country may be encouraged that the Order has accomplished grand results for the farmers of our country.

The Executive Committee announced that it had been decided to visit the factories of the Champion Harvesting Machines, at 2 o'clock, P. M., as per invitation of the Warder, Bushnell and Glessner Company.

The Worthy Master requested the members of the Grange to return, and resume work, immediately after returning from the Champion factories at Lagonda.

At 12.30 P. M. the Grange took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grange re-assembled at 4.30 o'clock P. M., with the Worthy Overseer, H. Hawkins, in the Chair.

Continuing the reports of Masters of State Granges, the following were presented and read :

RHODE ISLAND.

A. M. BELCHER, Master. *Worthy Master, and Members of the National Grange*—Although the Order in Rhode Island has made no rapid progress it is surely moving in the right direction. While one of our smaller Granges has lapsed into dormancy, three new Granges have been organized with a charter membership of 128, and with one or two exceptions, additions have been made to the Subordinate Granges throughout the State, showing more than twenty per cent increase in membership, during the year ; and before the annual session of our State Grange, (in January, 1892), several more large Granges will be added to the list. We have two strong Pomona Granges, which I am fully convinced, adds materially to the strength and usefulness of the Grange in Rhode Island. Unlike the United States Treasury we are not burdened with surplus funds, and for that reason lecture work has not (as intended) been pushed into the districts where no Grange has been organized. But efforts will be made to spread the gospel of the Grange, to all within our borders. The matter of co-operative buying and selling, is receiving close and thorough attention by the committee appointed for that purpose. Insurance, both life and fire, is being carefully considered, and as a remedy for unjust taxation, the judicious use of the ballot seems to me our best and only remedy. Matters pertaining to legislation, both State and National, have received careful attention, both in and out of the Grange. We come now to the consideration of a subject of greater importance, and more interest than any other, just now before the public, not only to members of the Grange, but to all farmers, mechanics and members of the industrial classes in Rhode Island. We refer to the disposition of the so-called "Agricultural Fund," that is, the use of the income of the fund realized by the sale of the Land Script, received by the State under the Land Grant Act of 1862, and the money to which the State is entitled under the "New Morrill Bill" of August 30th, 1890, for promoting agricultural and mechanical education.

We have in our State, a noble University looking back to 1764, for the date of its organization, now grandly equipped with buildings and apparatus, and richly endowed with private bequests, and honored and supported by a large body of interested alumni and influential friends.

The State in 1863, when States had little heart to under-

take new enterprises, in order to secure the Land Script, made an agreement with Brown University, whereby the income of whatever fund should be realized from the sale of the Land Script should be expended for scholarships in that institution, according to a plan mutually agreed upon. This agreement is now believed by many to have been a questionable bargain viewed in the light of the Land Grant Act itself, and especially in view of its results in the twenty-eight years that have elapsed. Very little agricultural instruction has ever been given, none in practical mechanics, until within less than a year, and practical military tactics have been ignored altogether.

The industrial classes, for whose benefit these land grants were made, had all along been dissatisfied, and when Congress passed the "Hatch Act," presented their cause so persistently and successfully, (assisted very materially by the Grange, just organized,) that the State established an Experiment Station as a State Institution, separate and distinct from the University, and in connection with a prospective Agricultural School or College. The Experiment Station, thus established in 1888, has rapidly developed, and with the State Agricultural School has fine stone and wooden buildings with apparatus, and appliances representing more than \$100,000, with a fine farm of 140 acres in extent, and over fifty students of both sexes are now following a course of instruction there.

In June, 1890, the President of the University, Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, recognizing the "signs of the times," in his annual address to the University Corporation recommended the return of the Land Script Fund to the State to be applied at its own institution at Kingston. Such generosity was unparalleled, and as it became known through the press, the praise of a "manly man" and a "noble Institution" was often heard. The recommendation made culminated in the appointment of a committee of three to arrange the terms of the transfer, and the University Treasurer was instructed to pay over the fund when such conditions should be arranged. This committee was appointed just three days after the passage of the New Morrill Bill. Now mark the results: During the autumn the Supreme Court was asked to give its opinion as to whether the State Agricultural School could receive the fund under the New Morrill Bill. The Court, in concluding, says: "We are, therefore, of the opinion that said College, or, rather, said Brown University in

its behalf, is at present the only institution in the State which is entitled to receive the money as aforesaid ;" whereupon the University Corporation rescinded its vote to return the fund and appointed a committee of seven with power to make contracts with the State, since which time she is making every effort to keep the Land Grant Fund and get possession of the New Morrill Bill Fund.

Such in bare outline is the history of the Agricultural Funds in Rhode Island. Each State has been the recipient of these Government Grants, and you are all familiar with the true intent and purpose of them. The Worthy Master of our National Grange did most efficient service in securing the passage of the "New Morrill Bill," believing it to be for the benefit of agriculture in furthering agricultural and mechanical education. Shall the Grange then quietly see the whole of those funds applied to education in an institution which says in bold faced type in a circular issued last spring, (referring to the Land Grant Act of 1862) *It is a very great error to suppose that the grant was solely or even primarily intended to increase the knowledge of agriculture or to further education of any sort among the agricultural population in particular."*

The Grange, reinforced by the industrial classes throughout the State, feel that it is time to call a halt in the expenditure of these funds by a *private, sectarian, classical* institution, however good it may be. Many of the States prohibit by law the appropriation of public funds to *private or sectarian* educational institutions, and such a law we believe just and expedient ; it would certainly help to settle this question at this time had we such a statute in Rhode Island.

With the State for our battle-ground, and *Right and Justice* for our war-cry, we are laboring to secure such legislation by the General Assembly as shall make the State Agricultural School at Kingston, the Agricultural and Mechanical College of the State, "For the education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

VIRGINIA.

X. X. CHARTTERS, Master. *Worthy Master*—My report this year will not be very encouraging. We are still holding our own, and hope in the near future, "to lengthen our cords, and strengthen our stakes." Our gains have been only in numbers added to the old Granges, and not in the organization of new Granges. We feel encouraged to hold

on. Our motto is, never look backward. We believe there is a glorious future for our Order in the "Old Dominion," and we intend to press forward in the good work, until we have gained the goal. Our membership, while not large, are as true as can be found. We need a Lecturer, and more now than at any other period, while we are earnest and true to all noble principles of the Order, we feel that help is needed. Virginia sendeth fraternal greetings to all her brothers and sisters in this broad land.

WISCONSIN.

S. C. CARR, Master. *Worthy Master*—We are not doing as well in Wisconsin as some States report, but we are doing the best we can under the circumstances in which we are placed. We need more lecture work, and I believe if the Lecturer of the National Grange could give eight or ten lectures in each one of the weak States, paid by the National Grange, it would be money well spent, and soon would be returned by increased receipts, in dues. We must do as other Orders do, keep our best workers in the field, or else other societies will have some of our weak States under their control. The policy of this National Grange should be to help the weak, the strong can take care of themselves. We have organized only four new Granges during the year. We are not discouraged, but feel as though we could make a better showing if this body would grant us some assistance.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NORMAN B. DOUGLAS, Master. *Worthy Master*—It gives me much pleasure to be able to again report the Order in Massachusetts as in a highly satisfactory condition. The many pleasing features noted in our affairs one year ago, continue.

Our position and standing are worthy of note. Never before in the history of the Order has the Grange been held in such high esteem by all classes. During the past four or five years we have fought a losing fight in the Legislature, to secure the enactment of just laws governing the manufacture and sale of imitation dairy products, and the establishment of a Dairy Commission. We succeeded in getting an Oleomargarine Bill that is just what we asked for. In place of a Dairy Commission, we have a Dairy Bureau. (A distinction without a difference.) We have organized five Subordinate and two Pomona Granges during the year. Our books show that we have made a net gain of about one thousand members. Experience has taught us, that the money paid to Deputies for organizing

Granges, is the best investment that we can make in a financial way, as it is soon returned to the Treasury with interest. Our system of annual inspection is continued with gratifying results. Our Order resembles in its efficiency and discipline, a well organized and drilled army. Although our members are not wealthy, and our business has not been prosperous during the past three or four years no appeal for assistance from a needy or distressed brother goes unheeded. Two fine Grange Halls have been erected and dedicated during the present year. The future of the Grange in the Old Bay State looks bright. I believe the time is near at hand, when every farming town in the State shall support and in turn be built up by a live Grange.

CALIFORNIA.

E. W. DAVIS, Master. *Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange*—In presenting a brief report for the Golden State, it affords pleasure to report "Progress." The Order has grown somewhat numerically, and not a little in influence. New Granges have been organized and old ones have been revived during the year. "A Trade" Card Plan has been carried into successful operation. Farmers' Institutes, under the management of Professor E. J. Wickson of the Agricultural Department of the University of California, assisted by officers and members of the State Grange, have been organized and successfully managed. We expect much good to come to the Order from the sessions of these Institutes. It is our aim, as an Order, to fully inform the Farmers of the State, through these Institutes and other public meetings, of the practical work of the Grange. Competent speakers will be, from time to time, detailed by the State Grange, to conduct the discussions in certain departments of these Institutes, such as Dairying, Hop culture, Viticulture, Horticulture, etc.

The subject of Juvenile Granges has received some attention from the Executive Committee, but up to this date no Juvenile Grange has been organized, though applications for same have been made.

The condition of the Farmers in California is such that we may reasonably hope for a generous increase in the membership of the Order. A spirited campaign in the interests of the Grange will be conducted during the year 1892. The State will be carefully districted; active, competent, aggressive Deputies will be employed, and the press will be liberally patronized. We believe in the power and usefulness of the public press. The printed page is the most potent Educator of the day and generation. The Order of Patrons of Husbandry in California, has adopted the Pacific "Rural Press" as its official organ. This

excellent paper is published by Brothers A. T. Dewey and Wm. B. Ewer, both of whom are personally well known to many members of this National Body. During the past two years the editors of the "Press" have kindly allowed a column or more of space, each week, to the Master. The "Master's Desk" has furnished its full share of copy for the Grange Organ, to the Patrons of California.

The finances of the State Grange are in a healthy condition. Harmony prevails and Brotherly Love continues throughout the membership of the State. The cause of education has been carefully fostered, and the Grange has done all in its power to scatter the germ-seeds of the higher and better education. California Patrons, though distant many miles from the great body of Agricultural States, are yet in close fellowship with this National Order, and are trying faithfully and as intelligently as they know how, to keep step to the music of the Grange. We hope, now and then, to add one note, or possibly one strain of harmony to the National Grange chorus. We most respectfully ask of this Body, that some of its best speakers be sent to us, to teach our people, irrespective of vocation, of the power, benefits and purposes of the Grange. The membership in California heartily endorses the Grange motto, "In essentials unity; in non-essentials liberty; in all things Charity." We promise Fidelity to every just and honest purpose of the Grange.

California promises to hear every "Reveille" sounded by the National Grange, and to respond with her forces well drilled, thoroughly equipped and ready for the work required to protect, to advance and to advertise the principles and purposes of the Grange, and to elevate the membership to the highest plane of manhood and womanhood. And to this end we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

DELAWARE.

JOHN C. HIGGINS, Master. *Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange*—The Grange of Delaware is not without its difficulties, but withal, is in a sound, if not an unusually prosperous condition.

We have from unavoidable causes not been able to engage in that energetic stirring up of the Subordinate Granges of Delaware, that is clearly in order. That time will soon come. Some strong workers are growing up among our younger members, and are already doing good work in supplementing the efforts of the old guard.

Our Patrons are generally loyal to the Order, and without exception, maintain their credit in its commercial transactions.

The Grange has supplied to Delaware a body of intelligent and determined voters, that demand pure men for candidates as the price of their party fealty.

The Legislature of 1891 was often pronounced one of the best that ever sat in Dover; its work was largely in the line of progress upon which the Grange is working. Worthy Lecturer Whitehead favored us with two visits during the year, and instructed our people in his always acceptable manner.

It looks as though the farmers of Delaware were about ready to take decided action upon certain great interests pertaining to their business. If this should prove to be the case, new life and energy will come to the Grange, since its systematic and orderly way of transacting business seems indispensable in the direction of all farmers' movements. Give farmers something to fight for and the Grange prospers.

Agriculture is looking up. A hopeful feeling has marked the whole year. Land values have advanced somewhat; and there is among our people the belief that our dark hours are passed. There are no difficulties remaining that the people cannot solve; should they fail in this, their's will be the continuing penalty.

Sister Eliza C. Gifford submitted the following report of a special committee to send fraternal greetings to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, now in session in Boston, Mass., which was adopted as follows:

Your committee sent greetings to the W. C. T. U., of which the following is a copy:

To the Annual Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Boston, Mass.:

GREETING:

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry, in Twenty-fifth Annual Session, assembled at Springfield, Ohio, sends fraternal greeting, and assurances of sympathy and co-operation in your noble work for "God and Home and Native Land," recognizing that "Righteousness exalteth a nation while sin is a reproach to any people." May our mutual efforts never cease until temperance, purity and equality reign in and rule over our beloved land.

It being deemed necessary for the Standing Committees to meet and prepare work for the Grange during the balance of the day, the Order of Business, so far as it refers to an evening session, was suspended, and the labors of the day were closed at 5.30 o'clock P. M.

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, November 14th, 1891.

The Grange assembled in accordance with the order of business, and was opened in the Fourth Degree.

The officers and members previously reported were in attendance, with Sister M. L. Davis acting Worthy Ceres.

The roll call showed a quorum present.

The Journal of the third day, Friday, was read and approved.

The Worthy Secretary read the following communication, which was ordered to record :

DOMINION GRANGE OF CANADA,
Secretary's Office, Blenheim, Ontario, Canada.

John Trimble, Secretary of the National Grange:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER :—Notice of the meeting of the National Grange came duly to hand, and upon receiving it I immediately wrote to the Worthy Master of the Dominion Grange.

I regret that I cannot attend the meeting myself, which would be a great pleasure. I hope this meeting will be productive of much benefit to the great and important class which it represents. They are the foundation of society, and the wealth of the nation. And their success means the country's prosperity, and the comfort and happiness of the masses.

Wishing you a very pleasant and successful meeting, believe me,
Truly and fraternally yours, R. WILKIE.

The Worthy Secretary read the following copy of a telegram sent to the Knights of Labor, in session at Toledo, Ohio:

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 18th, 1891.

James A. Wright, Chairman of Committee Knights of Labor, Toledo, O. :

Your telegram received. The National Grange sendeth greetings, and wish you God's speed in your efforts to better the condition of the laboring classes.

JOHN TRIMBLE,
Secretary National Grange, P. of H.

Under the call of the roll of States for the introduction of business, to be referred without debate, the following were presented, read and referred :

By Bro. Levi Booth, of Colorado—Subject : Free Postal Delivery—to the Committee on Resolutions.

By Bro. J. M. Thompson, of Illinois—Subject: Savings Banks—to Committee on Resolutions.

By Bro. Milton Trusler, of Indiana—Subject: Charter Fees—to Committee on Resolutions

“Temperance”—to Committee on Resolutions.

By Bro. A. P. Reardon, of Kansas—Subject: Declaration of Purposes—to the Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. S. L. Wilson, of Mississippi—Subject: Extension of the Order—to the Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio—Subjects: Reduction of Charter Fees, change of Constitution and By-Laws and Annual Word for Pomona Granges—all to the Committee on Good of the Order.

“Transportation”—to the Committee on Transportation.

“Change of Constitution and By-Laws”—to the Committee on Ritual.

By Bro. H. E. Hayes, of Oregon—Subjects: Postal Telegraph Service and Appointment of U. S. Judges—to the Committee on Resolutions.

By Bro. A. M. Belcher, of Rhode Island—Subjects: Lecture Work and Co-operation of the Weather Bureau—to the Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. L. Rhone, of Pennsylvania—Subject: Negotiation with a Loan Company to Fund Farm Mortgages of Members of the Grange—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Bro. D. L. Russell, of Washington—Subject: Relief of Settlers on Government Lands—to the Committee on Resolutions.

By Bro. John Statesir, of New Jersey—Subject: World's Exposition—to Committee on Resolutions.

By Bro. Levi Booth, of Colorado—Subject: Trusts and Combines—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Under the call for reports and recommendations of Officers, the following was presented and read:

Report of Worthy Assistant Steward.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

As Assistant Steward of this Grange I am required to report to you, at this meeting, the condition of the affairs of my office. The labors of the Assistant, as you are aware, are not very laborious. Therefore I do not apprehend that it will be expected that I will make an elaborate and extended report at this time.

When I was installed in office, I was commanded to look well to the comfort, protection and welfare of the Grange. This I have endeavored to do to the best of my ability. I was also told that it would be my duty to preserve peace in our Order. To-day I believe that peace and harmony reign supreme throughout our noble Order. This is so, not by any official act of mine, but it is because we as Patrons have remembered the obligations that we each and all took upon ourselves, while standing before the altar of our Order, together with the many humane lessons we have been taught in the Grange. Therefore, my brothers and sisters of the Grange, let us cultivate that spirit of friendship and brotherly love, that is intended to unite us into one grand and noble band of brothers and sisters.

Let us endeavor to sow such seed and so cultivate them that at the ripened harvest the fruits thereof may be acceptable to Him, the giver of all good. Let us ever be found bearing that white mantle of purity, charity and peace, to cover the faults and mistakes of our brothers and sisters. Respectfully submitted,

O. E. HALL.

Under call for motions and resolutions,

Bro. X. X. Chartters offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That memorial services of the death of Bros. J. N. Lipscomb, Wm. Cyrus and Rufus Prince, and Sister Jones, be held in this hall at 7.30 P. M. on next Sunday.

Bro. S. L. Wilson offered the following, and after discussion, it was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of not less than five be appointed by the Worthy Master to which all matters pertaining to finance of a national character shall be referred.

Under the call for reports of Masters of State Granges, there were presented the following:

COLORADO.

LEVI BOOTH, Master. *Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the National Grange*—You have learned from the report of our National Secretary that, during the earlier part of the past

year our Granges in Colorado increased to a wonderful degree, while during the past six months the progress of organization has been very slow. During the working season farmers will not turn out to listen to Grange lectures, and in fact Patrons very reluctantly attend to the meetings of their own Granges, which they have pledged themselves to attend and support. This is one reason why the process of organization ceased so suddenly. Another reason has been the want of a good Organizer. Good, honest, conscientious Deputies are not able to sacrifice their valuable time in organizing Granges at such salaries as the Patrons are able to pay. Our country is so sparsely settled that it requires too much time and travel in the work of organization. We believe, however, that during this fall and the coming winter our local Deputies will be able to accomplish much in the good work of advancing the interests of our Order. While there has been a slow growth in the number of Granges of late, yet there has been quite an addition to the membership in our old organizations. The conservative, and yet decisive, stand that the Grange has taken in all matters of reform has commanded the respect of the good, reliable, thinking men and women of all classes, and intelligent farmers who have heretofore stood aloof from us, knowing the justice of our cause and seeing the consistency of our action and the good that we have already accomplished, are flocking to our standard to take part in the good fight with us.

In accordance with the request of our last State Grange, our State Lecturer has, during the year, issued slips or circulars (at a nominal cost) to each Subordinate Grange recommending subjects for discussion, and making such comments upon these subjects as he thought might aid the members of the Grange in the consideration of the same. What effect these circulars will have upon the prosperity of the Order I am at present unable to say, yet I think it is a step in the right direction in the matter of educating our members.

Our Lecturer has also, with much labor, formulated a system of lectures to be delivered before each and every Grange in the State, if the Grange desires it. These lectures are to be delivered at stated periods, as the lecturer can make it convenient for himself and the Grange. The cost of these lectures is to be but nominal, and therefore will be within the reach of every Grange that desires them. Many of our Granges have already fallen in with this universal extension idea, and in the near future we hope to be able to report an increase of membership through the influence of this grand educational system.

By co-operation in buying our supplies and selling our products we have accomplished not a little for the good of our Patrons. Through the contract system we have purchased our goods, and

as a general thing all parties have benefitted and all are satisfied with the good results which have followed. Through the Grange influence alone we have secured to our farmers one of the best agricultural colleges in the land, and our sons and daughters are taking the advantage of the thorough scientific and practical agricultural education which this excellent institution affords.

A Committee on Woman's Work was appointed at our last State Grange session, but what progress such sisters have made I am now unable to say, yet I am happy to inform you that our sisters, whether in or out of the Grange, whether elected to that position or not, are always Worthy Masters. When she will she will, and when she—well, you all know how it is. Yes, our sisters have done nobly. In the State, Subordinate and Pomona Granges they have worked side by side with their brothers, and in the discharge of their duties I know of no sister who has failed to keep up her end of the "corner." Indeed, I think I may safely affirm that she has generally kept a little ahead.

As Patrons, we farmers of Colorado have been for years demanding many things of our legislature. We asked for the passage of a law prohibiting ditch companies from selling to the farmers the right to purchase water. Four years ago we obtained what we asked. We asked for the Australian ballot; this year we got it. We asked for a law controlling railroads; we did not get it. We asked for an equalization of taxes; we failed again. We asked for the reduction of fees and salaries of our public officers; we obtained a small part of what we sought. We have been praying, demanding and asking for many things for these many years, and although we have not yet obtained half of what we wish, yet we are going to keep right on demanding these very things until we accomplish the realization of our wishes.

During the past year we have organized eighteen Granges. We have infused new life into many old ones, and I believe at your next session our State Master will be able to report that Colorado has increased its membership more than an hundred fold.

WASHINGTON.

D. L. RUSSELL, Master *Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange*—At the session of our State Grange in June last, our reports showed a gain in membership of about fifty per cent. during the year. Since our last session we have organized three new Granges and a majority of our old Granges are increasing in membership quite rapidly. Two Granges have become dormant and two have consolidated with others since our State organization.

We have in our work tried to hold all the ground we get believing that it is better to build up and get on a solid working

basis one Grange than to organize two and leave them to perish for want of instruction and encouragement.

The Order in Washington is gradually growing in favor with the people, moulding public sentiment for good as it never has before. Its moral influences are admitted wherever it has a foot hold. The press is beginning to recognize us and is offering its columns to Patrons.

We are connected with the State of Oregon in a plan of insurance for Patrons, which is conducted on the co-operative plan, and our Patrons are deriving material benefit from it. We have a number of co-operative stores in our State which are being run very successfully and are a means of saving money to our Patrons and adding influence and growth to the Order. These stores are conducted on the plan recommended by the National Grange.

We have entered into contracts with transportation companies running steamboats on the Columbia river and its tributaries, obtaining reduced freight and passenger rates, thereby saving money to our people.

We have held an agricultural fair, which proved a grand success. It was entirely under the auspices of the Grange.

Worthy Master, it is along these lines that we are at work, trying to elevate and build up the farmers of Washington; and while we have not increased in numbers or spread over the State as rapidly as we would like to have done, yet we feel that we have reason to be encouraged, believing that there has been much good done.

Worthy Master, we cannot close this report without referring especially to Woman's Work in the Grange, believing, as we do, that we are indebted largely to the sisters of Washington for our success. It is through their efforts that Grange halls have been built and furnished; that faltering members have been reclaimed; that weak and declining Granges have been encouraged and strengthened.

We wish also to acknowledge the able and efficient service rendered by our Worthy Lecturer, Bro. James Nevin, who has given his time largely to the work, getting but little more for his services than would pay his actual traveling expenses.

OHIO.

S. H. ELLIS, Master. *Worthy Master*.--We had at the close of the quarter ending December 31st, 1890, a reported membership of 18 481. At the close of the quarter ending March 31st, 1891, 16,641; quarter ending June 30th, 1891, 17,577; quarter ending September 30th, 1891, 17 966. With the same per cent. of increase up to the close of quarter ending December 31st, 1891,

we will have a membership in Ohio of about 20 000. During the past year we have organized eighteen new Granges and reorganized twenty dormant ones, and two have become dormant, thus leaving us a net increase in Granges of thirty six. A number of new commodious Grange Halls have been erected and dedicated during the year, and we are glad to report that Grange work and Grange interest in Ohio are in a prosperous condition.

NEW YORK.

W. C. GIFFORD, Master. *Worthy Master*—The Order of Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of New York, I am happy to report, is in quite a prosperous condition.

We have organized fifty-one new Granges since the last session of the National Grange, and in the same period have reorganized ten dormant Granges. The gain in membership in the old Granges has been about 2,200, in the new and reorganized 1,800, making a total net gain of 4,000 members for the year ending November 1st, 1891. This is not as large a gain as was made in 1890, but we think it is a very fair showing for a small State, located so far from the State of Ohio. We are not surrounded by lakes on all sides, but we are surrounded by 480 live Granges, with not less than 35,000 members, and if Ohio will move up into Central New York we will try to make room for her, and give her a cordial and enthusiastic welcome, and we will take great pleasure in showing her the place where Secretary Kelley organized the first Subordinate Grange that was ever organized in the United States.

After traveling for many weeks in the South, in Ohio and other States, in a fruitless effort to organize a Subordinate Grange, Bro. Kelley accidentally or otherwise found his way to the beautiful village of Fredonia, in Chautauqua County, discouraged and almost disheartened, in his vain endeavor to find a responsive echo to his appeal, for the organization of the farmers of the United States for the protection of their own interests. But away up there, in cold New York, he found what he had so long searched for, warm and responsive hearts, that gladly assisted him in organizing the first Subordinate Grange. We are glad for our own sake, that there was a New York, away back in those early days, and that there was room there for a Subordinate Grange, and warm hearts there that welcomed its coming; yes, we are glad for New York, and we are also glad that the grand Order whose first offspring was born in New York, has come to bless Ohio and enthuse her grand State Master. And away up there in Chautauqua County, in the State of New York, where that first Grange was organized, we have twenty-seven

Subordinate Granges to-day, with an aggregate membership of more than 8,000 wide awake farmers and their wives; and in Jamestown, the pearl city of Western New York, we have a little Grange known as Union Grange, that has a membership of more than 450, and so of course we are glad (with Bro. Ellis) that Secretary Kelley did find room for a Subordinate Grange, even in Chautauqua County, in the State of New York. And away up there, still nearer the land of eternal snows, in the county of Jefferson, we have twenty nine Granges, one of which in Watertown has more than 500 members. So you see it makes but little difference how cold the clime or how far it is from Ohio, we find plenty of warm-hearted men and women that are glad to meet and work for the uplifting of their class even in a Water town. Broome County has twenty five Granges, and also has the distinction of being the home of that honored and well-known Granger, who always pays the freight. The little county of Chenango has twenty four Granges, Cortland County has seventeen, Herkimer has twenty-two, Lewis twenty-one, Oneida nineteen, Onondaga twenty-eight, with a Pomona Grange organized in the last year with over 100 charter members. This Grange conferred the Fifth Degree on upwards of eighty members at one session, soon after it was organized. Oswego County has twenty-four Subordinate Granges, who are straining every nerve to extend a royal welcome to the State Grange which will be held in the city of Oswego in February next.

We have held many Grange open-air meetings, and many others in public halls, where the principles of the Grange have been taught by able speakers, among which have been the Worthy Master and Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange, and these meetings have borne fruit in increased membership in every instance. We hold an annual Grange day at Chautauqua, where from six to ten thousand farmers assemble, and this year we held a mammoth Grange gathering at Thousand Islands, where it was estimated there were from twelve to fifteen thousand persons present. At another gathering at Rome, New York, there were 5,000 present. In all these gatherings we are striving to impress upon our members the great truths embodied in our new Declaration of Independence, and especially that portion relating to a more thorough education for the farmer and the farmer's family. We believe that education should ever be accorded the most prominent place in our Grange deliberations, National, State and Subordinate, and that no pains should be spared by our Grange educators, to impress upon our members this truth, that the success and perpetuity of our Order, must and will depend upon the intelligence of its membership.

At the last session of the State Grange a committee was ap-

pointed to arrange a course of study, to be taken up by all Subordinate Granges simultaneously, and it is believed, from present indications, that much interest will be taken in this course and that great good will result. We also have a Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange in our State that is doing a grand work in all our Subordinate, Pomona and State Granges.

In co-operative trade our members have made handsome savings wherever they have availed themselves of its benefits. In co-operative fire insurance we have been, as in the past, very successful. The last annual report of the Central Organization shows that eighty co-operative companies in the State of New York were carrying \$112,511,591 in risks, a net gain of over \$10,000,000 in the last year. The average cost of insuring \$1,000 for three years in these companies, including all losses and expenses, was \$4.02. As in former years, this system of insurance has proven a powerful auxiliary of the Grange, and if its membership is confined to the Grange it will prove to be a continued benefit and blessing to our Order.

In our Grange gatherings we allow no partisan politics, but we hold it to be the right of every Grange to discuss all questions of political economy and the great issues now before the people of this country. We hold no political caucuses or conventions, yet many of the members of our Order have been elected to positions of honor and trust in our State, and we expect that the number will be increased year by year until the farmer shall become an acknowledged factor in our law making bodies, and until the reforms demanded shall receive just recognition.

We have paid into the treasury of the National Grange for the year ending November 1st, 1891, the sum of \$1 230 62, being a net gain over last year of \$293.20. We always pay our speakers from our State treasury, believing it to be for the best interest of the Order in our State to do so.

We are earnestly striving to be progressive in our Grange work, and we are impressing this idea upon the members of our Subordinate Granges: That there is no excellence without labor; no permanent success without energetic and persistent effort.

We are striving to do our work in such a way that other classes, and especially professional politicians, will recognize the fact that we mean business. We believe the time has come for action, for plain words and energetic work, and we propose to stand by the interests of our class until equity and justice shall prevail; and when our work is done we hope to receive the reward of the faithful laborer. But if we fail of the full reward, our prayer will be

That every true Patron
 When his life work is ended,
 When his joys and his sorrows
 With success have been blended;
 When he lays down his armor
 And is willing to die, Oh
 If he fails to reach heaven
 May he get to Ohio.

MICHIGAN.

THOMAS MARS, Master. *Worthy Master, Officers, and Members of the National Grange*—The Order in Michigan has made some progress during the past year. Five new Subordinate and one Pomona Grange have been instituted adding to the working force 475 members. We have 29 Pomona Granges working in full harmony with the Subordinates. Good-will and brotherly love reign supreme throughout the border of our State. We teach our members that it is a sin to destroy the fertility of our farms, that they must diversify and sow no more than they can cultivate well. We teach our members that in order to be successful they must use plenty of brains and clover—the clover in producing the crop and brains in selling; as a rule our farms are improving in fertility every year. We have a bountiful harvest this year, prices fair and prospects good; our people prosperous and happy; our Sisters lovely and trusty; our Brothers above suspicion. Our State stands at the head in resources and general prosperity; our superintendent of public instruction holds a gold medal won at an exhibition, where the world was competing for the best school system. Our State University is educating representatives from every civilized country on the globe. Our Agricultural College stands first in our land, sending out yearly, professors to take charge of like institutions all over the United States. Nearly all the counties in Michigan have organized farmers' institutes; nearly all are managed by members of our Order, doing a splendid work for the advancement of Agriculture. We have Representatives in the State Legislature, and an ex-Governor, and are determined to secure the next United States Senator, and will secure all the Congressmen we can get.

WEST VIRGINIA.

C. H. KNOTT, Master. *Worthy Master and Patrons of Husbandry*—West Virginia remains true to her first love in

agricultural association. We are firmly convinced that the Grange is our best and most remunerative friend, if properly understood.

We are conservative under liberal treatment, but aggressive when necessary. Ours is a mineral State, and must encourage internal improvement by inviting manufactures and capital.

We are advancing, as our Secretary's report will show, and have the brightest prospect of a revival before we meet again.

IOWA.

J. E. BLACKFORD, Master. *Worthy Master*—I regret that I am not able to report the Grange cause in a more flourishing condition in Iowa.

We have had no new organizations during the year, and I do not know that any Granges have surrendered their charters; I do know that some of them have increased in membership, and are active, living, useful organizations.

I think I may safely say that we have held our own during the year. Many of our Granges do something in the way of co-operative purchases, and many avail themselves of the offer of the National Alliance, who generously extend to our membership all the benefits of their trade arrangements.

The longest and most bitterly contested political contest in the history of the State has just closed. This so absorbed the attention of the people that it was not deemed advisable to attempt any extended Grange work. We have hope for the future of the Order in Iowa, and, for its growth and advancement, will continue to labor in Faith and with Fidelity.

NORTH CAROLINA.

W. R. WILLIAMS, Master. *Worthy Master*—I can't say much for North Carolina. We are tenaciously hanging on. A few only left, sitting on the shore waiting for the tide. We are hardly as strong as last year. We have no Lecturer or Missionary to visit her scattered brethren. Assistance to strengthen and support is needed. Two causes are operating against us—bad crops, and the Alliance organization. The latter do not antagonize, but they inculcate that they are enough, and that the Grange is played out. I believe if we could get assistance that reaction would set in in 1892, and the Grange revive again.

I think there are more women remaining faithful to their

primitive vows, than can be found with the sterner sex. At my own Grange the good Sisters are there, and make things lively.

TENNESSEE.

W. H. NELSON, Master. *Worthy Master*—We regret to report that the Order in Tennessee is making so little advancement. One new Grange has been organized during the past fiscal year, and an increase in membership has been recently reported in a number of working Granges. This is a small beginning, but not unimportant, as we have reasons for the belief that it is a veritable turning of the tide in our favor. Since time and attendant circumstances have much to do with inclining people to action in any matter, it becomes highly important in the work of reorganizing a State, to carefully observe all the indications which will enable us to recognize our opportunity when it arrives and promptly take advantage of it.

For several years we have anxiously and hopefully looked for that opportunity in Tennessee, and I have good reasons for the belief that it will meet us at some time during the ensuing year. Financially, we are unable to take advantage of it, but with a small amount to aid in starting the work, we can then carry it on to success. Certainly this can be no injustice to any one, since Tennessee in the days of her prosperity paid into the treasury of the National Grange more than double the amount which has been paid out by this body for lecture work in all of the States combined.

TEXAS.

J. B. LONG, Master. *Worthy Master*—The Grange in Texas has not made any material advancement for more than a year. It has been surrounded by a line of obstacles of such a nature that the Grange could not overcome, and maintain that high degree of respect and dignity peculiar to it as an institution. The Grange in Texas, by adhering closely to the fundamental principles of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, has gained the high esteem and appreciation of the most intellectual and conservative of every class or interest therein, and we have hope of good success hereafter.

We have a co-operative business, which has gone through the various periods of adverse experience, and while we have suffered much loss, the gain to our credit is perceivable on every hand.

Where we have suffered loss, it has most usually been where we have failed to give due diligence to the detail of business, or did not conform our practice to the principle on which it was established. The Grange has become convinced that to do a satisfactory or successful business, sufficient profit must be added to the original cost of goods and the business be transacted without personal favor or discrimination. The desire and plea for cheap goods, and at a less rate than anybody else could get them, became so general with us that our judgment was to a great degree superseded, and the unwise action well paid for. Texas is renewing its energy and increasing its vigor of opposition against the credit and every other system tending to increase the demands upon the farmer and his interest. The Texas co-operation, Patrons of Husbandry, has reduced its purchasing capacity from over \$600,000 to about \$350,000 per annum, and holds correspondingly less stock on hand.

Its capital paid up stock is over \$86,000. We have in the central portion of Texas, a tract of 4.0 acres of fine prairie land at McGregor, Texas, on which is established the Texas State Grange Fair, with a splendid exhibit hall, pavilion, stock sheds, etc. Have held three annual fairs with satisfactory results.

We refer with pleasure to the State Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and the "Texas Farmer," owned and controlled by the Order. All of which will be fostered with the view of profit and pleasure to the Grange.

The Grange of Texas has manifested a marked degree of interest in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of the State. Some of the members of the Grange who entered as students of the College are now distinguished officers and professors in it. The students in attendance last year numbered 318. This year it will be very much larger. Additional buildings are being erected to meet the pressing demands. The Prairie View State Normal School is a branch of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and devoted exclusively to the negro population of the State. This School is open for both sexes. The value of buildings, \$100,000; library and apparatus, \$7,000. Our last Legislature appropriated \$25,000 for the erection of an additional dormitory for girls. The department set apart for them is well supplied with sewing machines, and partially with musical instruments.

The Principal and teachers are all negroes. The School

has turned out nearly a thousand. To show the appreciation of these people for the effort made by Texas, exclusively for their educational and domestic advancement, I here present the closing remarks of the Principal of the Faculty, L. C. Anderson, in his report to the President of the College, to wit: "The past year closes the Eleventh Annual Session of the School, and we, in particular, rejoice at the present and continually increasing prosperity of the work, and the grand possibilities being opened up by the mutual harmonious relation of the School to the State, and its liberal support by you and the people of Texas." And to show that the Grange of Texas is duly recognized in this work, Bro. A. J. Rose, of Salado, Texas, former Master of the Texas State Grange, and W. Chaplain of the National Grange at this time, is the President of the Board of Directors, to whom you are referred for further information.

VERMONT.

ALPHA MESSER, Master. *Worthy Master*—It gives me pleasure to state in my Sixth Annual Report to this body, that the work of the Order in the Green Mountain State has made steady progress during the past year. One new Grange has been organized, and existing Granges have made a gain of nearly twenty-five per cent. in membership, and this growth, we think, is of the most reliable and substantial nature. During the year purchasing agencies have been established with several wholesale firms in our own State, upon a plan similar to that followed by the Pennsylvania State Grange, which have given complete satisfaction to our members, and saved them an appreciable amount of money in the supplies purchased for the farm and household. The efforts of the farmers last year to establish a separate Agricultural College were not successful. The lower branch of our Legislature gave an overwhelming majority for the bill, but it was defeated in the Senate by a bare majority. But the farmers of the State will not cease their efforts for justice in this direction until their reasonable demands for industrial education are fully met. The Order in Vermont is united in spirit and while not larger, in numbers, it is continually increasing, and is using its growing influence and power in the State in educating and elevating the farming population.

NEBRASKA.

O. E. HALL, Master. *Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange*—I beg leave to submit the following as the report of the condition of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in the State of Nebraska. We cannot claim any great gain from our State. During the last year we have organized but two new Granges since we last met, and have increased our membership nearly 50 per cent. in the last year. The net cash paid into the National Grange Treasury shows a gain in that direction of 40 per cent. over the preceding year. I was in hopes to have been able to have reported a much larger gain than this; but owing to several causes we have been thwarted in our expectations. Owing principally to the political excitement through which we have in the West been passing for the last few years, Grange work has been greatly retarded; and in addition to the political excitement came that terrible scourge and affliction, the drought of 1890.

That left nearly one-half of our Patrons without the means to sustain themselves and families during the last winter; and they felt in duty bound to care for wife and home first and Grange second, which we all recognize as right. Then it devolved upon our State Grange to either assist them with all the means at our command, or see the Order in the Western half of our State go the way of all the earth. We exhausted all of our means as a Grange to relieve them, and called upon the Patrons of the United States of America to lend us a helping hand, which you did nobly and well. Patrons, I ask you to bear in mind that this sacrifice upon your part is but bread cast upon the waters, and after many days it will return to you. It may not return to you in dollars and cents, yet we do believe that it will return to you in additions to this grand and fraternal Order in such numbers that you will not regret having made the sacrifice that you have.

The Grange was never on a more solid foundation in Nebraska than at present, and the members are in earnest in this work. All classes to-day are looking upon the Grange in Nebraska with more favor than ever before. They honor our Order for the position it has taken in political affairs, and the fight we are making to liberate the farming class from the grip of monopoly.

Bro. E. W. Davis, of California, offered the following, which was adopted by a unanimous and rising vote:

WHEREAS, The National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, in 25th Annual Session assembled, has heard with profound regret of the death of Bro. C. J. Cressey, Worthy Treasurer of California State Grange; therefore,

Resolved, That this Grange hereby tenders its profoundest sympathy to the family of our deceased Brother

Resolved, That as a token of our respect for our deceased Brother, and the service he rendered this Order and this body, these Resolutions be entered on the Minutes of this Session, and made a part of the Journal of Proceedings.

The Worthy Master announced the appointment of the following special committees :

Committee on National Finance—S. L. Wilson, Thomas Mara, J. M. Thompson, Alpha Messer, John C. Higgins.

Committee on Memorial Services—H. E. Hayes, A. J. Rose, J. J. Woodman, Mrs. Eva S. McDowell, Mrs. M. A. Booth.

At 12 30 P. M. the Grange took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grange reassembled at 2 o'clock P. M.

Attention was called to the fact that the Worthy Ceres of the National Grange had never been installed, and by request of the Worthy Master, Bro. J. J. Woodman acted as Installing Officer, and Sister Edna Brigham, of Ohio, was conducted to the altar by the Worthy Lady Assistant Steward, and duly installed as Worthy Ceres.

Bro. E. W. Davis offered the following, and it was adopted by a unanimous vote :

Resolved, That the Worthy Master be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of three Brothers and two Sisters, whose duty it shall be to prepare a Proclamation urging the membership everywhere to join in a hearty and proper celebration of the 25th Anniversary (Dec. 4, 1891,) of the founding of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. The Quarter Centennial of this Order ought not to go by unobserved, nor ought this Body to adjourn without making due notice and proclamation of the achievements, purposes, and aims of the Order, and making the same known to the world, as well as to the members of the Order.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the National Grange be, and he is hereby authorized to have the Proclamation above named printed, and at once sent to the Secretary of each State Grange, in sufficient number, so that one copy may be sent to each Subordinate Grange in the United States.

The Worthy Master appointed the following committee, provided for in the above resolution : E. W. Davis, Chairman ; M. B. Hunt, J. B. Long, Mrs. Isabel Trusler, Mrs. L. C. Douglas.

On motion of Bro. S. L. Wilson, the Worthy Master was added to the above committee.

On motion of Bro. X. X. Charters, the Worthy Lecturer was also added to the Committee above.

Bro. Mortimer Whitehead, Worthy Lecturer, offered a resolution on the subject of sustaining the Delaware State Grange before the Inter State Commerce Commission.

Bro. A. Messer moved to refer it to the Committee on Transportation. Bro. L. Rhone moved to substitute the Committee on Finance. Adopted.

Bro. L. Rhone offered a resolution on "Legal Tender Currencies," which was referred to the Special Committee on National Finance.

Bro. W. C. Gifford offered resolutions on Columbian Exposition and Report on Fruit Crop.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Bro. A. M. Belcher offered a resolution on the subject of Grange Badges. Referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Under the call for reports of Standing Committees, Bro. Levi Booth, Chairman, submitted the following report for the Committee on Ritual :

Your Committee to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio, to wit : "That our usage be so changed that when, in the judgment of the Worthy Master of any Grange, the interest of the Grange may be subserved thereby, he may omit, or cause to be omitted, any part of the Ritual work, both in initiation and conferring the Degrees. Provided the obligations shall never be omitted," have had the same under consid-

eration and would report adversely thereto, and would recommend that said resolution be not adopted.

LEVI BOOTH, *Chairman*,
S. C. CARR,
J. STATESIR,
MRS. A. M. MCDANIEL,
MRS. M. A. MARS,
Committee on Ritual.

The ayes and nays were demanded on the adoption of the above report, and it was adopted by the following vote :

Ayes..... 43 | Nays..... 7

Those voting aye were :

Hiram Hawkins, E. W. Davis, Mrs M. L. Davis, Levi Booth, Mrs. M. A. Booth, Geo. A. Bowen, J. M. Thompson, Mrs. M. J. Thompson, Milton Trusler, A. P. Reardon, J. D. Clardy, Mrs. A. F. Clardy, M. B. Hunt, Mrs. Patience Hunt, Norman B. Douglas, Mrs. Laura C Douglas, Thos. Mars, Mrs. M. A. Mars, S. L. Wilson, Mrs. E. P. Wilson, Ava E. Page, Mrs. Mary E. Page, O. E. Hall, Mrs. E. M. Hall, Chas. McDaniel, Mrs. A. M. McDaniel, John Statesir, W. C. Gifford, H. E. Hayes, L. Rhone, Mrs. M. S. Rhone, A. M. Belcher, Mrs. M. J. Belcher, W. H. Nelson, J. B. Long, Alpha Messer, X. X. Charters, Mrs. E. W. Charters, D. L. Russel, C. H. Knott, Mrs. S. G. Knott, S. C. Carr, Mrs. I. B. Carr.

Those voting nay were :

John C. Higgins, J. E. Blackford, Mrs. Eliza C. Gifford, W. R. Williams, S. H. Ellis, Mrs. R. J. Ellis, Mrs. Elizabeth Russel.

Bro. Levi Booth reported the following from the Committee on Ritual, and it was adopted:

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the National Grange :

Your committee, to whom was referred the petition of Protective Grange, of Brattleboro, Vt., asking for a shortening of our initiation service, have had the same under consideration and would report adversely thereto.

LEVI BOOTH, *Chairman*,
S. C. CARR,
J. STATESIR,
MRS. A. M. MCDANIEL,
MRS. M. A. MARS,
Committee on Ritual.

Bro. Chas. McDaniel made the following report for the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, which was adopted:

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to whom was referred the following resolution presented from the Kansas State Grange by its Master, Bro. Reardon, have considered the same, and report the same back to this body, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

CHARLES MCDANIEL,
J. D. CLARDY,
D. L. RUSSELL,
MRS. M. J. THOMPSON,
MRS. E. P. WILSON,

Committee on Constitution and By Laws.

The following is the resolution above referred to:

Resolved. That our representation in the County, State and National Grange should be composed of fourth-degree members, giving equal representation to both sexes so far as possible and without any reference whatever to any present or past official position, and that our Delegates to the National Grange should be elected by their respective State Granges.

By order of the Kansas State Grange.

A. P. REARDON, *Master.*

On motion of Bro. N. B. Douglas, it was ordered that when a recess be taken the order be suspended and no session of the Grange held this evening.

On motion of Brother L. Rhone, it was ordered that seven thousand (7,000) copies of the Journal of this Session be printed and bound for distribution.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the labors of the day were closed.

FIFTH DAY.

MONDAY, November 16th, 1891.

The Grange assembled at 9.30 o'clock, A. M., agreeable to the Order of Business, with the Worthy Master in the Chair, and Mrs. M. L. Booth Worthy Ceres *pro tem.*, and was opened in the Fourth Degree.

The Worthy Secretary called the roll and a quorum responded to their names.

Saturday's journal was read and approved.

The Worthy Secretary read the following communication:

SPRINGFIELD, O., November 14th, 1891.

To the Officers and Members of the National Grange in Session in this City:

GENTLEMEN:—We hereby extend to any members of your organization during their stay in our City an invitation to visit our office and witness the operations of producing our publications, and especially the running of our stereotype perfecting press.

Hoping to see some or all of you, and hoping your further stay in Springfield will be profitable and pleasant, we are,

Very respectfully,

THE HOSTERMAN PUBLISHING CO.

By unanimous consent, Bro. E. W. Davis, of Cal., was accorded the privilege of presenting and reading the following report for the Committee on the Silver Anniversary of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, which, on motion of Bro. Alpha Messer, was unanimously adopted, and ten thousand (10,000) copies of the same to be printed immediately for distribution:

NATIONAL GRANGE.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR.

PROCLAMATION.—Greeting:

PATRONS OF AMERICA:—The National Grange sends happy greeting. Our Order is about to celebrate its Silver Wedding—twenty fifth anniversary. You are cordially invited to the wedding ceremony, which it is hoped will be held in the hall of your own Grange on the 4th of December, 1891, or at the regular meeting of your Grange held nearest that date. Be sure to give due observance to this celebration. The National Grange

requests every Subordinate under its jurisdiction to observe this grand event. Let music, joy, thanksgiving and brotherly love prevail; let all that is noble in you come forth; hide no light beneath the bushel; stand like a bold, free, sincere Patron and espouse the cause of an Order that cares for its sick and distressed, buries its dead, educates their orphans, plants milestones on the roadside of justice, demands equity before the law for high and low, believes in arbitration rather than litigation, knows no section and no sex, is fearless but not over forward, is faithful in its devotion to the pure principles of temperance, education, patriotism, and believes the calling of agriculture is the noblest of all vocations.

The National Grange again greets you, and for cause of rejoicing, submits for your careful consideration as *some* of its many accomplishments during the first quarter centennial of its existence the following:

1. The Grange has organized the farmers of America, who never before were organized.
2. From a few scattered meetings held in valley, on mountain or prairie, years ago, it has grown until now, in a year, at least a million and a half meetings are held.
3. It has broadened the field of usefulness of woman and has prepared her for her place in the true Republic the full equal of man as a citizen.
4. It has brought light, recreation and good cheer to hundreds of thousands of rural homes.
5. Prevented the renewal of patents on sewing machines, thus saving to the people fifty per cent. of their cost, which amounts to millions annually.
6. Transportation companies were taught that the Creator is greater than the creature. See Granger cases decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.
7. Had passed and have enforced the oleomargarine law.
8. Have passed laws somewhat restricting alien landlords and corporations from getting government land.
9. Had inter-state commerce law passed.
10. Had Cabinet position created for Agriculture, thus giving the President's Cabinet a representative of the parent of all vocations.
11. Has had agricultural colleges, experiment stations and farms, and farmers' institutes established in many States of the Union.
12. Has had some effect on local and State tax levies and established State Arbor Day.
13. Has caused the Reform Ballot Law to be passed in many States.

14. Has increased State appropriations for public schools.
15. Has at all times fostered the cause of free education.
16. Local achievements, such as building halls, making roads, planting trees and vines, establishing libraries, reading rooms, banks, fire insurance companies, co-operative enterprises, trade card systems, etc., too numerous to mention might be cited.

Writers, readers, speakers and parliamentarians without number owe their success to the Grange. But this ought to be enough to convince you that the Grange is *progressive*, not retrogressive. In politics the Grange is non-partisan; in religion, non-sectarian; in essentials it is unified; in non-essentials it is liberal; in all things it is charitable.

The National Grange hereby urges upon the Order everywhere the importance of rebuilding the House of the Grange in many sections where it seems to have been undermined or abandoned. Urge upon those once members of the Order to return to their true love of by-gone days. Bring the young people of the farm to the Grange altar. Bind them with our silver cord of Fraternity and brotherly love to the Order that will elevate them to a high plane of usefulness and a station of honor and respect. The Grange needs the young people of the farm; the young people need the Grange. Forget not the aged; put Pomona's staff in their hands; scatter Flora's richest, choicest, sweetest offerings in their pathway and see that they want not for any of Ceres' many rewards always in store for worthy Patrons. Rally round the Grange standard, with a fixed and steady purpose to plant the colors in every part of our dear America.

The National Grange wants *your* help; it wants the help of every true farmer and Patron in our land. To be a member of the Grange costs but a trifle in money, but it brings a rich reward in all that makes a man or woman better and larger, morally, mentally and socially. The Grange is national, not sectional. It is the *oldest* of all farmers' organizations, and as such is entitled to your favorable consideration, your loyal support, your fullest endorsement and your active, earnest labor. Say a word for it; ask a friend to join it, and stand close by the Grange yourself.

Requesting the prayerful assistance and approval of its members, the benedictions of Him who doeth all things well, and promising allegiance and fidelity to America's farm-homes and farmers, the National Grange sends this souvenir of its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Respectfully submitted,

E. W. DAVIS,	MRS. ISABEL TRUSLER,
M. B. HUNT,	MRS. LAURA C. DOUGLAS,
JOHN B. LONG,	J. H. BRIGHAM,
MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, <i>Committee.</i>	

Under the call of the roll of States, for introduction of business for reference without debate, the following were presented, read and referred:

By Bro. Levi Booth, of Col.—Subject: Salary of Worthy Lecturer—to the Committee on Good of the Order

By Bro. G. A. Bowen, of Conn., on Standard Grange Literature—to the Committee on Publication.

By Bro. A. P. Reardon, of Kan—Subject: Co operation in Buying and Selling—to the Committee on Co-operation.

By Bro. N. B. Douglas, of Massachusetts—Subject: Ruling on what Constitutes a Member in Good Standing—to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. Leonard Rhone, of Pennsylvania—Foreign Trade Relations and Secretary of Agriculture, Monthly Reports from the Department of Agriculture as to State of Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products and Free Mail Delivery—all to the Committee on Resolutions.

Weather Service of the National Government—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Bro. S. C. Carr, of Wisconsin—Lecture Work—to the Committee on Dormant Granges.

By Bro. D. L. Russell, of Washington—Subject: Petitioning Congress to Forfeit Certain Railroad Lands—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Bro. H. E. Hayes, of Oregon—the Appointment of Standing Committees of the National Grange—to the Committee on Good of the Order.

There being no reports or recommendations of officers the Executive Committee made its Annual Report, through its Secretary, Bro. J. J. Woodman, of Michigan, and it was referred to the Committee on Division of Labor, by direction of the Worthy Master.

Report of Executive Committee.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

The Constitution and Laws of our Order make it the duty of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, "To exercise a general supervision of the affairs of the Order during the re-

cess of the National Grange. They shall have authority to act on all matters of interest to the Order when the National Grange is not in session; shall provide for the welfare of the Order in business matters, and no disbursements, not excepting salaries, shall be made except by the order of the Committee, and shall report their acts in detail to the National Grange on the first day of its annual meeting."

The Committee are required to hold one regular session in each year, immediately before and during the annual session of the National Grange at the place selected for holding such session, at which meeting the Secretary and Treasurer shall be present with their books and accounts for examination by the committee. In view of the time and care required in the settlement with these officers, the Committee find it almost impossible to collect and prepare in detail the facts, showing the financial condition of the Order and work of the Committee during the past year, in time to be presented to the National Grange, on the "first day of the session."

The books and vouchers of the Secretary and Treasurer have been carefully examined and compared, and found to be correct and in proper order. The National Grange is to be congratulated upon its clear, safe and business-like financial system, and its present sound and prosperous financial condition.

FINANCE.

The funds of the National Grange are invested and deposited as follows, viz.:

Loaned on real estate securities	\$43,200 00
" by Treasurer, on demand	2,000 00
Balance of deposits with fiscal agency, Sept. 30th.....	6,741 72
Total	\$51,941 72

Of the above, \$43,000 was loaned in 1886 on five years' time, consequently became due during the past fiscal year.

As the mortgagors generally asked for an extension of time, the Committee appointed two of its members to personally inspect all of the farms on which mortgages had been taken to secure loans, with the view of ascertaining the condition and cash value of the same and sufficiency of the security. This was done, and the Committee are confident that the investments have been judiciously made, and that the securities are ample. The mortgages cover sixteen first-class farms, and all of the interest has been promptly paid; but only \$1,200 has been paid in on the principals. That with an additional \$1,200, drawn from the fiscal agency, making \$2,400, has been loaned on five

years' time, and is included in the above. As the privilege has been given to all whose notes are past due, to pay installments of not less than \$100 each, and at any time, it will be seen, that if this system of investing the funds is to be continued and the money re-loaned as it is paid in, the number of the investments will be eventually, largely increased and more widely scattered.

The policy of the National Grange in maintaining a permanent fund, amply secured, is to be commended; and the Committee are unanimous in the opinion, that this reserved fund can and should be increased from year to year. Such a policy would give character, confidence and stability to the Order; for the prosperity and perpetuity of all organizations for benefitting mankind, depend largely upon their financial ability and standing. The annual interest upon this fund furnishes an important source of revenue, to be used in extending the work of the Order and accomplishing its purposes.

ORGANIZING AND RE-ORGANIZING SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

The last National Grange adopted the following:

"It is hereby ordered that upon receipt of the legal charter fee of \$15 by the Secretary of the National Grange, he shall, at the earliest moment, send to the Deputy who organized the Grange, as a fee or reward for his labor, the sum of \$5, and take his receipt for the same. This order to continue in force until the next session of the National Grange."

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to pay two dollars and fifty cents to the Master or Deputy re-organizing a Grange, said sum to be paid only on certificate of the Secretary of the State Grange that said re organization has been perfected, and that said re organized Grange has at least twenty members; it was further

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Grange be authorized and instructed to prepare and publish in convenient form full and detailed instructions for organizing and re organizing Granges in conformity with the Constitution, By-Laws and Rulings of this organization, for the use of Masters and Deputies, that there may henceforth be more uniformity in this work; that these publications be the property of the Grange, to be delivered by each Deputy to his successor, or returned to the Master of the State Grange.

Acting under the above instructions the Committee prepared the following, of which several thousand copies were printed and a liberal supply sent to Masters and Secretaries of State Granges, which is herewith submitted:

To Masters of State Granges and Organising Deputies :

The National Grange, at its recent session held in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, provided that for the current year the Secretary of the National Grange should pay to each legally appointed Organizing Deputy the sum of \$5.00 for each new Grange organized by him upon the receipt of the official papers and application for Charter, accompanied by the constitutional fee of \$15 ; and \$2.50 for each Dormant Grange reorganized with not less than twenty members. The order in case of new Granges is explicit and requires no further explanation. Dormant Granges, referred to in the above order, are of two classes, viz :

1st. Those whose Charters have been suspended by the Master of the State Grange as provided by law ; and, 2nd. Those that have formally surrendered their Charters through the Secretary of the State Grange to National Grange. Where the Charter of a Grange has been "revoked" for cause, it is not classed as Dormant, but extinct, and cannot, therefore, be reorganized except by order of the National Grange, which alone has authority to "issue, revoke, and restore Charters."

Dormant Granges may be reorganized under such regulations as the State Granges may provide, in harmony with National Grange laws, and the Charters of those of the first class can be restored by the Master of the State Grange ; but those of the second class, after reorganization and the election of officers, must apply through the Secretary of the State Grange to the Secretary of the National Grange for the restoration of their Charters. Where Charters are lost, duplicate Charters will be issued. Organizing Deputies should, therefore, apply to the Secretary of the State Grange for information regarding the condition of Dormant Granges to be reorganized ; and State Masters should suspend the Charters of all Subordinate Granges which have, under State Grange regulations and National Grange laws, forfeited their Charters and ceased to work ; for not until that is done can reorganization be effected. As the work of reorganizing Dormant Granges is done mainly under State Grange regulations, it is not deemed advisable to give any definite instructions to be strictly followed by Deputies in the work, but the following National Grange law should be strictly followed, and the brief suggestions which follow may not be out of place :

"Dormant Granges may be reorganized by the Master of the State Grange, or by a duly authorized Deputy, when less than 18 of the members desire to do so by admitting members residing within the jurisdiction of such Dormant Granges, and have become unaffiliated by reason of the surrender, suspension or revocation of the Charter of their Grange, or by neglect to pay dues after removing from the jurisdiction of their Grange. The

organizing officer may also admit new members as a part of such reorganized Grange, upon the payment of full initiatory fees. Such new members shall be obligated and instructed in the same manner as at the organization of a new Grange."

In reorganizing a Grange, first enroll the names of the old members who desire to resume their standing in the Order, and the names of the other persons present who have been members elsewhere and now desire to join the reorganized Grange. From each of these, whether male or female, collect such fee as the State Grange may require. Persons who were formerly connected with the Order are not re-obligated when received into a reorganized Grange. In receiving new members when reorganizing a Grange, enroll their names after those of the old members, collect the legal initiatory fee, and obligate them as in organizing a new Grange.

Then proceed to the election and installation of officers, and instruction in the unwritten work. The fees received at the reorganization, after deducting the State Grange Deputy's fee, go into the treasury of the reorganized Grange. Communicate the A. W. to the Worthy Master, and have him impart it to the members. Immediately after reorganizing a Grange, fill out the blank which the Secretary of the State Grange issues for that purpose, and sent it to him by mail. When a Dormant Grange has been reorganized as above provided, the Secretary of the State Grange should report that fact to the Secretary of the National Grange, with the name and address of the Organizing Deputy. Upon receipt of such notice, officially signed and sealed, the Secretary of the National Grange will forward to such Deputy the fee above specified.

HOW TO ORGANIZE A SUBORDINATE GRANGE.

An Organizing Deputy must receive his commission from the Master of the State Grange. He should provide himself with the Digest of the National Grange, Rules and Regulations of his State Grange, a full set of the Subordinate Grange Manuals, the necessary blanks for the work, and a supply of the pamphlets containing the Declaration of Purposes, Constitution and By-Laws of the Order. Thus armed and equipped for the work, he should make himself familiar with the Declaration of Principles, Constitution, Laws, Ritual and Esoteric work of the Order. In attempting to organize a Grange, the first step of the Deputy should be to obtain an interview with some of the most intelligent and influential farmers and their wives within the jurisdiction of the contemplated Grange, and get them interested in the move, for the success of the organization depends largely upon the standing and influence of its originators. Then make a list

of such persons, eligible to membership, as they may suggest as suitable for Charter Members, and arrange to see them personally, or have some proper person do so, and get them also interested, and leave with them copies of the Declaration of Purposes, Constitution of the Order, &c. They will then begin to read about it, think about it, and talk with their neighbors about it, and will come out and listen attentively to a lecture in the near future on the objects, aims and achievements of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. The lecturer should hold out no inducements for persons to become members that will not be likely to be realized. This course, in a majority of cases, will result in the organization of a good, strong, and prosperous Grange.

CHARTER MEMBERS.

Deputies should always bear in mind the fact, that this is a FARMERS' ORGANIZATION, and should be very careful to take none as Charter members who are not clearly eligible under Article 6 of the Constitution. A Grange cannot be organized with less than nine men and four women; but the number which may be taken as Charter members is unlimited. They should also consider that small, weak Granges are comparatively of but little practical benefit to the members of the Order; while good, strong, active, working organizations are not only inestimable in value to the members, but are like "apples of gold in pictures of silver" to the Order.

Membership fees are fixed by State Granges, but cannot be less than \$1.00 for men and 50 cents for women.

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

Assemble the Charter members in a private room, suitable for that purpose, and have them sign the application blank and pay the membership fee. Then proceed as directed on pages 10 and 11 of the Manual. The Deputy should then take the chair as Master, call to order, and fill the other officers' chairs by appointment, place a Manual in the hands of each, and briefly instruct them in their duties. Then open in form as a Grange in the 1st Degree, and give all the instructions in that Degree. Then close in the 1st Degree and open in the 2d, and so on through all the Degrees, paying particular attention to the requirements to be found on pages 29 and 47, and explaining omissions on pages 9, 10, 20, 22, 51 and 57 of the Manual. Give all instructions briefly and clearly. When time will permit, it is well to take a class and go through with the Ritual work of initiation in the 1st Degree—using Combined Degrees. Officers can be elected at the time of organization, but it is gen.

erally preferable for the Grange to select some member to preside until officers are elected and installed, and elect at a subsequent meeting, to be appointed for that purpose. The Grange may hold meetings, elect officers, and prepare By-Laws, but cannot work as a Grange until the Dispensation is received. Soon after the Dispensation and supplies are received, a meeting should be held, and the Deputy, or some other competent officer should be present and install the officers and give further instructions. The members should be impressed with the importance of starting right and living up to every requirement of law and usage, as far as it is possible to do so. Impossibilities are not required. They should also fully understand that the Grange is a school for its members, where social culture, refinement, morality and intellectual development are sought and inculcated. All questions of interest to the members—those of a sectarian and partisan nature excepted—can be discussed in a Grange. A program for literary work should be arranged in advance for every meeting; for the benefit its members derive from it depends largely upon the character of its work, and the interest its members take in that work.

LEONARD RHONE, *Chairman.*

X. X. CHARTERS,

J. H. BRIGHAM,

J. J. WOODMAN, *Secretary.*

Executive Committee National Grange, P. of H.

As this system for encouraging the extension of the Order, by rewarding Organizing Deputies for faithful work, was inaugurated as an experiment to remain in force but one year, further action by the National Grange must be taken if it is to be continued.

The sum of \$1005 for organizing, and \$135 for reorganizing Granges has been paid, making \$1140 paid to Organizing Deputies. It is the opinion of the Committee, that this system has worked well, and see no reason why it should not be continued.

The Committee also recommend, that so much of the above instruction to Masters and Deputies, as shall be approved by the National Grange and remain in force, be incorporated in Digest.

LECTURE FUND.

The National Grange appropriated "\$1200 for Editorial and Lecture work" for the current year. Of this amount \$650 was set apart for Editorial work, printing and the distribution of documents; and the balance. (\$550) was placed to the order of the Master of the National Grange, to be used in States and localities where in his judgment it was most needed, and would give the best returns to the Order.

Requisitions have been issued to pay orders of the National Lecturer for Editorial work, and expenses, to the amount \$650, and of the National Master for Lecture work, \$303, leaving a balance in the Lecture Fund unexpended of \$266.95. It is understood, however, that further pledges have been made upon this fund, and the orders may yet come in.

SONG BOOK.

It was evident to the Committee that the Order required a New Song Book, with more popular songs, and a higher grade of music, to keep pace with its progressive work. A contract was made with Professor James L. Orr, of Mansfield, Ohio, to edit the work, under the supervision of the Committee. The work was commenced in April and completed ready for the press, in August. 5500 copies of the work have been published, and the "Grange Melodies," with its 200 pages of choice songs and music is now before the Order. It is to be hoped that this act will meet the approval of the National Grange, and that the new song book will fill a long felt want in Grange work.

COTTON TARE.

The oppressive tare, which Foreign Cotton Exchanges take on our American Cotton Bales, was sufficient cause for our members in the Cotton Growing States, to appeal to the National Grange to exert its influence to induce Foreign Cotton Exchanges, to so modify their custom of deducting six per cent on all American Bales, as to take only the actual tare, which does not exceed four per cent. This matter was referred to the Executive Committee, and correspondence opened with the Foreign Cotton Exchanges and United States Consuls, where our American Cotton is marketed, with results which gave the Committee reason to believe that the reform could be secured, by the co operation of the Secretary of Agriculture, the State Department of the Government, and Government Consuls. Accordingly an address was prepared by the Committee, explaining the situation, and calling upon Senators and Representatives in Congress, the President and his Cabinet, and the Secretary of Agriculture to give this question due consideration, and take such action for the relief of this important branch of our American Agriculture, as justice seemed to demand. That address was submitted to this Body at its last session with the Report of the Committee, and was published in the Proceedings. In that Report the Committee said :

"No definite information has been received by the Committee that any department of the government has taken action to secure this important reform, or that foreign cotton exchanges

have discontinued or modified their practice. We have learned by long and well tried experience that public officials, as a rule, are slow to heed the demands of the toilers for protection against the extortionate greed of those handling and speculating in the products of industry. But there is one officer of the government upon whom the agriculturists of this country have special claims, the Secretary of Agriculture, who occupies a position in the President's Cabinet, hence has a voice and vote direct with the Government. Let us place the matter in his hands and await with hopeful expectations that success will crown his efforts."

The National Grange further ordered

That the Executive Committee of the National Grange be requested to continue and press their efforts (began two years since) to relieve the American cotton producer of the unjust six per cent. tare imposed on the leading product of the South, and would ask the co operation of all associations and the influence of every one who desires justice.

The following communication was then addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture:

PAW PAW, MICH , January 28th, 1891.

HON J. M. RUSK, *Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, Washington, D. C.:*

DEAR SIR:—I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry to confer with you in relation to what action, in your judgment, will be most practical to secure a reduction of the exorbitant tare which foreign cotton exchanges and dealers take on American cotton bales. One year ago the Committee prepared a memorial to Members of Congress and Government officials (copy of which I enclose), which explains the situation. The Committee have also had some correspondence with foreign cotton exchanges and our Government Consuls in cities where our American cotton is marketed (copies of which I also enclose), together with that portion of the Committee's report to, and action taken by, the last National Grange, which recently met in the City of Atlanta, Ga. Will you be kind enough to give this subject your careful attention and advise me? Very respectfully,

J. J. WOODMAN,

Sec'y Executive Com. National Grange, P. of H.

It is to be regretted that to this communication no answer has been received, consequently no further action in the matter has been taken.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893.

The Committee has conferred with Hon. W. I. Buchanan, Chief of the Department of Agriculture, and Solicitor General Butterworth, of the Exposition, with reference to securing suitable rooms in some appropriate building on the Exposition grounds, to be used as the headquarters of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry during the Exposition; and learn that an elegant building, to be known as "Agricultural and Live Stock Assembly Hall," is to be erected, in which rooms will be provided for farmers' organizations of this country. We have assurance that the National Grange can have one room. 82x78 feet, and three smaller rooms adjoining, each 18x23 feet. Connected with this building will be an "auditorium," having a seating capacity of about 1,500, to be used during the Exposition season for "meetings of agricultural bodies for the discussion of their business and consideration of the various agricultural interests." If it is deemed advisable to establish Grange headquarters on the ground during the season of the Exposition, or for any specified time, application for rooms should be made as soon as practicable.

TEMPLE TO CERES.

The question of providing a "Patron's Home" at our National Capitol, has been long under consideration by the members of our Order, but no definite action had been taken towards accomplishing that grand object, until a plan for raising the funds was submitted to the last meeting of the National Grange, and adopted by that body. Propositions to raise funds by voluntary contributions, for any other purpose, except the relief of the needy, are not generally responded to by our thoughtful and considerate members, until the importance and necessity of the object to which they are to be applied has been duly considered and is well understood. Consequently the progress that has been made in this enterprise during the year, has not been as great perhaps, as its originators anticipated. And yet, considerable progressive work has been done. Light has been disseminated, practical work inaugurated in several States, and some funds collected, mainly through the efforts and influence of that Noble Band of Workers in our Order, the State and Local Committees, on "Woman's Work in the Grange." The National Grange should commend their efforts, systematize a plan for work, and encourage them to persevere, for whatever they undertake to do with a will, cannot fail.

The committee recommend, that to the name which has been given—"TEMPLE OF CERES," be added "HOME OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY," and that the funds collected be sent to the Secre-

tary of the National Grange through the Chairman of the State Grange Committee on "Woman's Work in the Grange."

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ORDER.

The committee was instructed at the last annual session to prepare a brief synopsis or history of what the Order has accomplished, and we take pleasure in submitting this pamphlet of compilations from the best sources of information at our command, with such additions and suggestions as seemed proper to present to the public and give a pleasing and truthful statement of the merits of our Order and methods of organization.

Much more might have been added to the pamphlet, but the Committee deemed it best to confine the book to short and readable chapters, so as to make it more convenient for mailing purposes, to use in doing missionary work for the Order. The work has been plated and 10,000 copies printed. So any additional number can be printed at any time, to meet the demands of the Order.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

LEONARD RHONE,
X. K. CHARTERS,
J. J. WOODMAN,
J. H. BRIGHAM,
Executive Committee.

Bro. Alpha Messer moved that 500 copies of the report of the Executive Committee be printed at once, for the use of the members of the National Grange.

Bro. S. L. Wilson offered the following amendment:

That the printed instructions to Deputies contained in the Executive Committee's report be not printed under the order to print for the use of members.

After lengthy discussion the previous question was ordered, and the amendment was adopted.

The original motion of Bro. Messer, as amended, was then adopted.

Bro. Alpha Messer, Chairman, made the following report for the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. Hayes, relating to the appointment of United States Judges, have carefully considered the same, and would respectfully submit the following :

Resolved, That we respectfully request that the President of the United States do not appoint any corporation lawyer to the position of Judge in a United States Court.

ALPHA MESSER,
THOS. MARS,
JOHN C. HIGGINS,
Mrs. E. P. WILSON,
Mrs. S. G. KNOTT,
Committee.

Bro. Messer further reported for the Committee on Resolutions, the following on the resolution offered by Bro. Milton Trusler, of Indiana, to reduce charter fees :

Resolved, That the Charter Fee and Outfit for Subordinate Granges be changed from \$15 to that of \$10.

Your Committee to whom was referred the above resolution by Bro. M. Trusler, have considered the same and would report adversely thereon.

ALPHA MESSER,
THOS. MARS,
J. C. HIGGINS,
Mrs. S. G. KNOTT,
Mrs. E. P. WILSON,
Committee.

On the resolution to reduce the charter fee, the ayes and nays were demanded, and the question was lost by the following tie vote :

Ayes..... ..23 | Nays..... ..23

Those voting aye were :

Hiram Hawkins, J. M. Thompson, Mrs. M. J. Thompson, Milton Trusler, J. E. Blackford, J. D. Clardy, Mrs. A. F. Clardy, M. B. Hunt, S. L. Wilson, Mrs. E. P. Wilson, Mrs. Mary E. Page, W. C. Gifford, Mrs. Eliza C. Gifford, W. R. Williams, S. H. Ellis, Mrs. R. J. Ellis, H. E. Hayes, W. H. Nelson, D. L. Russel, Mrs. Elizabeth Russel, C. H. Knott, Mrs. S. G. Knott, S. C. Carr.

Those voting nay were :

E. W. Davis, Mrs. M. L. Davis, Levi Booth, Mrs. M. A. Booth, Geo. A. Bowen, Mrs. C. E. Bowen, John C. Higgins, A. P. Reardon, Mrs. Patience Hunt, Norman B. Douglas, Mrs. Laura C. Douglas, Thos. Mars, Mrs. M. A. Mars, Ava E. Page, O. E. Hall, Mrs. E. M. Hall, Chas. McDaniel, John Statesir, L.

Rhone, Mrs. M. S. Rhone, A. M. Belcher, J. B. Long, Alpha Messer.

The report of the Committee was then adopted as made to the Grange.

At 12.30 P. M. the Grange took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grange re-assembled at 3 o'clock P. M., with the Worthy Master in the chair, and Bro. S. O. Carr, of Wis., acting Worthy Overseer.

Bro. Alpha Messer presented the following from the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted :

Resolved, That we are in favor of Congress establishing and maintaining Postal Telegraph Service and Telephone.

Worthy Master :

Your Committee have considered the resolution of Bro. Hayes, relating to Postal Telegraph and Telephone Service, and recommend its adoption by this body.

ALPHA MESSER,
THOS. MARS,
JOHN C. HIGGINS,
Mrs. E. P. WILSON,
Mrs. S. G. KNOTT,
Committee.

The Committee on Resolutions further reported the following, which was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee to whom was referred the resolutions of Bros. Statesir and Gifford, relating to Sunday observance at the Columbian Exhibition, have considered the same, and would emphatically recommend the adoption of the resolution presented by Bro. Gifford. (See original resolutions below.)

ALPHA MESSER,
JOHN C. HIGGINS,
THOS. MARS,
Mrs. E. P. WILSON,
Mrs. S. G. KNOTT,
Committee.

Resolved, That the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry petition Congress to refuse all appropriations of money to the World's Exposition to be held at Chicago in 1893, except

upon condition that the Exposition shall not be opened on the Sabbath. And that the several State Granges, and members of the Order generally, be requested to use their influence with their respective Senators and Representatives in Congress to carry out this object, and thus prevent the further violation of the sanctity of the American Sabbath.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the New York State Grange, I desire to offer the following resolution :

Resolved, That the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, in Annual Session assembled at Springfield, Ohio, are opposed to the opening of the Columbian Exposition on the Sabbath. Respectfully submitted, W. C. GIFFORD,
Master N. Y. State Grange.

Bro. John C. Higgins read the following majority report for the Committee on Resolutions :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee to whom was referred the resolution by Bro. Levi Booth, relating to Free Postal Delivery in rural districts, have considered the same and report adversely thereon.

THOS. MARS,
J. C. HIGGINS,
Mrs. E. P. WILSON,
Committee.

Resolved That we are in favor of the proposition of extending our Free Delivery Postal System into our rural districts, and we hereby commend the action of our Postmaster-General Wanamaker in his efforts to secure the same, and we hereby ask all our Congressmen to make the necessary appropriation to enable him to carry out this project.

Bro. A. Messer read the following minority report from the Committee on Resolutions :

Worthy Master :

The undersigned members of the Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. Booth, relating to the Postal Delivery in Rural Districts, would respectfully present a minority report recommending the adoption of the resolution by this body.

ALPHA MESSER,
Mrs. S. G. KNOTT.

Bro. S. H. Ellis moved that the minority report be substituted for the majority report of the Committee.

Bro. S. L. Wilson offered the following :

Resolved, That the further consideration of Free Rural Postal Delivery question be postponed until the next meeting of this

body, and the subject matter be referred to the State Granges for their action.

The resolution to postpone was not adopted.

The motion to substitute the minority for the majority report of the Committee was carried.

The report of the Committee, as amended, was then adopted—
i. e., endorsing the Free Postal Delivery to rural districts.

Bro. A. Messer further reported for the Committee, in relation to the personal obligations, fealty, etc., of the members.

Bro. Hiram Hawkins moved to amend by striking out all parts of the report and resolution referring to politics and religion, and that the report be referred back to the Committee to so amend same.

Bro. Levi Booth moved to lay the whole subject relating to the report of the Committee on the table.

The ayes and nays were demanded, and the motion to lay on the table was carried by the following vote :

Ayes 27 | Nays 19

Those voting aye were :

Hiram Hawkins, E. W. Davis, Mrs M. L. Davis, Levi Booth, Mrs. M. A. Booth, J. M. Thompson, Mrs. M. J. Thompson, J. E. Blackford, A. P. Reardon, S. L. Wilson, Ava E. Page, O. E. Hall, Mrs E. M. Hall, W. C. Gifford, Mrs. Eliza C Gifford, S. H. Ellis, H. E. Hayes, L. Rhone, Mrs. M. S. Rhone, W. H. Nelson, J. B. Long, X. X. Charters, D. L. Russell, Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, C. H. Knott, Mrs. S. G. Knott, S. C. Carr.

Those voting nay were :

Geo. A. Bowen, Mrs. C. E. Bowen, John C. Higgins, Milton Trusler, Mrs. Isabel Trusler, J. D. Clardy, Mrs. A. F. Clardy, M. B. Hunt, Norman B. Douglas, Mrs. Laura C. Douglas, Thos. Mars, Mrs. E. P. Wilson, Chas. McDaniel, John Statesir, Mrs. R. J. Ellis, A. M. Belcher, Mrs. M. J. Belcher, Alpha Messer, Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer.

The motion to refer back to the Committee was adopted.

Bro. Alpha Messer made the following report for his Committee, which, on motion of Bro. S. H. Ellis, was referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to report upon the

resolutions incorporated at the next meeting of the National Grange :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee to whom was referred a paper on Post Office Deposits, have considered the same, and would respectfully return the same to this body without recommendation.

ALPHA MESSER,
JOHN C. HIGGINS,
THOS. MARS,
Mrs. E. P. WILSON,
Mrs. S. G. KNOTT,
Committee.

The following is the paper referred to :

WHEREAS, Savings Banks for the deposit of small sums of money for the wage earners and industrial poor class is and has not been safe and satisfactory, and

WHEREAS, A deposit with the Government through the Post Office Department would be absolutely safe for such industrial class, and

WHEREAS, In the administration of the estates of deceased parents, the administrator of such estate has to secure bondsmen to insure such administrator's financial and personal ability for honesty for twenty years, therefore, if such administrator could deposit with the Government such shares of the minor children in their respective names, the interest on such deposits to be drawn annually or semi-annually for the payment of schooling such minors, thereby enabling such administrator to settle such estate and be discharged in two years.

Bro. E. W. Davis reported for the Committee on Publication the following, which was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Publication have had under consideration the resolution offered by Bro. G. A. Bowen, of Connecticut, and have added the words "At actual cost." The resolution now reads :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be and hereby are directed to procure the writing and publication of suitable literature upon the workings and objects of the Grange. The same to be of uniform printing and style, and of such character as to extend a knowledge of the Order in new territory, where the Grange is not known or recognized. This literature to be of a standard character and to be kept in stock and for sale by the Secretary of the National Grange "at actual cost."

Your Committee beg leave to report the resolution back, and recommend the adoption of the same, with the amendment.

E. W. DAVIS,
H. E. HAYES,
A. M. BELCHER,
MRS. J. M. THOMPSON,
MRS. E. RUSSELL,

Committee on Publication.

Bro. Ava E. Page submitted the following report for the Committee on Division of Labor, which was adopted:

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Division of Labor have attended to the duties assigned them and report as follows :

We recommend that that portion of the Worthy Master's address as relates to taxation be referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

That portion relating to public expenditure, to Committee on Good of the Order.

That portion relating to postal telegraphy, to Committee on Good of the Order.

That relating to free delivery, to Committee on Good of the Order.

That relating to political and religious freedom, to Committee on Good of the Order.

That relating to condition of the Order, to Committee on Good of the Order.

That portion of the Worthy Master's address relating to co-operation, to Committee on Co operation.

That part of the Worthy Lecturer's address relating to co operation, to Committee on Co operation.

That portion of the Worthy Master's address relating to currency, to Special Committee on Finance.

That part of Lecturer's report as relates to finance, to Special Committee on Finance.

That part of Worthy Master's address as relates to law, to Committee on Digest.

That portion of Worthy Master's address relating to Woman's Work, to Committee on Woman's Work.

That portion of the Worthy Master's address as relates to education, to Committee on Education.

That part relating to Grange press, to Committee on Education.

That portion of Lecturer's report that relates to the press, to Committee on Education.

That portion of Worthy Lecturer's address relating to agriculture, to Committee on Agriculture.

Most respectfully submitted,

AVA E. PAGE,
H. HAWKINS,
M. B. HUNT,
MRS. L. C. DOUGLAS,
MRS M A. MARS,
Committee.

Bro. J. M. Thompson presented the following report for the Committee on Finance :

Your Committee on Finance respectfully submit the following report:

That the voting members and officers, shall receive the sum of three dollars per day for the time necessarily consumed in coming to, returning from and in attendance upon this session of the National Grange, and the sum of three cents per mile for the distance coming to and returning home, etc., by the nearest practicable route ; provided, however, that if three cents per mile does not pay the actual railroad fare paid out, then such deficit shall be made good, to be adjusted by the Executive Committee.

We recommend that the name of Sister Woodman, of the Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange, be added to the pay roll of the National Grange.

The following preambles and resolution were presented by Bro. Mortimer Whitehead:

WHEREAS, The Patrons of Delaware have made a most gallant fight against the Pennsylvania Railroad, and secured a reduction of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. in charges upon produce, sent to the New York and other markets, by a decision secured before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and

WHEREAS, There appears to be a disposition on the part of the railway to have this case from Delaware re-opened in order to secure a re-hearing before the Interstate Commission ; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That should this case of the Delaware Patrons be re-opened, and the Patrons of the State of Delaware put to any expense thereby, this National Grange will stand behind the Patrons of Delaware, and that any necessary expense incurred in the vigorous prosecution of the case before the Interstate Commission, will be promptly met by this body, and that our Executive Committee be instructed to confer with the Master of Delaware State Grange upon the subject, and render any assistance that they may be able to render that the Delaware State Grange may need.

Your committee have carefully considered the above resolution and recommend the following as a substitute:

WHEREAS, The Patrons of Delaware have been successful in securing a decision before the Interstate Commerce Commission through which a reduction of from twenty to twenty five per cent. has been ordered in charges for carrying their produce to New York and other markets over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and

WHEREAS, Said railway is now asking to have the case re-opened for a second hearing before said Commission; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the event of such re-opening of said case for a second hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Master of the State Grange of Delaware be requested to notify the Executive Committee of the National Grange of the fact, and that the National Executive Committee of this body be, and is hereby empowered to take such action in the premises as in their judgment the honor, dignity and best interests of the Patrons of Husbandry of the United States demand.

J. M. THOMPSON,
JOHN B. LONG,
JOHN C. HIGGINS,
Mrs. S. G. KNOTT,
Mrs. LIZZIE B. MESSER,
Committee.

Bro. S. H. Ellis moved to approve that part of the above report referring to the pay and allowance of delegates and officers of the National Grange. Adopted.

The second recommendation of the report, referring to the mileage and per diem of Sister H. H. Woodman, was approved.

The substitute relating to the controversy between the Patrons of Delaware and the railroads of the State, recommended by the Committee, was approved.

The report of the Committee on Finance was then adopted as a whole, as reported.

Bro. N. B. Douglas submitted a resolution on the subject of By-Laws, which was referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Bro. H. Hawkins offered a resolution relating to equality of the farmer with the manufacturer. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Bro. S. H. Ellis, Chairman of the Committee on Good of the

Order, made a report for his Committee, which, on motion of Bro. J. E. Blackford, was referred to the Committee on Dormant Granges, for consideration and report.

At 5.30 P. M. the Grange took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grange re assembled at 7.30 o'clock P. M., with the Worthy Master presiding.

Bro. J. D. Clardy, Chairman, read the following report of the Committee on Transportation, which was fully discussed and adopted:

Your Committee on Transportation beg to submit the following report:

There is nothing which bears a closer relation to the profits of Agriculture than Transportation. Forty years ago the products of the West—especially the cereals, were left to rot in the fields, or were used for fuel, for want of transportation; while at the same time the people of the East were paying exorbitant prices for these same articles for food. Transportation facilities are, therefore, a necessity which cannot be dispensed with. Production and transportation are twin industries, not, it may be, of equal importance, but they sustain such intimate relations to each other that neither can prosper without the other. The products of the farm are often entirely dependent on transportation facilities, not only for a profit but for a market at all. The railroads are equally dependent on the fruits of the soil, for making them a paying investment. This mutual dependence should make these two great industries act each for the good of the other. This, however, is not the case, at least so far as the transportation companies are concerned. In their early history, granted by the general Government and by the citizens of the States, every facility for their construction, they have grown rich and powerful, and instead of fostering and aiding, by fair and just treatment, to build up the great industry which has been the source of their wealth, they, by watering their stock and then seeking to pay large dividends upon the same, by extortionate charges, have taken from the tillers of the soil a large portion of the legitimate profits of their farms.

Notwithstanding this injustice, the farmers are not enemies of railroads, but only seek by some fair and just means to protect

themselves from further encroachments of these overfed corporations. And here comes the difficulty which has confronted us for years. How can this be done? The power to control, by the general Government, in interstate commerce and by the States within their own jurisdiction, is not now questioned. But the main difficulty still remains—how to formulate a law which these astute managers cannot evade or circumvent. Even when decisions by Commissions or Courts are rendered against them, they seek, by appeals or applications for new hearings, as in the Delaware case—to wear out the patience or exhaust the resources of their antagonist by continued and expensive litigation. The Inter State Commerce Law, in its general application, has been of great value to the people, but unfortunately in some States, it has been wholly or partially inoperative, and in these sections it has fallen far short of the expectations of the people.

It is, however, a grand movement in the right direction, and we should ask such amendments as will make it more efficient, simple in its operation, and universal in its application. Our motto must be, "*Never surrender.*" The National and State Governments *must rule* and control the Corporations, or they will subordinate and control them.

When we consider the fact that all the great railroad systems of this country are now controlled by a few individuals, and that they hold in their hands the enormous power to fix the aggregate profit which will be allowed to the greatest productive industry of the country—to say how much may be retained to keep home intact, actual want from the door, and hope alive in the hearts of the producers, and how much shall go into their own capacious pockets.

It is cause for real apprehension for the future. Within our present environments, the re echo comes back, "What can we do?" Competing lines seem to bring little relief; in fact, if more railroads are built than are actually necessary to do the business required with safety and dispatch, they become a burden and additional charge upon the industries of the country. Some good may result from improving, as far as may be, our water facilities, and educating the people in the duty of executing the laws already made, and securing the making of better ones.

To receive the full benefit of needed legislation, this work must be pressed in the States, so as to supplement National Legislation on the same subject. To this end we must invoke the aid of our State Granges.

The following resolution, submitted by Bro. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio, viz., "Congress should enact laws to regulate charges in stock yards for fed stock," has received careful consideration, and while the Committee regard it as a matter of importance,

they are in doubt as to the power of Congress to pass such laws as to stock yards located in any of the States, and suggest that the matter be referred by the State Granges to the Legislative bodies of the States respectively where such stock yards are located.

J. D. CLARDY, *Chairman*,
J. E. BLACKFORD,
ALPHA MESSER,
Mrs. PATIENCE HUNT,
Mrs. ISABEL TRUSLER.

Committee.

Bro. S. H. Ellis, Chairman, presented the following report for the Committee on Good of the Order, which was adopted :

Your Committee on Good of the Order have considered the subject brought before them by a resolution presented by Bro. Rhone, of Penna., asking that all future editions of Fourth and Fifth Degree Rituals have bound with them the private instructions of these Degrees. Your Committee recommend that you concur in this, but further recommend that the private instructions be thoroughly revised.

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. ELLIS,
Chairman.

Bro. S. H. Ellis further reported for his Committee the following:

Your Committee on Good of the Order have carefully considered the subject matter contained in resolutions referred to them, presented by Bro. Davis, of California, in reference to Grange headquarters, etc., at the approaching World's Fair. The object sought is a good one, and we recommend that the Executive Committee be empowered and instructed to examine into the practicability of such a scheme and report to the next Session of the National Grange.

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. ELLIS, *Chairman.*

The following are the resolutions referred to in the above report:

WHEREAS, The Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago, Ill., during the summer of 1893, will be visited by a large proportion of the Patrons of Husbandry of the entire nation; and

WHEREAS, Such Patrons will, in most instances, be separated from their homes, friends and accustomed surroundings, to come in contact with strangers and new conditions in life, in which serious and disagreeable mistakes are liable to be made, which so often counteract or destroy all benefits to be derived from such attendance; and

WHEREAS, The expense of such a visit can be materially lessened by a combined effort to furnish accurate information to all such visitors; therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Grange, through its Executive Committee, establish suitable headquarters at Chicago for all Patrons of Husbandry, accompanied with a Bureau of Information and such other departments as will maintain the Grange in the exalted position its interest and importance demand and deserve.

Bro. E. W. Davis moved that the report of the Committee, together with the accompanying resolutions, be referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to take prompt and decisive action. Adopted.

The following report from the Committee on Good of the Order was adopted:

Your Committee on Good of the Order has had under consideration a resolution, presented by Bro. Reardon, of Kansas, asking for a revision of Section 5 of our Declaration of Purposes, and while we realize that there do occur in this Section some wordings that might be dispensed with, yet we deem it best not to make any change at this time, and we recommend the change be not now made.

Your Committee on Good of the Order have considered the subject presented by Bro. Rhone, of Pennsylvania, asking that Section 5 of our Declaration of Purposes be changed by striking out the words "nor even discuss their merits," and they direct me to report adversely thereto.

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. ELLIS, *Chairman*.

Sister W. C. Gifford offered the following, and it was adopted by the Grange:

WHEREAS, It is believed and expressed by the best moral and Christian thought of the time that the publication of the details of crimes in the Press is productive of great harm both to young and old by continually holding up to their mental gaze pictures of impurity and vice; and

WHEREAS, The truth is just as potent at the present time as when it was written, that

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien
That to be hated needs but to be seen.
But seen too oft, familiar with its face,
We first *endure*, then pity, then embrace."

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the National Grange puts itself on record as against the furnishing of such demoralizing matter by the Press, and would be glad to see in its place that which is pure and elevating ; that which will point our sons and daughters to the ideal of a higher and nobler manhood and womanhood.

Bro. A. P. Reardon offered a resolution on Charter fees, which was referred to the Committee on Dormant Granges.

The following, offered by Bro. E. W. Davis, was adopted:

Resolved, That the exemplification of the Secret Work of the Order by the Worthy Master, or by some one duly authorized by him, be made the Special Order for Tuesday, immediately after the Election of Officers.

At 9.30 o'clock, P. M., the labors of the day were closed.

SIXTH DAY.

TUESDAY, November 17th, 1891.

The Grange re assembled in the Fourth Degree at 9.30 o'clock A. M., Worthy Master Brigham in the Chair, and Sister E. M. Hall, of Nebraska, Worthy Ceres, *pro tem*.

The roll was called and a quorum found present.

Monday's Journal was read and approved.

The Special Order, the election of officers, was suspended and the Committee on Finance was requested to make its report, which it did through its chairman, Bro. J. M. Thompson, of Illinois, and was adopted as follows :

Your Committee on Finance ask leave to make the following report upon the salary of officers:

We recommend that the Master receive \$500 per annum and the further sum of \$3 per day and traveling expenses, when away from home in the discharge of official duties.

The Worthy Lecturer shall receive \$3 per day, necessary stationery, postage and traveling expenses in attending National

Grange and when on duty for the Order, by direction of the Executive Committee.

The Worthy Treasurer shall receive an annual salary of \$300 and necessary office and traveling expenses.

The Worthy Secretary shall receive an annual salary of \$1,200 and necessary office and traveling expenses in attending the National Grange, and when on duty for the Order, under direction of the Executive Committee.

Each member of the Executive Committee shall receive \$3 per day when engaged in work for the National Grange, and necessary office and traveling expenses.

We recommend that an appropriation of \$1,500 be set apart as a Lecture Fund, to be used under the direction of the Executive Committee.

J. M. THOMPSON,
JOHN B. LONG,
JOHN C. HIGGINS,
MRS. LIZZIE B. MESSER,
MRS. S. G. KNOTT,

Committee.

The Special Order, the election of officers, was entered upon and the Worthy Master appointed as tellers, Bro. Geo. A. Bowen of Connecticut, and Sister E. M. Hall, of Nebraska, and the following, having received a majority of all the votes cast, were severally elected as Officers of the National Grange, for the Constitutional term of two years.

<i>Master</i>	J. H. BRIGHAM.....	Delta, Ohio.
<i>Overseer</i>	E. W. DAVIS.....	Santa Rosa, Cal.
<i>Lecturer</i>	MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.....	Middlebush, N. J.
<i>Steward</i>	AVA E. PAGE.....	Appleton City, Mo.
<i>Ass't Steward</i>	O. E. HALL.....	Pawnee City, Neb.
<i>Chaplain</i>	CHAS. McDANIEL.....	W. Springfield, N. H.
<i>Treasurer</i>	F. M. McDOWELL.....	Penn Yan, N. Y.
<i>Secretary</i>	JOHN TRIMBLE.....	Washington, D. C.
<i>Gate-Keeper</i>	W. H. NELSON.....	White Haven, Tenn.
<i>Cores</i>	MRS. EDNA BRIGHAM.....	Delta, Ohio.
<i>Pomona</i>	MRS. C. E. BOWEN.....	Woodstock, Conn.

At 12.30 P. M. the Grange took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grange re assembled at 2 o'clock P. M., and resumed the Special Order for the day, the election of officers.

The following having received a majority of all the votes cast, were severally elected as officers of the National Grange, for the Constitutional term of two years.

Flora..... Mrs. E. P. WILSON.....Okolona, Miss.
L. A. Steward.....Mrs. LAURA C. DOUGLAS..Sherborn, Mass.

Members of the Executive Committee, X. X. Charters, of Virginia, and J. J. Woodman, of Michigan.

On motion of Bro. E. W. Davis, the Special Order, the Exemplification of the Unwritten Work, was suspended, and Sister L. A. Hawkins, Chairman, submitted and read the following :

Report of the National Committee of

Woman's Work in the Grange.

Since the first conception of Woman's Work in the Grange, there has been no lack of interest manifested by any who have been called upon in this department.

Where the Committees have planned the work, and asked for help, willing workers have been ready to assist. New duties bring new powers, pleasures, and responsibilities ; but as far as we have ascertained, the sisters have endeavored to observe the precepts of our Order, and unite the Ten Commandments of our Order, with the Ten Commandments of God. If we continue to do this, our work will ever be acceptable on earth as well as in Heaven.

Alabama—Is still holding the fort, and although the attention of some of the brothers has been attracted by political and financial promises of the Alliance, yet there is still burning in the hearts of the women of Alabama, a warm and zealous love for the Grange, and an undying determination to work in every way, and in every place, for the good of the Order. Enshrined in our hearts we have a fidelity as strong and true as it was in the palmiest days of our Order. And now we see, after a period of medieval darkness, bright hopes for the future, and rejoice in the prospects of an early day when our Order shall stand, where it *should* stand by

rights, the first and foremost of all other agricultural organizations.

Connecticut—Through her State Master, desires to thank and commend the brave and noble woman, who has done so much in this State to help the Master, in State Deputy work, as well as carrying out the following program as Chairman of State Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange. The Sisters of this State seem to have left nothing undone that a woman could do for the good of the Order. In their report we find, the children and young people encouraged by recitations and reading clubs, aid given to Agricultural schools, literature distributed, Grange paper edited, aid given to sick and suffering Patrons, seventy-one dollars sent to the sufferers of Nebraska, money raised to buy Grange supplies, Books and Jewels, calls made on Patrons in the interest of Grange work, instructions given sisters in unwritten work. Surely the brave sisters of Connecticut have left but little for the brothers to do.

Colorado—Reports her women to be earnest and enthusiastic in all that pertains to the good of the Order. They will ride any distance, and undergo any fatigue, for the sake of joining in Grange work. They visit the sick, help the needy, raise money to build and furnish Grange halls and to purchase organs. They give festivals, collect libraries, and form reading clubs, and go hand in hand with the brothers in all work for the good of the Order. They advocate temperance and the building of the Temple of Ceres.

California—Though no definite report has been submitted to this Committee by the Committee on Woman's Work in California, yet from the official Organ of the Order, and from private sources, we know that our sisters of the Golden State are doing their full share of work for the good of the Order. They are providing social and literary culture for the Subordinate, Pomona and State Granges. Helping the needy, visiting the sick, comforting the distressed, and caring for the children. And from all we can gather, we find the sisters of California as well prepared to do what is expected of them as any State in the Union. We have no fears for the Golden State, as long as her noble and intelligent women have such heartfelt desire for the good of our Order.

Iowa—As a result of Committee work, halls have been decorated and made attractive, have helped the Lecturer in making and carrying out programs, visited and encouraged

absent members, and arranged for children's meetings, doing missionary and temperance work, have acted as peace-makers, when dissensions have come up among members, have devoted one evening each month to the children, holding open meetings, and they have resulted in much good, causing them to join the Grange when old enough. In all Grange work, the sisters go hand in hand with the brothers, as it should be, for it is only by united efforts that we can accomplish any good.

Indiana—Reports but little work done, and still admits, that the women of that modest State, are doing all they can in every way, to help the brothers to make the Grange a success in their State. They favor temperance and the building of the Temple of Ceres as a home for our Order.

Illinois—Reports a grand work by her noble women. Many new members added to the Grange. The needs of the Grange have been well looked after. Children's and open meetings held frequently. The chairman sent circulars to every Grange, seventy-four appointed Committees, the remainder not heard from. The following is a list of work done by these earnest sisters: Working as a Committee to circulate the Grange "News," and to encourage the women to contribute to Grange Organs, holding children's meetings, giving festivals and socials, observing *Ceres*, *Flora* and *Pomona* days, purchasing carpets, organs and decorations for halls, assisting in literary and lecture work, instructing the young in Grange precepts, and whatever and wherever they can find to do to benefit our Order. The Woman's Committees wear badges, so that they may be known in Grange meetings

Kansas—Reports a good method of ending out leaflets, with subjects for discussion, monthly, to every Subordinate Grange, and are well pleased with the result. They recommend that the National Grange Committee send out similar leaflets to the State Committees for distribution. They believe that Woman's Work in the Grange, should be carried on hand in hand with men's work, and that they are identical in the Grange, and think this plan would be more in keeping with our Order. Suggest that our Committees be composed of both women and men, and be called Committees for the Good of the Order.

Michigan—Committees have been appointed in most of the Subordinate Granges, and through them much additional work has been done, in holding festivals and entertain-

ments, caring for the needy at home, and sending aid to Nebraska Patrons, furnishing and decorating halls, helping the Lecturer to make and carry out programs. The Demorest Medal contest has been tried in some localities, but not very successfully ; various methods have been tested, but the most successful has been the division of the Grange into classes, and a new Program every night, admitting the children and young people. Wherever this method has been used, new members have been added, and old ones induced to come back, for all names on the Secretary's book are placed upon the Programs, and when called upon, very few fail to respond. The Committees are doing much more work this year than last, and no doubt will continue in the work assigned to them.

Maryland, my Maryland, with brave and persevering band of women, good and true, is doing her whole duty, and although *modest diffidence* keeps her from pushing herself into the front ranks, she holds a reliable and steadfast band of workers in reserve, and will come to our help in every time of need.

Massachusetts—Reports the growing interest in Woman's Work. They have done great work in reviving the Order in that State, have been engaged in building halls, decorating and keeping them in order, preparing festivals and literary entertainments, filling the places of Lecturers, Secretaries ; in fact, do all kinds of work as helpmates to their brothers, and are making Woman's Work a grand success. Inquires for information about Juvenile Granges.

Minnesota—Reports the Chairman sending out circulars and letters of instruction, to each Subordinate Grange in the State, urging them to observe Children's days, to distribute among the children flower seeds and plants, and have them learn to cultivate flowers. And have them bring to the Pomona, Ceres, and Flora days the results of the labors, where they would be awarded prizes for the best display. Minnesota is awakening to the power and beauty of Woman's Work.

Maine—Is still in the foremost ranks. And her Woman's Work Committees are working side by side with the brothers to build up and keep alive our Order. Every plan has been tried, from Children's days to life and fire insurance, to keep up an interest and to benefit the farmer, and now, strange to say, in that Prohibition State, where the law is made by men, and in this instance disregarded by men, the

noble women, true to their homes and to their children, are fighting rum.

Nebraska—Is doing bravely. Thinks the Grange good enough for her. Many Granges nearly doubled their membership, and the women working hand in hand with the brothers in doing a grand and good work. The money received from the different States has been of great benefit and help to the Order.

New Jersey—Still keeps her banner floating in the breeze, and is ever alive to any and every plan to promote the good of our Order. Her Committees are doing good work in all the active Granges, carrying the same program as of the past year, and seeking new fields of interest in Grange fairs and social Grange assemblies. The California plan of a Post Office crusade, and the matter of starting and editing a Grange paper, is now under consideration.

New York—In this State the Committee on Woman's Work have proved themselves to have been a working Committee. Four excellent circulars of instruction have been issued, and one circular of questions, which serves to facilitate the reports from Subordinate Granges. Libraries have been collected, literary work carried on, children's days observed, and much charitable work accomplished. The women in each Grange working for the best interest of their locality, and meeting with success; suggests temperance as a grand work for the sisters, and favors the Ceres Temple as a home for the Patrons.

North Carolina—As reported by the Master, owes the existence of the Grange in that State to-day, to the untiring devotion of her women. In spite of its being the stronghold of the Alliance, the thirty or more Granges are in a healthy condition, kept so by the Woman's Work in the Grange. They recognize the fact, like the women of several of the other *Southern States*, that they must supplement the work of our Alliance Grange brothers, by holding the fort while the men are on a scouting expedition.

Ohio—Is enthusiastic over Woman's Work, and determined to hold the *Fort*, in spite of the Alliance; have tried to keep interest in the Grange by holding social concerts, elocutionary entertainments, raising funds for Grange purposes. Have sent out over one thousand circulars, hundreds of letters, worked to increase the circulation of Grange Bulletin, favors the sisters writing more for the papers. Ohio may be counted as doing her whole duty throughout

the sisterhood—endeavoring to make the Grange to the farmer's family, all it was intended to be, a refining influence socially, a means of moral and intellectual culture, and a development of strength and courage, that is the sure growth of this Organization ; which holds the agriculturist of our broad land in one grand brotherhood, on such a *lasting foundation as our Declaration of Purposes*.

Pennsylvania—The sisters have been very active in their work, and a decided progress has been made by them. They are more and more anxious to do their part, which was clearly manifested at the meeting held at Williams' Grove, and Centre Hall. They lose no opportunity to speak or write for their cause, and are ready and willing to engage in any benevolent work; have sent money to Nebraska Patrons, filled out many bricks for the Temple to Ceres, organized Juvenile Granges, and have taken an active part in all that pertains to Grange work, never faltering, no matter what the opportunity presents, to do what lay in their power. Committees have been appointed in most of the Subordinate Granges ; so the workers are many, and the harvest is great.

Rhode Island—This State has been working quietly and steadfastly, each Subordinate Committee striving to create new departments of work and helpfulness, success having crowned their efforts in many instances. Children's days and Arbor day have been observed ; Grange fairs and Pomona, Ceres and Flora days held, help given to stricken Nebraska. The sisters throughout our State are united in their efforts to develop a high and better manhood and womanhood by co-operating together hand in hand with the brothers, feeling that the desired goal shall be reached at last.

Texas—Does not boast of great works, but professes to have made intellectual progress, and the awakening of greater interest in the Grange, and feel no reason to be discouraged. Makes the following suggestions for the good of the Order : That the Masters' wives be made the Chairmen of their State Committees, or that the appointed Chairman of each State be made a delegate to the National Grange.

Virginia—Reports the Committee on Woman's Work alive to all the opportunities offered to better the condition of the Grange, working with great unanimity in elevating and instructing in the social, moral and intellectual standard of the Grange ; and co-operating with each other in buying and selling, making the financial feature prominent among their many good works. The Committee on Woman's Work in the

Old Dominion is a truly zealous and competent band workers.

West Virginia—Reports the Grange improving under the influence of zealous Woman's Work. The State Committee is alive to every plan to keep up the interest in our Order. Children are taught and interested—feasts are made to attract the brothers to the Grange—the sick and distressed are visited and comforted—the needy given assistance—temperance advocated; and efforts being made to raise money for the Temple to Ceres.

Washington—Reports good work done in raising money, build and furnish Grange halls; visiting the sick, assisting the needy and distressed; interesting and educating the children. Washington claims the honor of organizing the first Juvenile Grange on the Pacific Coast, and claims that it is now doing a great work in educating the children of the community.

Oregon—Has been greatly afflicted in the sickness and death of our beloved sister, N. A. Hembrel, Chairman of the State Committee; but the rank and file are taking up the work and will carry it on to a grand success.

Wisconsin—Is wide awake, and not only trying many other plans to benefit our Order, but is particularly zealous in the plan of dividing up the Grange into two bands, headed by two Captains, who keep schedules of merit, each striving to excel. After the usual order of exercise, when the good of the Order is reached, one or the other Captain in her turn called upon to furnish entertainment for the Grange, consisting of songs, essays, speeches, declamations and debate. The bard that is left behind must give a treat. This makes the time pass quickly, with pleasure and profit to all.

Delaware—From years of careful observation I am convinced that unquestionable success in Grange work is on the cards where the wives and daughters of farmers become active Patrons; indeed, in my judgment, the perpetuity of the Grange is in their hands. The Granges of Delaware are prospering in proportion to their female membership. Progress seems to be in that direction. Farmers do not become reliable attendants of Grange meetings, as a general thing until the wife also joins. Delaware is, however, favored with a large proportionate number of devoted sister Patrons. Their expressions of obligation to and affection for the Grange are often touching in the extreme. Their work is a work thorough; their support of every good measure

prompt and untiring. They add dignity, refinement and enthusiasm to every occasion. There is no Grange where they are not.

Kentucky—Reports the sisters working with the brothers in all Grange work, and filling every required duty—looking after the children—reading essays—visiting the sick and afflicted—helping the needy—and in all things and in every way loyal to our beloved Order.

Vermont—Committees were appointed, and they have worked earnestly and faithfully. They have planned for a meeting at the State Grange, to arrange work for the coming year, and think of trying the division plan and setting all at work. They are not backward in taking hold of any kind of Grange work, and are hoping much for the coming year.

Now listen to the poetic words of our beloved sister :

What's Woman's Work ?

BY SISTER H. H. WOODMAN.

We've heard the cry, from sea to sea,
What's woman's work ? what shall it be ?
Yet every Patron in the land,
Knows we've always had a hand,
In organizing every Grange ;
And why these questions ? it seems strange.

We've worked in every way we could ;
And done what every sister should
To help along this noble work,
And never have been known to shirk ;
We've made our speeches, essays read,
And often in the singing led.

We've helped our brothers build our halls,
And decorate the barren walls,
And placed therein our emblems true,
For Husbandman and Matron too ;
We've voted with our brothers there,
And helped to count the ballot fair.

We've brought our flowers rich and rare,
And put them under Flora's care ;
Ripe fruits we've gathered in their prime,
And placed upon Pomona's shrine ;
The grains and grasses fully ripe
Fair Ceres guards with sickle bright.

The *Juveniles*, we've watched with care,
 That naught but good should enter there ;
 For well we know, their plastic mind,
 If moulded right, will soon combine
 And keep our Mystic Grange secure,
 From evil doers, we are sure.

But as we work with brothers true,
 We find there's more and more to do ;
 For work has been the lot of man,
 And woman too, since *time began*.
 I'm sure we've always done our share,—
 No Grange can work unless we're there.

*National Grange, of P. of H., to Committee on Woman's Work
 in the Grange.*

DR.

Stationery and Printing	\$29 30
Stationery and Printing	15 00
Postage	8 00
Postage	8 70
Printing—Postage and Stationery	7 55
	<hr/>
	\$63 55

Credit by Cash of Executive Committee	\$29 30
Unpaid balance	\$84 25

MRS. L. A. HAWKINS,
 MRS. ELIZABETH RUSSELL,
 MRS. H. H. WOODMAN,
Committee.

On motion of Bro. S. H. Ellis, it was ordered that that part of the report of the Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange referring to receipts and disbursements of money, be referred to the Executive Committee for examination and settlement.

The Secretary read the following, and on motion of Bro. S. H. Ellis, the Secretary was directed to send the kindly greetings of the Grange to the writer, who is the Past Gate Keeper of the National Grange:

ORCHARD GROVE, IND , NOV. 15th, 1891.

DEAR BROTHER TRIMBLE:—Once more I have been very much disappointed because I can not attend the National Grange. I had hoped that I might meet the friends once more, but am pre-

vented by circumstances. I hope you may have a pleasant and profitable meeting.

Would it not be a good plan to meet in Chicago in 1893? The World's Fair will doubtless close before the time for meeting of the Grange, but I think that it will be very convenient for many of our members to meet there at that time. With kind regards to all.

I am fraternally,

O. DINWIDDIE.

Bro. X. X. Charters presented a telegram from Alex. J. Wedderburn, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The special order, the Exemplification of the Unwritten Work, was entered upon, and the Worthy Master exemplified the secret work of the first four degrees of the Order.

Bro. X. X. Charters offered the following, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the selection of a place for the next meeting of this body be the special order for Wednesday, at 2.30 o'clock P. M.

Bro. S. C. Carr offered the following, and it was adopted by the Grange:

Resolved, That our Executive Committee be instructed to make the best arrangements possible with all the railroads in the country, also with hotels at place of meeting, and notify all State Masters at least sixty days before the date of the next meeting of this body.

Bro. J. J. Woodman, member of the Executive Committee, presented his account for expenses in attending the Twenty-fourth Annual Session of the National Grange, at Atlanta, Ga., and other traveling expenses during the past year, and it was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

On motion of Bro. N. B. Douglas, it was ordered that the rules be suspended and the labors of the day be closed at 5.30 o'clock P. M.

At 5.30 o'clock P. M., the labors of the day were closed.

SEVENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, November 18th, 1891.

The Grange re assembled at 9.30 o'clock, A. M., and was opened in the Fourth Degree, all the officers of the National Grange in their allotted stations.

The roll was called, and a quorum of the members responded. Tuesday's journal was read and approved.

Bro. S. H. Ellis moved that the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was laid on the table Monday, be taken from the table and referred back to the Committee on Resolutions without instructions. Adopted.

The following, by Bro. N. B. Douglas, was adopted:

Resolved, That this Twenty fifth Annual Session of the National Grange be closed on Thursday, November 19th, 1891.

The Secretary read a letter containing bills introduced in Congress relating to silk culture, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Under the call of the roll of States for the introduction of business, to be referred without debate, the following were presented, read and referred:

By Bro. J. D. Clardy, of Ky.—Subject: "Individual Obligation"—to the Committee on Resolutions.

By Bro. O. E. Hall, of Nebraska—Subject: Legislative Committee—to the Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro J. B. Long, of Texas—Subject: Cotton Tare—to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Worthy Secretary reported having received a letter from Bro. A. B. Ogle, editor of the *Grange News*, of Illinois, and, on motion, the same was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Bro. L. Rhone, member of the Executive Committee, presented his personal account, and personal account Assembly of Demeter, both of which were referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Bro. X. X. Chartters, member of the Executive Committee, offered his account, and it was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Bro. W. H. Nelson, Chairman, read the following report for the Committee on Dormant Granges, and it was approved by the Grange:

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Dormant Granges, to whom was referred a resolution providing that an Organizer may retain the five dollar fee for his services from charter fee, and that he shall forward the remaining ten dollars to the Secretary of the State Grange, to be forwarded to the Secretary of the National Grange, have carefully considered the same, and would report adversely thereto, as the present system seems to be working well.

W. H. NELSON, *Chairman*,
J. M. THOMPSON,
LEVI BOOTH,
MRS. E. M. HALL,
MRS. A. M. McDANIEL,
Committee.

Bro. W. H. Nelson reported the following from the Committee on Dormant Granges, which was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Dormant Granges respectfully report that two resolutions received by reference and relating to extension of the Order, have been considered, and we would recommend that no action be taken thereon, as the purpose sought has been already attained by adoption of a report of another Committee.

W. H. NELSON, *Chairman.*

Bro. W. H. Nelson, for the Committee on Dormant Granges, reported a resolution on fees for organizing and reorganizing Granges.

Bro. J. D. Clardy offered an amendment.

On motion of Bro. L. Rhone, the resolution and amendment were referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Bro. W. H. Nelson read the following General Report of his Committee on Dormant Granges, which was approved.

Worthy Master :

We readily agree, as has been often reported to this body, that the causes which have led to Dormancy in Subordinate Granges

are frequently of local character, and can be best prevented or removed by State and Pomona Granges.

It is, however, a noticeable fact that dormancy most frequently occurs in localities where the reporting Granges might very properly be classed as drowsy, if not actually dormant, and that a Grange rarely, if ever, becomes dormant in a locality where most of the surrounding Granges are wide awake and progressive.

Hence we may reasonably conclude that our attention should be first directed to reinvigorating the living Granges of a locality, as a means of awakening and restoring the Dormant Granges in the vicinity ; and any efforts or methods which will increase the intelligence, enlist the interest, and especially pay in cash to the membership, will prove to be effective with both classes of Granges.

Looking to this end, we would recommend Grange papers and literature, agricultural institutes, and every other available means for educating the membership, especially in buying together and selling together.

We would especially recommend that the National Grange and the State Granges provide every possible facility for the encouragement of these savings in trade, as it requires no argument to convince people that they are benefitted when they actually see it in cash, and at the same time it is educating them in business methods which bring confidence and self reliance.

We would also recommend, that in the work of reorganization, beginnings should be made in communities where living Granges already exist, and from these points the work should be carried outwards in every direction which gives promise of success. We believe that it is not good policy to organize or reorganize isolated Granges, and leave them to freeze to death for want of association.

W. H. NELSON,
LEVI BOOTH,
J. M. THOMPSON,
Mrs. A. M. McDANIEL,
Mrs. E. M. HALL,

Committee.

Bro. W. R. Williams, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, read the following General Report of his Committee, and it was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Foreign Relations have had nothing submitted to them for their consideration, so their report will necessarily be suggestive.

In the early days of the Grange, the desire to extend our

Order to other countries occupied the attention of the most thoughtful of the Brotherhood.

Special deputies were sent to Canada and to England to establish our Order, and also to better understand the teachings and benefits arising from the guilds and trade associations of the laboring classes.

In the various Provinces of Canada, we succeeded in planting our noble Order, and it is now, we understand, still solid and progressive. In England we learned much of the methods of buying together, and the Rochdale plan was adopted or recommended by the National Grange; and when strictly adhered to in this country has been successful. But the Committee deem it within their province as agriculturists to say something concerning our commerce and the sale of our products in foreign countries. As a Nation we are blessed with a surplus of corn, wheat, pork, beef, and other necessary food.

Now no one will deny that the more bidders or more consumers we can find to purchase our supplies, the better the price will be. There is ever a hungry people to feed somewhere. Surplus food, like surplus cotton, must find a foreign market, or the price will fall below the cost of production. It behooves us then, as farmers in our organized capacity, to demand such treaties of reciprocity as will enable the American farmer to sell more pounds of pork and beef, bushels of corn and wheat, and bales of cotton.

We should supply the South American peoples with every needful food of which they now obtain from other Nations less favorable in proximity and in many other advantages. It is said that our Government has been sadly neglectful and indifferent in these matters. It is pleasing to know a greater interest is being manifested since the Grange, through its undeniable influence, literally forced from Congress a Cabinet Officer to represent the farmer.

Your Committee would recommend that the National Grange continue its fraternal relations with the Dominion Grange, by sending to their annual meeting a messenger carrying peace and brotherly love.

Your Committee would express to the Executive Committee their high appreciation of their noble efforts to induce the cotton exchanges of England and other countries, to reduce and modify the burdensome tare deducted from our American cotton, and recommend they continue their efforts.

W. R. WILLIAMS,
J. E. BLACKFORD,
H. E. HAYES,
Mrs. M. L. DAVIS,
Mrs. E. M. HALL.

Bro. S. H. Ellis, Chairman, made the following report for the Committee on Good of the Order, which was adopted :

The Committee on the Good of the Order has considered the resolution presented by Bro. Belcher, of R. I., in reference to the approving of a Badge for Patrons, which accompanied the resolution. We find, on examination, that the badge is a very nice one, and would certainly be an ornament for the members of any Subordinate Grange. But we deem it not proper or best for this Grange to recommend any one manufacturer ; therefore we ask to be relieved from any further consideration of said resolution. Respectfully submitted, S. H. ELLIS,

Chairman

Bro. S. H. Ellis reported the following, which was adopted :

The following resolution by the Master of Oregon State Grange has been carefully examined, viz.:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Master of the National Grange to notify the Chairman of each of his Committees to serve in the ensuing Session, the subjects they are to consider, at least thirty days before its session."

The Committee directs me to report in favor of its adoption.

Respectfully submitted, S. H. ELLIS,
Chairman.

The Worthy Master vacated the Chair, and the Worthy Overseer presided temporarily, and Bro. G. A. Bowen acted as Worthy Overseer.

The following report of the Committee on Good of the Order was adopted :

The Committee on Good of the Order has considered the subject of the following resolution by Bro. Booth, viz.:

Resolved, That this National Grange fix the salary of our Worthy Lecturer at such a figure as will enable him to devote his entire time in the lecture field ; provided that he shall at all times work under the direction of this Grange, or of our Executive Committee.

And are of the opinion that the plan now pursued is the better one—i. e., place funds in the hands of the Worthy Master and Executive Committee to carry on the lecture work, and therefore direct me to recommend non concurrence in the resolution.

Respectfully submitted, S. H. ELLIS,
Chairman.

The Worthy Secretary read the following communication :

Worthy Annalist :

You will summon the Assembly of Demeter to convene in this

Hall, at 7 30 o'clock this P. M., and the officers are requested to be in their places

LEONARD RHONE,

High Priest.

The following report, from the Committee on Good of the Order, was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. S. H. Ellis, in regard to the National Grange providing an Annual Word for Pomona Granges, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully refer the same to the Assembly of the Priests of Demeter, for their consideration and action. Respectfully submitted,

MILTON TRUSLER.

The following majority report from the Committee on Good of the Order was presented by Bro. Milton Trusler:

Worthy Master :

Your Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. S. H. Ellis, asking that the law be so changed as to permit Subordinate Granges to ballot for more than one candidate at the same time, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report adversely thereto, and that said resolution do not pass.

Respectfully submitted,

MILTON TRUSLER,

CHAS McDANIEL,

MRS. S. C. CARR,

MRS. M. J. BELCHER,

Committee.

Bro. S. H. Ellis presented a minority report from the Committee on Good of the Order, as follows:

The undersigned, a member of the Committee on Good of the Order, would respectfully submit the following minority report on a resolution referred to said committee, asking that our rules be so changed that two or more applications for membership in a Grange can be balloted for at one time, etc.: "Time is money," and in balloting for each name separately a vast amount of precious time is lost in the aggregate, and would therefore recommend that the resolution be adopted by this Grange.

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. ELLIS.

Bro. S. H. Ellis moved to substitute the minority report for the majority report, which was lost.

The majority report of the Committee was then adopted.

The following, from the Committee on Good of the Order, was adopted:

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. Ellis in regard to changing charter fee to Subordinate Granges from \$15 to \$5, have had the same under consideration, and would respectfully report adversely thereto, the same subject matter having been acted upon by this body.

Respectfully submitted,

MILTON TRUSLER,
CHAS. McDANIEL,
MRS. S. C. CARR,
Committee.

At 12.30 P. M., the Grange took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grange re-assembled at 3 o'clock, P. M., with the Worthy Overseer, H. Hawkins, presiding, and Bro. J. D. Clardy, Worthy Overseer *pro tem*.

Bro. X. X. Chartters offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That ten thousand (10,000) copies of the very able report on Woman's Work be printed and distributed to the Secretaries of the State Granges and to the Officers of the National Grange in the same proportion as the minutes of this Session.

Bro. M. B. Hunt reported for the Committee on Division of Labor the following, and it was adopted:

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Division of Labor are ready to report as follows:

On that portion of the Executive Committee's report having reference to the business matters of the National Grange, during recess, be referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

That relating to organization, song book, cotton tare, Columbian Exposition, Temple of Ceres, and achievements of the Order—to Committee on Good of the Order.

That relating to Finance—to Committee on Finance.

AVA E. PAGE,
HIRAM HAWKINS,
M. B. HUNT,
MRS. LAURA C. DOUGLAS,
MRS. MAGGIE A. MARS.

The Special Order—the fixing of the place for holding the next annual meeting of the National Grange—was entered upon at 2.30 o'clock, P. M.

Bro. X. X. Charters nominated Washington, D. C., and urged its claims for selection.

Bro. S. H. Ellis moved to adopt Washington as the place of holding the next session of the National Grange.

Bro. George A. Bowen moved to refer the matter to the Executive Committee with power to act, and notify the Masters of State Granges of the place selected on or before May 1st, 1892. Adopted.

Bro. Alpha Messer submitted a report for the Committee on Resolutions on the following resolution, offered by Bro. L. Rhone, which was adopted:

Resolved. That the Executive Committee of the National Grange be authorized to confer with the Secretary of Agriculture with a view to establishing monthly reports from his department to the farmers of the United States as to the condition of foreign markets in agricultural products and as to what countries may require agricultural imports, and as to the possibility of securing the trade for the American farmer.

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Resolutions, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. Rhone relating to monthly reports from the Department of Agriculture, have considered the same and recommend its adoption.

ALPHA MESSER,
THOS. MARR,
J. C. HIGGINS,
MRS. S. G. KNOTT,
MRS. E. P. WILSON,
Committee.

Bro. J. C. Higgins reported for the Committee on Resolutions the following, which was adopted:

Resolved. That the Secretary of Agriculture, be and is hereby requested to inquire as to what discriminations, if any, exist in foreign markets which hinder the free and uninterrupted trade in agricultural products, as compared with the same trade from other countries.

Worthy Master :

Your Committee to whom was referred the resolution of Bro.

Rhone relating to foreign trade relations, have considered the same and would heartily recommend its adoption by this body.

ALPHA MESSER,
THOS. MARS,
JOHN C. HIGGINS,
Mrs. S. G. KNOTT,
Mrs. E. P. WILSON,
Committee.

Bro. J. C. Higgins further reported for the Committee on Resolutions, the following, which was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee to whom was referred the resolution of Bros. M. Trussler and L. Booth relating to temperance, have carefully considered the same and would recommend the adoption of the resolution presented by Bro. Trusler.

ALPHA MESSER,
THOS. MARS,
JOHN C. HIGGINS,
Mrs. S. G. KNOTT,
Mrs. E. P. WILSON,
Committee.

The resolution of Bro. Milton Trusler is as follows :

WHEREAS, The whiskey traffic is a sin against God, a crime against society, and the saloon the enemy of the farmer, its blighting influences far reaching in their effects, without any mixture of good—destroying homes, breaking hearts, adding greatly to the burden of taxation, multiplying the miseries of mankind; and

WHEREAS, The farmers are largely the sufferers from this traffic, on account of having the heavy burden of taxes to pay in prosecuting crime and in maintaining jails, penitentiaries and asylums for the poor; therefore,

Resolved, That this National Grange most heartily condemns the entire traffic in whatever shape presented, and that we as an organization will do all in our power as law-abiding citizens, to blot out this plague spot in the nation.

Bro. Alpha Messer, Chairman, made the following report for the Committee on Resolutions :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee to whom was referred the following resolutions of Bro. Russell, relating to the relief of settlers on Government lands, have considered the same, and would respectfully re-

for the subject matter of the resolutions to the National Grange
Legislative Committee.

ALPHA MESSER,
THOS. MARR,
JOHN C. HIGGINS,
MRS S. G. KNOTT,
MRS. E. P. WILSON,
Committee.

The resolutions are as follows :

WHEREAS, By Act of Congress passed August 13, 1870, a portion of the public lands situated in Washington and Oregon were granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., and by provisions of such act the purchase price of all the even numbered sections embraced in such grant was increased from \$1.25 per acre to \$2.50 per acre; and

WHEREAS, By Act of Congress approved September 29th, 1890, a certain portion of such grant was declared forfeited and the same restored to public entry, and the purchase price of the lands thus restored and of all unclaimed portions of even numbered sections in such restored lands was reduced from \$2.50 per acre to \$1.25 per acre; and

WHEREAS, In the Act of Congress of August 13th, 1870, the supposition was clearly taken that the increased price charged the settler for the even numbered sections lying within the grant would be fully recompensed to them by the enhanced value of said lands from the fact of a line of railroad being built through said land; and

WHEREAS, No railroad has been constructed through that portion of lands restored by the Act of Congress aforesaid, and the price of all Government lands situated therein, is now reduced to \$1.25 per acre; and

WHEREAS, The aforesaid Forfeiture Act failed to provide any measure of relief, or the payment of any rebate of \$1.25 per acre to be paid to the settlers who have paid \$2.50 per acre; therefore be it

Resolved, By the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in Session at Springfield, Ohio, that we believe that a great injustice has been done by Congress not providing (in the Act approved Sept. 29th, 1890,) some relief for those settlers who paid \$2.50 per acre for the lands in this forfeited belt.

And be it

Resolved, Further, that the Legislative Committee of the National Grange be, and the same are hereby instructed, to endeavor to secure favorable action by the Congress of the United States, for the payment of a rebate of \$1.25 per acre to all settlers who have heretofore paid to the Government \$2.50 per acre, for

any lands situated within the limits of any railroad grant now declared forfeited by the Act of September 29th, 1890, and price of same reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.25 per acre.

Bro. Levi Booth moved to adopt the resolution referred to by the Committee, as a substitute for the report of the Committee, i. e., to adopt the resolution, without referring to the Legislative Committee. Adopted.

The report of the Committee, as amended, was then adopted by the Grange.

Bro. A. Messer further reported for his Committee as follows :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Resolutions, to whom was referred the resolution by Sister Gifford, relating to universal suffrage, have considered the same, and would recommend that the subject matter contained therein be referred to the several State Granges for action.

ALPHA MESSER,
THOS. MARR,
JOHN C. HIGGINS,
MRS. S. G. KNOTT,
MRS. E. P. WILSON,
Committee.

Sister E. C. Gifford's resolution is as follows :

Resolved, That the National Grange, in 25th Annual Session assembled, hereby reaffirms its belief in the principle, that in a Republic founded on the idea, that "All laws derive their just power from the consent of the governed," no person who is amenable to law, should be deprived of any right or privilege enjoyed by any other person simply on account of sex.

After lengthy discussion of the report of the Committee, the previous question was moved by Bro. Milton Trusler, and it being sustained, the previous question was ordered, and the report of the Committee was adopted as made.

Bro. Messer further reported for the Committee the following, which was adopted :

Resolved. That the National Grange urge upon the Postmaster-General a better free delivery of mail in the rural districts by establishing distributing post offices in each school district or otherwise, as may secure a prompt and safe delivery of the mail to the people of the rural districts.

Worthy Master :

Your Committee to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. Rhone, relating to free mail delivery, would say, that the matter therein contained has already been passed upon by this body, and they would respectfully return the resolution without action.

ALPHA MESSER, *for Committee.*

Bro. Thomas Mars made the following report, which was adopted :

The Committee on Resolutions have instructed me to make the following report :

The resolutions introduced by Bro. Gifford, relative to fruit crops, with his consent to substitute the following, and recommend its adoption :

Resolved, That whereas great loss is annually sustained by those engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits in this country, through lack of thorough and reliable information in regard to the aggregate production of cereals and fruit in the several States in the Union ; therefore

Resolved, That the National Grange authorize and instruct the Executive Committee thereof to procure the necessary legislation to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish all necessary statistics, relative to farm products, to every Subordinate Grange in the United States, and at such seasons of the year as will be most beneficial, to aid them in the marketing of their products.

ALPHA MESSER,
THOS. MARS,
JOHN C. HIGGINS,
MRS. S. G. KNOTT,
MRS. E. P. WILSON,
Committee.

Bro. W. C. Gifford made the following report for the Committee on Agriculture, which was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee, to whom was submitted the resolution in regard to dealing in futures, introduced by Bro. Trusler, of the Indiana State Grange, have had said resolution under consideration and most heartily approve its purpose. We therefore recommend its adoption by the Nation Grange, as follows :

DEALING IN OPTIONS.

WHEREAS, Our Boards of Trade are constantly manipulating the grain markets of the United States, thereby unsettling values, nullifying the law of supply and demand, so that producers do not receive legitimate prices for what they produce; and

WHEREAS, This gambling in futures and cornering the products of the soil enables them to bull and bear the markets at will, thus forcing up prices or depressing the markets, to the great detriment of the people; therefore

Resolved, That the National Grange, in Twenty fifth Annual Session, demand of Congress, when again assembled, the immediate passage of the Butterworth Option Bill, or some other bill that will forever prohibit the gambling in the necessities of life.

The following report from the Committee on Agriculture was adopted:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the resolution, accompanied by a petition to the Senate of the United States, asking legislation affirming and enforcing the provisions of the Land Forfeiture Act of September 29th, 1890, introduced by D. L. Russell, of the State of Washington, have carefully considered said resolution and petition and recommend that they be referred to the Legislative Committee of the National Grange, and that said Committee be authorized and requested to investigate the grievances set forth in said petition, and if the facts are found to be as stated in the petition, then said Legislative Committee shall be authorized and requested to use their influence to secure such legislation as will afford the desired relief. We recommend the adoption and reference of the resolution and petition following.

W. C. GIFFORD, *Chairman*,
S. H. ELLIS,
MRS. PATIENCE HUNT,
MRS. A. F. CLABDY,

Committee.

To the Senate of the United States:

We, the undersigned, petitioners on behalf of hundreds of *bona fide* settlers, earnestly and respectfully represent that:

1. The said settlers have located on and improved lands in the odd-numbered sections within the limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's general route, from Wallula, Washington, to Portland, Oregon.

2. Said limits included the odd numbered sections for forty miles on each side of the line of said road up to terminal limits running through Portland, Oregon, at right angles to the general course of said road for the last twenty-five miles.

3. No part of said line between Wallula and Portland was ever constructed, and all of said odd sections within these limits were, by the true intent of the Act of September 29th, 1890, forfeited to the public domain.

4. Notwithstanding this they are denied the right to enter their respective claims, although they went upon and improved them as *bona fide* settlers in good faith, and maintained settlements which no withdrawal made or maintained after 1879 could of right defeat.

5. The only pretext that can be invented by said company for appropriating these lands, their homes and the scenes of their honest and painful toil, is that said company, long after its right had expired, if it ever existed, saw fit to file a map of definite location in September, 1882, and in 1883, to build a road in Oregon, separated and made inaccessible from these lands by the Columbia, a great navigable river, affording them the communication this company was chartered to furnish them, but had constantly denied.

6. These settlers have worked patiently for all these years in the faith that the Government would protect their homes against withdrawals, made and maintained without warrant of law in support of the unconscionable claim of a corporation grasping the settlers' homes while violating its own obligations. Many of these homes were made and the settlers' rights acquired when the company's rights, to whatever extent they may have existed, had expired by the plain limitations of liberal acts passed for its benefit, and when these settlers could have no knowledge that any subsequent withdrawal would ever be permitted or any attempt would be made to divest their rights at the behest or for the interest of said company.

7. After many weary years Congress at last undertakes to resume and restore to the public domain a meagre portion of the lands, claimed without right by this company, and passes the Forfeiture Act of September 29th, 1890, and still these settlers are denied its benefits. This is done by a construction which, in effect, says the Act does not forfeit all the "lands opposite to and co terminous with the portion of said road not now constructed," although it says so in these exact terms.

Wherefore we respectfully petition your honorable body to pass an act construing said Forfeiture Act according to its original and true purpose to forfeit all the lands within the forty-mile boundaries and between the terminal limits drawn at right angles with the general course of the unconstructed road for twenty-five miles next to such terminals. And for the benefit of these and other settlers under like hardships, we also ask that an Act be passed resuming and restoring to the public domain all lands "opposite to and co terminous" with those portions of any railroad line not constructed within the time or according to the terms of the law under which they are claimed.

Be it *Resolved*, By the National Grange in regular session at Springfield, Ohio, that after giving the foregoing petition due consideration, find the facts and specifications set forth in said petition to be true and correct; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee be and they are hereby instructed to urge upon Congress to pass an act construing said Forfeiture Act of September 29th, 1890, according to its original purpose, to forfeit all the lands within the forty mile boundary and between the terminal limits drawn at right angles with the general course of the unconstructed road.

The Committee on Agriculture further reported through its chairman, Bro. W. C. Gifford, the following, which was adopted:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee to whom was submitted that portion of the Annual Report of the Worthy Lecturer, pertaining to agriculture, beg leave to report that they are in full accord with the sentiments thereof, and recommend its adoption by this body.

W. C. GIFFORD, *Chairman*.

Bro. W. C. Gifford further reported for his Committee the following, and it was adopted :

Worthy Master:

Your Committee have also had under consideration the resolution relative to the adulteration of food products, drugs, etc., introduced by Milton Truster, State Master of Indiana, and desire to report that we fully concur in the sentiments expressed therein, and also in the recommendation that this matter be carefully considered by every State Grange, to the end, that they be prepared to aid in securing such legislation as is needed to prevent adulteration in food products, drugs, etc., in the future. We therefore recommend the adoption of the resolution as presented.

W. C. GIFFORD, *Chairman*.

WHEREAS, The adulteration of foods, drugs and liquors exists to such an alarming extent as to invade every article of diet, drug and drink ; and

WHEREAS, This constantly increasing adulteration of pure food products of the country not only tends to the demoralization of the community and injure the health of our people, but is annually robbing the farmers of the United States of hundreds of millions of dollars, destroying confidence abroad in the food products of this country, and causing the exclusion of the products of our agriculture from the markets of the European world, not only to the injury of the agricultural classes but to the entire country ; and

WHEREAS, One of the products of the hog, one of the largest agricultural interests, on which depends in a great measure the markets of our corn, viz., lard, has been so adulterated as to exclude it from some of the European markets of the world, thereby greatly injuring one of our principal agricultural industries; and

WHEREAS, This body has in former sessions, endorsed two bills which have been before Congress, one to prevent the adulteration of lard, and the other to prevent the adulteration of all foods, drugs and liquors; therefore,

Resolved, That the National Grange, now assembled, do reaffirm all former resolutions upon the question of food, drug and liquor adulteration; and be it further

Resolved, That each State Master present this matter to their respective State Granges, and urge action thereon. And that the Secretary of the National Grange send a copy of these resolutions to each Senator and Representative in Congress, urging their immediate passage.

The Committee on Agriculture reported the following, and it was adopted:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee to whom was submitted the communication of Geo. C. Gorham, relative to Cottoline, as related to the provisions of the Conger Lard Bill, beg to report that we have duly considered the said communication and also the telegram in relation thereto. We are of the opinion that more ample time should be given to the consideration and investigation of this subject. We therefore ask to be relieved from the further consideration of the matter and recommend that it be referred to the Legislative Committee of the National Grange, with power to investigate and take such action thereon as they may deem proper.

W. C. GIFFORD, *Chairman*.

The following from the Committee on Agriculture was adopted:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee have considered the resolution introduced by Bro. E. W. Davis, in relation to Consular telegraphic reports in regard to agricultural productions in foreign countries, and recommend that said matter be referred to the Executive Committee, giving them discretionary power to carry out the object sought by said resolution, if after investigation it shall seem to be for the best interest of the farmers of the country to do so.

W. C. GIFFORD, *Chairman*.

The following was adopted:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Agriculture have duly considered the resolution, asking for more complete weather signals for the benefit of agriculture, introduced by the Master of Pennsylvania State Grange. We fully concur in its suggestions, believing that great benefit would be derived from the adoption of such a code of signals.

We report favorably and recommend the adoption of the following resolution by this body.

W. C. GIFFORD,
S. H. ELLIS,
Mrs. PATIENCE HUNT,
Mrs. A. F. CLARDY,
Committee.

Resolved, That the National Grange confer with the Secretary of Agriculture as to a more complete weather service by arranging with manufacturers for a system of signals by use of the steam whistles connected with their establishments, on the same principle as that of the Bell Telephone of long and short rings.

The following was adopted:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Agriculture to whom was submitted the resolution in regard to commercial fertilizers, introduced by Bro. S. L. Wilson, Master of the State Grange of Mississippi, beg leave to report that they have considered the same, and would recommend that the matter be referred to the State Granges, believing that local interests would be better served by such a course.

W. C. GIFFORD,
S. H. ELLIS,
Mrs. PATIENCE HUNT,
Mrs. A. F. CLARDY,
Committee.

The following, from the Committee on Agriculture, was adopted:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee have had under consideration the resolution introduced by Levi Booth, Master of Colorado State Grange, in relation to dealing in futures. We fully endorse the principles set forth in said resolution, and recommend its adoption by this body.

W. C. GIFFORD,
S. H. ELLIS,
Mrs. PATIENCE HUNT,
Mrs. A. F. CLARDY,
Committee.

Resolved, That we, as heretofore, hereby express our everlasting condemnation against all trusts, and all dealings in futures, and all other pernicious methods, that have been and are at present employed by sharpers to control and reduce the value of our products.

LEVI BOOTH.

Bro. W. C. Gifford offered the following for the Committee on Agriculture, and it was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee have carefully considered the resolution introduced by Bro. Rhone, Master of Pennsylvania State Grange, in reference to funding the farm mortgages of our members, at a lower rate of interest. We most heartily approve of the principles embodied in the resolution, believing that, if it is practical to secure loans, it will prove to be of great benefit to our members. We therefore report favorably upon the resolution, and recommend its adoption by this body.

W. C. GIFFORD, *Chairman*,

A. E. PAGE,

S. H. ELLIS,

Mrs. PATIENCE HUNT,

Mrs. A. F. CLARDY,

Committee.

WHEREAS, The many mortgages now resting upon the farms of our country, bearing a high rate of interest, which are the source of great distress and discontent among farmers, and as the Grange was instituted to better the condition of the farming class ; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Grange be instructed to inquire into and negotiate with some loaning company, to fund the mortgages resting upon the farms and homes of our members at three or four per cent., which is at present the rate of interest on nearly all government and corporate bonds sold upon the markets of this and foreign countries.

L. RHONE.

Bro. W. C. Gifford, Chairman, presented and read the following General Report of the Committee on Agriculture.

Agriculture.

It has been truly said, that Agriculture is the basis of all wealth ; the foundation upon which is builded the prosperity of the great nations of the earth ; and without which, no nation can hope to perpetuate its existence.

Agriculture is defined by an eminent writer, as the art of increasing and assuring by human effort and care, the pro-

duction and growth of such material substances, as contribute to the sustenance or enjoyment of our race. Its origin and progress are nearly identical with that of civilization. History tells us, that the rude savage and barbarian, gathered the wild seeds and fruits of forest and plain, to gratify his appetite, and give him strength for the chase; but he neither planted the seed, nor tilled the soil, as an aid to his means of subsistence. But with the increase of population, and the concurrent advance of civilization, came the necessity for increased production, and improved methods of tillage, and this necessity has grown with ages, until the inventive genius of man has seemingly been taxed to its very utmost to supply the necessary food for the sustenance of the countless millions of human beings that now populate the earth. When we take a retrospective view of our country for the brief period of thirty or forty years, and realize the wonderful strides we have been making in agriculture, and the invention of labor saving machinery and appliances to lighten our toil, and increase production, we are led to wonder how our predecessors were able to sustain, rear and educate their families by agricultural pursuits. In all the progressive civilizations of the earth, brain is taking the place of brawn; and mind is superseding muscle by the substitution of machine for hand labor, thus increasing many fold the productive power of every person engaged in agricultural pursuits. By the skilled application of brain power, crystalized and applied in a thousand forms of labor-saving machinery, it has become possible to increase the food supply of the world, without increased cost, in adequate measure to meet the demands of a constantly increasing population.

History tells us, that the ruling classes in most nations of antiquity, wronged themselves by degrading labor. In the Brahminical hierarchy the priests ranked above the soldiers, and the soldiers formed a caste, that treated with contempt the tillers of the soil.

Nearly all of the ancient kingdoms, except the Hebrews, held the same views in regard to agriculture. The ruling caste of Greece, in the palmiest days of her glory, were warriors, but her soil was tilled by slaves. Rome, in the days of her republican strength, was called a community of cultivators, but through the instrumentality of her wars of conquest the land soon became filled with slaves, upon whom was placed the burden of tilling the soil, thus rendering agricultural labor menial and degrading. Under these condi-

tions it was but natural, that the *science* of agriculture should be almost entirely unknown. The serfs of Western Europe, at the time of the Norman conquest, and for many generations thereafter, were but little more efficient in agricultural skill than were the Hebrew cultivators in the times of Samson or of David. History records the fact, that five bushels of wheat per acre, was the average yield in those days of antiquity, while rye, barley and oats did but little better. The average husbandry of the present time, with the aid of labor-saving machinery and improved methods of tillage, produces fully four fold this amount per acre, while the labor of one skillful husbandman will till as much land as could be tilled by ten or even twenty men in those remote times. In the production of fruit and in the rearing of cattle, the ancients compared more favorably with us, but even in these industries they were unskilled and sadly deficient in many respects. Within the last century, and more especially within the last fifty years, the *science* of agriculture has been marvelously developed by the investigation and research of eminent agricultural chemists, until the intelligent cultivator of to day need no longer be left in doubt in regard to the chemical constituents of his soil, and its special adaptation to certain crops. The improvement of all kinds of farm stock has been no less pronounced, and a degree of perfection has been attained in all the special lines of breeding, hitherto unknown; and all of this wonderful improvement is but the legitimate fruit of the increased intelligence of the agricultural class of the present age. To illustrate the increase of agricultural production due to intelligent and scientific agriculture, we need only refer to the report of the Agricultural Department for the year 1890, in which we find the following statistics: Bushels of wheat raised in 1890, 399,262,000; value thereof, \$334,773,678. Bushels of corn, 1,489,970,000; valued at \$754,433,451. Bushels of oats, 523,621,000; valued at \$222,048,486. Estimated value of other farm crops including sugar \$2,000,000,000. Total value of live stock \$2,417,906,598. Total value of all farm crops and live stock \$5,729,162,213.

When we try to comprehend the magnitude of the aggregate production of agricultural wealth, and realize that it is the legitimate fruit of the honest toil of the farmers of our land; the question naturally arises, why the depressed condition of agriculture that exists at the present time? Is it because those engaged in agriculture are lacking in business capacity in the

production and marketing their farm produce? Is it because as a class they are less industrious and economical than other classes? are they lacking in diligence, energy and perseverance necessary to success? Are they unable to in any wise forecast the future, and calculate intelligently upon probabilities? It is possible; nay even probable, that too many of our farmers are lacking in some of the qualifications that are necessary to insure success, and yet with the increase of intelligence due to the educational influence of the Grange, it is fair to suppose, that they are better equipped and more thoroughly versed in the science of agriculture than they were in the early days of our Organization, and yet the fact remains, that their prosperity has declined to an alarming extent in the last decade. And again we ask, why is it, that with the aid of all these improved methods, the increased production, and the improved quality of cattle, fruit and cereals, that the farmers of our country are financially worse off than they were ten or even fifteen years ago? And we may well ask ourselves this question, with all seriousness, for it is a question that demands a speedy solution, for unless it is solved in such a way as to bring relief in the near future, tens of thousands of our farmers will of necessity become tenants at will, hewers of wood, and drawers of water, serfs and vassals of a monied aristocracy, whose exactions will outrival the worst despotisms of the Old World. Will we, before it is too late, heed the warning and escape the doom? That farmers are more or less to blame for their present condition, all must admit. While we have been exhausting every energy, both mental and physical, to increase the production of our farms, other classes have been shrewdly planning to absorb our increased gains, and despoil us of our just share of the profits of our toil. It is passing strange, that with full knowledge of the situation for many years past, and with the aid of so many farmers' organizations, that we have not been able to stay this fearful tide that is fast sweeping us on to destruction.

There are many reasons why agriculture is depressed, and why farmers as a class are unable to throw off this yoke of oppression; among which may be mentioned the following: First, Lack of thorough and effective organization, that will result in concentration of effort in protection of their own special interests. Through this carelessness and indifference, and the resultant lack of information indispensable to success, middle men and speculators are enabled by the aid of

a subsidized press, to deceive us as to the real value of our products ; and through this process of deception and absorption, long continued, they have accumulated vast fortunes ; and as a result, syndicates and trusts of every conceivable name and nature have been formed to absorb the profits of honest toil in every possible manner. While we toil and plan to increase our profits, they scheme to absorb our earnings.

Nor is this the worst feature of the case. Tens of thousands of farmers in this fair land of ours, are so deeply in debt for their farms, that were the mortgages thereon foreclosed, the price obtained would not satisfy the mortgages. But still these nominal owners cling to the old homestead, struggling on from year to year, paying interest and taxes, in the vain hope of saving a home and shelter for their declining years. The unequal and unjust burden of taxation is another prolific cause of the present depression in agriculture.

In some of our States it makes no difference how heavily a farm is mortgaged ; the nominal owner thereof has to pay the taxes whether he really owns a dollar in it or not. While the owner of the mortgage, which is earning 6 to 10 per cent., in most cases, escapes taxation almost entirely. In the State of New York the value of personal property is fully equal to the value of real estate, and yet nine tenths of all taxes are paid by real estate. According to the last annual report of the State Board of Assessors in that State, \$2,500,000,000 of personal property escapes taxation entirely ; and it is the openly avowed intention of capitalists in that State, to secure legislation that will exempt all personal property from taxation, thus throwing the whole burden of government upon real estate. The injustice of such exemption becomes more apparent, when we realize the fact that fully five-sixths of the costs of our civil courts is incurred for litigation in defense of personal property, and yet real estate pays nine-tenths of these costs. The State of New York is instanced as a sample of the extortionate methods which may possibly be practiced in many other States, which, if practiced, are neither *more nor less* than legalized robbery.

And there is still another feature connected with this question of taxation that is generally overlooked, and that is, the fact that the farming lands of the country (which cannot escape taxation) are not earning to exceed 3 per cent. per annum on the money invested in them, while personal

property that escapes taxation, is earning from 6 to 10 per cent. And yet our legislators tell us, that the tax laws are about as nearly right (all things considered) as it is practicable to make them ; which is no doubt true with the kind of law makers we have been in the habit of electing. Why is it impossible to amend our tax laws ? Let us see. A good authority says, there are ten men in the State of New York, whose annual income is equal to the annual income of all the farmers in the State ; and these ten men can, if they choose, do more to shape the legislation of the State in regard to taxes than all of the farmers and real estate owners combined.

The same author says, there are sixty-five men living in the shadow of Pittsburg's great chimneys, whose aggregate wealth is \$700,000,000. Are they taxed equally with the owners of ordinary real estate ? Probably not, and yet this vast amount is earning its owners a very large per cent. That these inequalities exist, and these unjust extortions are suffered, no reasonable or fairminded person can deny, and that they are the result of laws enacted by the representatives of capital, there is no reason to doubt. If personal property was taxed in the same ratio with real estate, the tax upon the latter would be reduced fully 50 per cent., and if all taxation was based on actual ownership, and upon the real value of farm property based upon its earning capacity, personal property would pay at least 75 per cent. of all taxes in this country to-day. Under present conditions it pays but little more than ten per cent. If the burden of taxation could be placed where it rightfully belongs, the agricultural interests of our country would be relieved of thousands of millions of dollars annually. There are other extortions in the way of exorbitant interest and discounts, speculations and corners in the necessities of every day life, that rob us of even more of our earnings than unjust taxation, against which we must earnestly and unitedly protest, if we desire or hope for the return of prosperity to our agricultural industry. When we are informed by the Secretary of Agriculture, that the agricultural products of 1891 exceed the products of 1890 by the sum of \$700,000,000, we feel to rejoice that this era of prosperity has come to the debt burdened farmers of our land, but when we realize that the speculator has made at least twice as much net profit upon this increased production as the producer has made, we are forced to admit that the farmer's relation to capital has not been changed

one iota except so far as he has been enabled to pay some portion of the interest or principal of his indebtedness. No unjust burden has been removed. The principle of absorption of the farmer's just earnings by unscrupulous and legalized Syndicates and Trusts, has *not* been done away with.

The more we produce, the easier it is for them to manipulate the markets, and cheat us out of our just share of the profits of our toil. We have no desire to be alarmists or to be pessimistic in our views. We simply propose to portray conditions as they actually exist, that our people may look these matters squarely in the face, and be prepared to apply the remedy before it is too late. There is no just reason why the farmer should be compelled to labor fourteen to sixteen hours per day for less pay than the average day laborer receives for eight to ten hours' work. There is no good reason why the lawyer or physician should be legally authorized to charge more for ten minutes' work than the net profit of a month or six months labor performed by the farmer. There is no just or equitable reason why the farmer should be compelled to accept three per cent. for his small earnings when deposited in bank, and compelled to pay 6 to 10 per cent. on all money that he borrows, and yet these very conditions exist. And *we* are almost persuaded into the idea, that all is well.

But while we protest against these legalized extortions let us carefully examine our own record, and see, if we as an Order, are in any degree responsible for the depression in agriculture at the present time. Do we countenance, or support, any practice that is detrimental to ourselves, or demoralizing, or degrading, to our fellowmen ; or that adds to our burdens as citizens of the State or Nation ? In answering these questions we shall take the liberty to quote from R. S. Thompson, in his work entitled Profit or Plunder. He says, " When a man works all day, and at night pays out his day's wages for a pair of shoes, he is richer, and the world is richer ; but when he pays his day's wages for intoxicating drink, *he* is poorer, and the world is no richer. His day's work is absolutely and forever lost. The men who are engaged in the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, give to the world absolutely no value for what they receive from it. It is universally agreed that at least seventy-five per cent of all crime, pauperism, and insanity, is caused by this accursed traffic. This pauperism and crime causes heavy costs in the way of police courts, jails, penitentiaries, poor-

houses, and institutions for the care of the insane, and the money expended for these institutions, is so much *more* of the products of labor worse than wasted."

Let us ever bear in mind that whatever wastes or destroys that which has been produced, reduces the wealth of the Nation to just that extent. With these ideas clearly in mind, let us inquire into the annual loss to the Nation by the liquor traffic, as shown by the United States internal revenue statistics. The amount of intoxicating liquors manufactured, in the year ending June 30th, 1889, was as follows, to wit: Distilled spirits, 91,133,550 gallons; fermented liquors, 778,715,443 gallons; at the retail price charged the consumer, the sum paid for intoxicants in that year, amounts to \$1,206,227,074.00, or more than six per cent, of the total amount of property owned by 12,820,000 families of the middle and working classes. But the farmer will perhaps claim, that the manufacture of intoxicants, makes a market for his grain. Let us see. The total amount of grain used in the United States for this purpose, for the year ending June 30th, 1889, was valued at \$35,835,592.

Thus you received through the drink traffic, less than 36 million dollars, while the business through which you secured this amount, reduced the purchasing power of the masses of the Nation, more than \$1,200,000,000. More than this; the total amount received by the farmers of the United States, for the grain used in the manufacture of drink, will not pay the taxes raised from the farming class, to pay the expenses resulting from the drink habit. As a result agriculture is depressed; farmers are complaining; farm property is depreciating; the people are suffering; surplus and starvation stare each other in the face; poverty and plenty walk hand in hand. Fortunes, such as the world never before saw, are accumulating in the hands of the few, the rich are becoming richer, and the poor poorer and more dependent, and the trend is toward a system of landlords and tenantry. What is the cause? "Unjust distribution; and *sinful waste* of the products of the soil." These views may seem extremely radical at first thought, and perchance may not be fully endorsed, yet they are certainly worthy of the candid and thoughtful consideration of every member of our Order, who is, or should be, earnestly striving to develop a higher and nobler manhood and womanhood, and endeavoring to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes.

In reviewing the work of the Legislative Committee

of the National Grange, in behalf of the farmers of our country, we have only words of commendation for the untiring efforts, and unselfish devotion to the interest of agriculture, which has characterized this committee in the recent sessions of our National Congress, and you will permit us to express the hope, that such a committee will be present, in all coming sessions, to watch over our welfare, and demand the same protection for our industry, that is accorded to other industries in our land. And let us, as the representatives of the several State Granges here assembled, resolve to do all in our power, to extend our Order in our own States, and by every possible means, to educate our members to be loyal to the Grange, loyal to the interest of agriculture, and loyal to the principle of a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people."

It has been well said, by a prominent member of our Order, that we are too much afraid of demanding our just rights as a class. If we are really suffering from unjust burdens, let us unitedly demand of our law making bodies, that these burdens be removed, and if these law making bodies, as at present constituted, refuse to listen to our demands, let us see to it that these men, who turn a deaf ear to our entreaties, are elected to stay at home in the future; and let us replace them by men chosen from the farm.

It is idle for us to imagine, that the reforms which we demand, and to which we are justly entitled, will ever be brought about by the mere passage of resolutions in our Granges. They are all right and proper in their place, but they must be supplemented by earnest, united, and energetic work. The time has come for thorough organization, and decisive action. Will we have the courage, and manhood, to stand shoulder to shoulder, and fight for our rights until the victory is won?

Our loyalty to our professions; our loyalty to our fellow men; and our loyalty to our country is to be weighed in the balance. Will it be found wanting? One writer says, "The greatest need of the times is men. Men, who can't be bought and sold. Men with votes, too honest to sell them. Men, quick to see and prompt to act. Men, who will stand for right, firm as a rock, though powers and parties crumble and decay. Men, prompt to condemn wrong, whether in high or low places. Men, who know how to work, and are willing to eat only what they have earned, and wear only what they have paid for."

Men, who are too brave and true to betray a trust. Men, who when elected to office, will recognize the fact, that they are not the masters, but the servants of the people. Men who will fearlessly discharge their duty, under all circumstances and conditions of life. Men true to themselves, true to their fellows, and true to their God.

God grant that we may have the wisdom, and the courage, to choose such men as our representatives both State and National. For there is no other way, by which or through which, we can hope to fulfill the grand destiny conceived by the noble founders of our government; who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their honor, to establish a government where *all* citizens might be free and equal.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. GIFFORD,
AVA E. PAGE,
S. H. ELLIS,
Mrs. A. F. CLARDY,
Mrs. PATIENCE HUNT,
Committee.

Bro. J. H. Brigham presented his expense accounts as Master of the National Grange, which were referred to the Committee on Accounts.

On motion of Bro. J. H. Brigham, the Secretary was directed to forward to the Secretary of the Dominion Grange of Canada, and to the Secretary of the Maritime Grange of Canada, one hundred copies each of the report of the Committee on the Silver Wedding, or Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, with fraternal greetings.

At 5.30 P. M. the Grange took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grange re assembled at 9 o'clock P. M., with the Worthy Master presiding.

Bro. J. J. Woodman, member of the Executive Committee, presented his account for services rendered, and for office expense, for the year ending Nov. 7th, 1891.

Referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Bro. N. B. Douglas, Chairman, presented the following report for the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, which was adopted :

Worthy Master :

The Committee on Mileage and Per Diem have performed their duties and beg leave to submit the following report :

We find that 81 States are represented by 54 voting members, and every officer has been present to fill their respective stations. The following table gives the number of miles traveled and the days spent in coming to and returning from this Session, and the days spent in the Session :

<i>States.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Days.</i>
Alabama.....	Hiram Hawkins.....	1470	4	9
	Mrs. L. A. Hawkins.....	1470	4	9
California	E. W. Davis.....	5220	12	9
	Mrs. M. L. Davis.....	5220	12	9
Colorado..	Levi Booth.....	2600	6	9
	Mrs. M. A. Booth.....	2600	6	9
Connecticut	Geo. A. Bowen.....	1820	4	9
	Mrs. C. E. Bowen.....	1820	4	9
Delaware	John C. Higgins.....	1280	4	9
Illinois.....	J. M. Thompson.....	640	3	9
	Mrs. M. J. Thompson.....	640	3	9
Indiana.....	Milton Trusler.....	200	2	9
	Mrs. Isabel Trusler.....	200	2	9
Iowa.....	J. E. Blackford	1360	4	9
Kansas.....	A. P. Reardon	1390	3	9
Kentucky.....	J. D. Clardy.....	750	3	9
	Mrs. A. F. Clardy.....	750	3	9
Maine	M. B. Hunt.....	2180	6	9
	Mrs. Patience Hunt.....	2180	6	9
Massachusetts ...	Norman B. Douglas.....	1740	4	9
	Mrs. Laura C. Douglas....	1740	4	9
Michigan.....	Thomas Mars.....	510	2	9
	Mrs. M. A. Mars.....	510	2	9
Mississippi	S. L. Wilson.....	1270	6	9
	Mrs. E. P. Wilson.....	1270	6	9
Missouri.....	Ava E. Page.....	1480	4	9
	Mrs. Mary E. Page.....	1480	4	9
Nebraska	O. E. Hall.....	1570	4	9
	Mrs. E. M. Hall.....	1570	4	9
New Hampshire.....	Chas. McDaniel.....	1890	6	9
	Mrs. A. M. McDaniel.....	1890	6	9
New York.....	W. C. Gifford.....	710	2	9
	Mrs. Eliza C. Gifford.....	710	2	9

<i>States.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Days.</i>
New Jersey	John Statesir	1860	5	9
North Carolina ..	W. R. Williams	1640	4	9
Ohio	S. H. Ellis	80	2	9
	Mrs. R. J. Ellis	80	2	9
Oregon	H. E. Hayes	5200	12	9
Pennsylvania	Leonard Rhone	840	3	9
	Mrs. M. S. Rhone	840	3	9
Rhode Island ..	A. M. Belcher	1760	4	9
	Mrs. M. J. Belcher ..	1760	4	9
Tennessee	W. H. Nelson	1150	2	9
Texas	J. B. Long	2170	6	9
Vermont	Alpha Messer	1890	4	9
	Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer ..	1890	4	9
Virginia	X. X. Charters	1200	5	9
	Mrs. E. W. Charters ..	1200	5	9
Washington	D. L. Russell	5190	16	9
	Mrs. Elizabeth Russell ..	5190	16	9
West Virginia ..	C. H. Knott	970	4	9
	Mrs. S. G. Knott	970	4	9
Wisconsin	S. C. Carr	760	2	9
	Mrs. I. B. Carr	760	2	9
Lecturer	Mortimer Whitehead ..	1060	3	9
Chaplain	A. J. Rose	2475	8	9
Ceres	Mrs. Edna Brigham ..	320	2	9
Flora	Mrs. Joe Bailey	1540	4	9
Com. Woman's Work.	Mrs. H. H. Woodman ..	550	2	9
Total, Session 1891		95,025	275	531
Total, Session 1890		119,515	371	
Decrease in miles in 1891		24,490	96	

Respectfully submitted,

NORMAN B. DOUGLAS,
M. B. HUNT,
X. X. CHARTTERS,
Mrs M. A. BOOTH,
Mrs. ISABEL TRUSLER,
Committee.

Bro. J. M. Thompson moved that 2.30 P. M. to-morrow be fixed as the time to resume the consideration of the General Report of the Committee on Agriculture. Adopted.

Bro. W. R. Williams offered a resolution demanding free and unlimited coinage of silver—Referred to the Committee on National Finance.

Sister Joe Bailey Worthy Flora, offered the following, which was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Resolved, That the thanks of this National Grange be extended to Goode & Reese Co., for the beautiful bouquets presented us.

JOE BAILEY, *Flora*.

At 9.30 o'clock P. M. the labors of the day were closed.

EIGHTH DAY.

THURSDAY, November 19th, 1891.

The Grange assembled in accordance with the regular order at 9.30 o'clock, A. M., with all officers in their proper stations.

The Worthy Secretary called the roll, and a quorum of the members responded.

Wednesday's journal was read and approved.

Bro. S. H. Ellis read the following, by request:

WHEREAS, A proposal has been made to build a grand Temple to Agriculture at the National Capital, with free-will offerings of the Patrons of Husbandry and their friends; and

WHEREAS, The National Grange has never taken any action as a body; therefore be it

Resolved, That a full voice of this Grange be taken and committees be appointed in every State to aid the sisters and insure success in their undertaking.

The following, presented by Bro. S. H. Ellis, was adopted:

That the whole subject of the erection of a Temple to Ceres, or Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., be referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to develop plans and specifications for such a Temple, and when they have done so and have submitted said plans and specifications to the members of the National Grange Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange, and it has received their approval, they shall at once inaugurate a plan for raising funds for the construction of said Temple, and forward such plans to the Worthy Master of each State Grange, to be communicated by him to the members of the State Grange Committee on Woman's Work.

class of laborers in our large cities. The townships they inhabit seem like detached portions of Central Europe put down near the centre of the New World. Nominally these men may be citizens. for town politicians have had them passed through the naturalization mill, but they know little and care less about the institutions of the country."

It is much to be feared that this evil of tenant farming and absentee landlordism is a growing one, and Government has a duty in the matter of bettering the condition of the farming regions. There has been too much of Government favoritism shown to cities. The matter of postal service is cited as an illustration of injustice to the farmer. "In the country the postal facilities are hardly any better than they were a century ago."

There are no money-order post-offices, except in large commercial and manufacturing towns, and no free collection or distribution of mail matter. If a farmer wishes to mail a letter he must go to the post office, perhaps ten miles away, to do it. No good reason can be assigned why money orders should not be issued and cashed at every post office in the country. As to the free collection and free delivery of postal matter, the people in the rural districts are as much entitled to it as town people are.

We often proclaim our belief that "all citizens shall be equal before the law." Every person taxed should derive the same benefit as others. Farmers pay the greater proportion of taxes and should have at least equal advantages with others. The city home has the mail come right to its door, and convenient boxes close by in which to deposit letters and papers going away. Our inter State commerce law was passed to prevent discriminations between persons and places. Why carry one citizen's letter right to his house and leave that of another several miles away? The business man has all the benefits of this special service. Is not the farmer a business man? Why should the machinery of Government be used so largely for the benefit of the favored few? Since the farmer must necessarily waste more time to get his mail than the denizen of the city, he has the greater need for free postal delivery, besides his equal right. Free delivery is now confined only to cities of 10,000 and more inhabitants.

Other countries have long been delivering the mail directly at the doors of their farmers. In England and in other European countries the mails are delivered in the rural districts as well as in the cities. The post man and post boy are familiar characters in stories of English life.

"Back and forth like a shuttle I go,
Bearing a message of joy or woe."

Mounted post men were sent through the farming parts of England more than a hundred years ago, and their pace was so exactly calculated that farmers' boys knew just when to expect them at a turn in the pike, and the practice is still carried on. The intercepting messengers are mounted wherever they have considerable distance to go or heavy bags to carry. Boxes, strong and safe, are placed on the highways for mail deposits. The carriers hand the farmer his letters right at his door. Shall we lag far behind others in this? If the United States cannot devise better methods for the farmers than those in use in England, we ought at least to imitate them. Or, we can go to countries less commercial and less thrifty to find better exemplars than the present system of rural parts.

In India there is a post runner who, with his sack on his back, prods his way with a spiked stick through jungles, while his clamorous bells frighten off reptiles and wild beasts and warn farmers of his coming. There is not a person in the vast Indian Empire whose mail is not delivered at his door. What India can do I have faith to believe America can do. Where camels are necessary they stride the desert with their swinging sacks, their driver brilliant in uniform and loud in his warning bell.

In Japan the physical character of the country and the placid temper of the people make the swift runner satisfactory to the people throughout rural parts. Even in China there is better rural service than we have. A runner hurries from station to station, a bell or bugle announcing his approach. Messengers are ready to receive and deliver the mail all around among the farms.

That there is a need for this important step, and that "necessity is the mother of invention," is plainly shown by the many private arrangements among farmers for getting their mail. Milk and creamery routes carry the mail for many neighborhoods, and are, in fact, post offices on wheels. An instance lately noted states that a Northern family that had always lived within sight of the post-office moved to North Carolina about fifteen years ago and settled $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from a railroad town and 3 miles from a post-office. Having obtained the consent of the postmasters and mail carriers on that particular route of 13 miles in length, this family and others who desired to enter into the arrangements erected posts for the reception and protection of small mail bags suitable for both collection and delivery, and thus, at a cost of \$2 to each family, a daily delivery was established, and all mail, except registered letters, were promptly delivered. Each family had its own mail bag, properly inscribed, and was granted the privilege of placing therein money for the procuring of stamps, money orders, postal cards, etc. Such was the success of the

system that families living off the mail road sought to enjoy its advantages by sharing the expense with their nearest post-route neighbors. As a natural result more newspapers, especially dailies, are taken on this route than on all the other local routes in that part of the State, and city stores that issued catalogues for circulation in the mails had a largely increased trade in that particular region.

One writer says:

"We are often asked by foreigners why it is that this great and enlightened Government has no free delivery system in the rural communities like they have in Europe, where it has been in use for years and years. About 1874 the writer had some star route contracts, and for the price of a mail box and the sum of one dollar per annum we supplied the farmers along the line of our routes, leaving the mail in those boxes for them, after we had passed their post offices, and taking out of the boxes the letters they wanted to send away, besides doing some little local business in leaving invitations to husking bees, etc. The plan was so popular that a committee waited on me at one time, offering me a bonus if I would send my carrier by another route past their places. There is no question that this plan, once established, would be a great factor to keep the young folks on the farm, to keep them from joining the great army of the unemployed in the cities; to take away the loneliness of farm life. It will make their homes more sociable; give them, during the winter months, a chance for self education and means of social intercourse; it will give their city friends a better opportunity to visit them, by announcing their intended coming so that they can meet them at the train. It will bring the farmers into contact with the basis of supply. They can send away and get their goods cheaper. It will make country life more sought after, and our cities, already overcrowded, less desired by the coming generations who are now filling our streets with malcontents. Our fields will be better tilled and farmers, what they ought to be, the most cultivated of men."

Many farmers have themselves given good reasons for this forward step. I will yield the floor to them for a few minutes.

James Hart, of Kings County, State of Washington, says:

"It is practically impossible for farmers to daily leave their work to go for the mails, but the number of farmers requiring daily mail in a district is ample to justly demand daily delivery. Inasmuch as the Postal Department is not run strictly for financial success, but for convenience of business first, and consideration of cost next, and whereas increased postal facilities always increase business, that which at first is a loss nearly always pro-

duces a 'stand off' in receipts compared with cost. The money loss to the farming community, through lack of information as to condition of crops, markets, prices, etc., can not be accurately obtained, but is estimated at millions of dollars yearly, and a daily delivery of mail would prevent much of that loss. A daily mail would encourage a daily paper; this would greatly tend to intelligence and information, and would induce the sons of farmers to more thoroughly appreciate this business and stay on the farm. Is it not the duty of the Government to grant the people the facilities at its disposal for spreading intelligence?"

J. B. Brown, of Connecticut, speaks:

"One reason why I advocate frequent mails and free delivery is because my \$3,000 farm would be worth to me \$4,000. Why? Because the mails are practically useless to back farmers as compared with town people. It is about impossible to transact business with certainty through the mails with any place from three to twenty miles away. You can take your team and do the business and be sure it will be done several times while you can do it once by mail as it is now. If I want a car to load potatoes, it requires a team and man two hours to order it. If a car of freight comes for me, it is likely to remain from three to five days at the depot before I can find out it has come, and I have made as many as five trips for one car. I do not think that ten dollars would make me good for the trouble over a little mistake in a mower from Boston that I tried to right through the mails. If a friend wishes to visit you, he must get at it a week or two in advance, or be troubled much. You cannot have a daily paper, so of course you are just afterward for any chances that may be of use to you. The signal service is of use only after your hay is drenched or your crops frozen. Bring the post-office to the farmers' doors and you will take more hay seed out of their hair, put more comfort in their homes and money in their pockets than any one thing purchased at the same expense."

John F. Fitts, also of Connecticut, seconding the motion, says:

"The minister, the doctor, the lawyer, the merchant and the artisan are all residents of the village, and it is difficult for the farmer to get word to any one of them without hitching up a team for the special purpose at the expense of a good deal of time and trouble. This seclusion is a serious disadvantage to the farmer. It keeps him out of touch with the great interests of the day. He does not take a daily newspaper, for in the busy season he may not go to, or have communication with, the post-office for a week at a time. He often suffers pecuniary loss from want of ready access to the mails. When work is pressing he thinks he can not spare the time or team for a long drive to the

post-office. On this account important business matters fail to reach him in season. Notices of public meetings of various kinds are of no use, because coming too late. If the post office could be brought practically to his door, it would add immensely to his comfort and convenience, besides actually enhancing the pecuniary value of his farm and business. Now is this state of things without a remedy, or is the remedy so difficult as to be not worth while? By no means. The only wonder is that a remedy so simple, easy and comparatively inexpensive as a free delivery of the mails has not before been put in practice. With free delivery an embargo is lifted from his life and business, and he enters upon that freedom of communication he so much needs, but has never before enjoyed. With free delivery and collection of the mails in country districts, we should hear little more of abandoned farms in New England. The boys will be more willing to stay upon the old homestead. The summer boarder will seek the fresh and quiet homes farther away from the village, and instead of a whole community of 50 or 100 families acting as mail-carriers, one mail carrier would do the work for all."

Another says:

"The scheme of pushing the matter of free collection and delivery of the mails strikes the key note of one of the most desirable objects of Government supervision. First, free delivery brings the producer into closer relations with the middleman, and consequently with the consumer, enabling him with the return mail (which would be sure to come if the plan was adopted) to get a reply to any question of price, quantity or quality of any products he may have to sell. Second, it will benefit the middleman (and also the producer) by enabling him to send an order for anything he needs, and be sure it will get there if this plan is adopted. Third, those that are getting along in years, and a ride of eight or sixteen miles to market is a heavy task, will get an answer from any market the next day and can prepare their goods and deliver them with but one trip. Fourth, farmers should have equal rights with the city people. Fifth, every office should be a money order office."

J. W. Skidmore, of New York, says:

"I think the idea of daily mail and collection is a grand one, and will greatly benefit the people of the rural districts in many respects. Competition is so sharp that we need the market reports daily. Friends coming by rail are perplexed by not being met. Important letters, papers and express packages are delayed, and in numerous other ways we are great losers; and as we are taxed for the privilege in the cities, it is no more than just

that we should enjoy the benefits arising from it. Please find stamps for outfit for furthering the work."

D. F. Carpenter, of Mass., offers good sensible farmer reasons:

"The extension of the postal system to include free delivery and collection of the mail in all settled parts of our country has many powerful reasons in its favor. Prompt and easy mail communication is not a luxury, but a necessity, so important that whatever can be done to improve it ought to be done, and this not merely for cities, but equally for country districts, for their rights are equal and their need as great. The cost of using our postal system is the same to all; it is manifestly unjust to make all pay for privileges which benefit only a part. People herd in cities for advantages they cannot obtain in the country. This overcrowding of cities and depopulating of country places is attended with great evils and results in as much loss as gain in the long run. Any movement tending to equalize the privileges of city and country life ought to be made the most of, and no one change can do more or be more easily brought about than the extension of mail facilities. It will greatly benefit all in the country and bring many back from the city. From a business and social point of view this reform is needed. Farmers, especially, whose houses are commonly at a distance from a post-office, suffer great inconvenience, spend much time, and are subject to frequent delays, annoyances, and sometimes financial losses, because they cannot get their mail directly and easily. The farmer is, or ought to be, a business man. He ought to be more than he is. Postal extension will give him much needed help in this direction, and place him, at his right, on the same footing with other business men in the important matter of mail communication."

Another good New York farmer, C. O. Gale, says:

"I would name as one reason for the free delivery of mail in the country that it would take less time for a carrier to take the mail to a dozen farmers than it would for the same farmers to go each and get his mail, therefore it would be less expensive for the people as a whole. If it is good for people in cities to have free delivery of mail, why isn't it very good for people in the country? If a business man can't walk a few yards for the mail, how can a farmer spend time to go two or three miles for it? And, after all, why isn't a farmer a business man? Next in order will be to ask for a more practical way to send money by mail. I live two and one-half miles from the post-office, but am unable to get a postal note or money order nearer than nine miles."

Another says:

"I think that I can appreciate it. I live one mile from the post-office and hired my mail brought to me all last winter. Since then the boy left town, and I have not been fortunate enough to secure another one, and I find I am just nowhere without my daily mail. I have four horses, but it is not always convenient to harness up, after a hard day's work, and I often pay as high as ten cents to get my mail. I can not reconcile myself to retire at night without knowing what the world has been doing during the day. I have often urged the matter of free delivery among my townspeople, but all to no avail, and now I am very glad you have begun the work. A free delivery of the mail throughout the country will tend to boom the country towns more than anything else that can be done for them. The United States mail is a great civilizer, and I do not know why the farmers of the rural town can not have it free as well as the city mechanic."

Still another says:

"It is just the thing that is going to build up rural life and make these depopulated farms ring with young life. I am a young man of 25, halting between farm life or city activity. I must have access to papers, for I have spent time and money in securing a liberal education. I will 'boost' this thing all I can."

One good farmer's wife writes:

"People in rural regions are paying as much or more of the expense of free delivery as those who live in the city. A letter of importance to a person in the country ought to be delivered as promptly as a school girl's note to a friend in the city. It is as hard for a farmer after a hard day's labor to walk or drive 2 or 3 miles to the post-office after an expected business letter, which may not come until the next day, as it is for a young man of leisure to walk a couple of blocks to get a letter from his 'best girl.' A farmer's wife has said, 'People in the country would be better content if they had more of the privileges that their city friends enjoy.' Yet we have many things which they have not. We do not expect sidewalks and electric cars, things which the city pay for, but as long as the country pays its share toward mail facilities, certainly it is our right to have the same privileges afforded the city. Often an unexpected letter will lie in a country office two or three days before the owner calls for it, and important letters with special delivery stamps have been known to be neglected until some member of the family called for the mail. Most country people would be satisfied with two mails a day, or even one delivered. It would save their time and many miles of useless travel for a number of horses, where one or two

bicycles could cover the whole postal district. Some say it can not be done, but it can be done just as well as cream-gathering, milk collecting or any other business. If we are to believe what our Constitution tells us, that we are all free and equal citizens, surely whatever is paid for by the Government should be as freely given to the country as to the city."

Hear what a venerable mother in Israel, up in New York State, says:

"I am a woman nearly 70 years old, running a farm of 75 acres, and have butter, fruit, grain and vegetables to market. Left a widow nearly six years ago, I have experienced some difficulties and suffered considerable loss by not receiving my mail when due. To my mind fractional currency and free delivery and collection of mail matter in rural districts would be an inestimable boon to every one. May God grant success. Back farms next the mountains have many natural advantages, which are now mostly disregarded, because of the inconvenience of getting frequent mails. Free daily delivery and collection of mail would obviate this, and such farms would soon be improved and become valuable, thus greatly enhancing the wealth of the country. All intelligent people would take both the local and city papers and keep abreast of the times, especially during the time of marketing their produce, which extends nearly or quite through the year. Then there is the Government news; we are interested in it and want it fresh. We want to know in time to attend if any public lecture or other gathering is to be held in the village or near by. Our men and boys would not so often be tempted to spend time and money in the billiard rooms and other similar places while waiting for the mail. And last, but not least, we have a right to it, as proportionally we pay more taxes than our city cousins.

A city friend of the farmer writes:—In England it has for some time been an accomplished fact. Then, why not here? Increasing the means of communication throughout country districts by free delivery of the mails will make country homes pleasanter; will save many steps and much time; will enable farmers to keep better posted in buying and selling, and in a general way will aid in detection of crime; will do for country districts what rapid transit does for cities—equalizing values in a measure, for nearness to the post-office is a valuable consideration; will open the way to make the proposed postal telegraph a success by furnishing a cheap way to deliver messages sent from distant points; will enable the Government to perfect a system of weather forecasts and warnings of storms and frosts; will remove a grave hindrance to the business of summer boarding in

retired localities ; will enable the city business man of some classes to keep track of his business by means of daily reports while he is recuperating health and strength ; will increase the receipts of third and fourth class post offices many fold ; will tend to break up the conservative spirit and foster a progressive one ; will give impetus to inventions for mechanical carriers for small parcels by means of trolley wires and the electric motor, and perhaps aid in solving problems of value ; finally, it will be doing justice to a class who bear unequal shares in the burdens of taxation in support of the Government of which this is a part.

How often do our Grange speakers and writers tell of the isolation of the farmer's life, of the dull round of the wife and children. How often and how serious is the question of why do the boys leave the farm, discussed ? Not alone in papers and farmers' gatherings, but right round the family circle, where it is a heart question, a question of broken ties and loved ones swallowed up in the vortex of already overcrowded cities.

Can we take this important step of progress ? Can farmers keep up with the times ? What will it cost ? Will it pay ? are proper questions. One thing quite generally admitted is the good and effective work of our postal system. This one thing done by the Government or the whole people, is done exceedingly well, in fact much better than transportation is effected by railroads, telegraph or telephone service, private companies, or anything else in which the comfort and convenience of the whole people is concerned. But it is not perfect. Free delivery in the rural districts will be a great stride towards making it so. But to the question of cost.

During the sessions of the last Congress, after a thorough discussion, the sum of \$10,000 was appropriated, and placed at the disposal of the Postmaster-General for a preliminary test or trial of the free delivery of mails from small offices. Forty-six country post offices in thirty States, and covering as many of the varied conditions of our great country as possible, were selected for a test of the theory. Of these, all but seven at the end of the several months of trial, showed an increase over former receipts and usual gain, of enough to pay the entire cost of the new service, and leave a profit besides. Seven did not quite reach the cost. The increase of gross receipts in thirty-nine offices amounted to \$6,213.49, and a decrease in seven offices amounting to \$707.89, leaving a balance of \$5,506.10 net increase, which is divided into what is due to natural growth, and what is attributable to the free delivery service ; the former is obtained by comparison of the gross receipts in 1889 with those of 1890, for the same period, and the balance \$850.50 is to be credited to the free delivery service. This success is a wonderful

showing when it is considered that in the establishment of the free delivery service, the patrons of an office discontinued the box delivery system, and the office loses box rents from its gross receipts. They would hardly do this if they did not get better service without cost and inconvenience in the delivery and collection of their mail matter. The forty-six free delivery offices aggregated 285 months of free delivery service, at a total cost for carriers of \$4,420.69, and a net profit of what may be credited to free delivery service of \$850. An entire year of these offices, aggregating 552 months, would, at the above rate, have resulted in a net earning of \$3,812.54. This with an appropriation of only \$10,000. With an appropriation of \$200,000 for a year, on these figures as a basis of estimate, the net earnings, or profit, to the Government would reach \$76,250.80. How many farmers are now paying \$3 a year for a post-office box miles away from their farms. Based on the above figures of actual practice, for 20 to 40 cents a year for each inhabitant, the mail can be brought to each door. The cost for the extra carriers amounts to from \$100 to \$200 each for the year. Unlike the city carriers, those in the villages and in the country will not generally be required to give all their time. Even one or two hours a day outside of other employment will afford wonderful facilities for this free delivery. In many cases the present Assistant Postmaster can do the work. The cost has been found to average \$107 a year for each one hour's service per day. This extra increase of receipts of the offices where these experiments were tried, is right in line with the results of increased facilities in the cities. It was originally doubted if it would pay in the cities, but increased facilities were always followed by increased revenue. A letter in a New York City paper, from Newark, Delaware—one of the forty-six offices selected for the trial—gives some interesting points in this direction. It says:

The experiment here has been going on for nearly seven months, and during most of that time it has been practically self-supporting. The people are so well pleased with the system that, should the Government discontinue it, the Postmaster would probably have little difficulty in raising a popular subscription for its maintenance.

Newark has a population of about 1,400 persons. The town is, for the most part, strung along a single street about a mile long. Three side streets contain, perhaps, one-fourth of the population. When the free delivery service was started, the Post Office Department stipulated that it should not cost more than \$190 for the year. The Postmaster therefore set about figuring on just what he could pay a carrier, and how much he could allow for incidental expenses.

The carrier's salary was fixed at a fraction above \$14 a month, and there was an expense of a few dollars to fix letter boxes and the poles to which they were attached. The boxes were placed a little less than a quarter of a mile apart, and so situated that no dwelling within the corporate limits is much more than one-eighth of a mile from a letter box. There was some dissatisfaction as to the sites of the letter boxes, and the directors of the bank insisted rather strenuously upon having a box in front of the bank building, but in vain, and now nobody quarrels with the present arrangement. It was decided that there should be one delivery and three collections per day. When the free delivery system was started, the postage on local letters was raised from one cent to two cents, in accordance with the practice of the Department. This town is the seat of Delaware College, with about 100 students of the Agricultural Experiment Station, and of a large academy.

The experiment began on March 1st of this year, and everybody watched with interest for the carrier on his first round. For a week or ten days he was an object of much curiosity. His friends asked him all sorts of questions as he trudged along, and there was much speculation as to how he would stand the heat of July. There was also much interest as to the quantity of matter to be collected and delivered. The carrier delivered in March 3,987 pieces, and collected 3,275 pieces. The receipts from local postage alone were \$6, or less than half the carrier's pay. In April the collections were 4,002 pieces, and the deliveries 4,309. The receipts from local postage were \$14.22, almost exactly the salary of the carrier. Ever since, save in May, collections and deliveries have steadily increased. In August, that year, 5,406 pieces were collected and 5,113 pieces delivered. The collections for July were 5,537 pieces. The receipts from local postage in June were \$17.90, and in July \$18.62. The average receipts from local postage were nearly \$13 a month.

The grand achievements of the Grange in the twenty-five years of its existence in the way of the social and intellectual improvement of the farmer are really beyond estimate. The farmer is the basis of all our prosperity, and of our freedom. Who can begin to measure the benefits that will come from this important means of promoting a still more quickened thought, and the higher intelligence of the dwellers in our rural homes? Who can estimate the benefits to the Republic? This is a step of much greater importance than one cent letter postage. This will be the greatest good to by far the greatest number of our people. I believe we should urge our members to give it their united and hearty support, to express their approval and desire for its practical application as rapidly as possible consistent with

successful progress ; that they should urge its consideration upon their Representatives in Congress, and in the United States Senate. I believe we should support the measure in the interests of our Order, in the interests of agriculture, and through it for the benefit of all our people. It is right in line with all our past efforts, and of our "Declaration of Purposes;" that "we shall advance the cause of education among ourselves, and for our children, by all just means within our power;" and "to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits."

Closely following upon this important step will surely follow the postal telegraph and telephone, to which the Grange has, at this and other Sessions, lent its hearty support; and the not-distant future will bring also the postal savings bank, with all the many undisputed advantages these progressive measures offer to our rural homes. As the success of the Republic depends upon the intelligence of its citizens, I believe we should support it because it is right, and because it will advance the comfort, happiness, prosperity, and patriotism, of so large a portion of those who claim our grand Union of States as their home.

Fraternally submitted,

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

On motion of Bro. N. B. Douglas, Bro. A. M. Belcher, of Rhode Island, was requested to install the Officers of the National Grange when the proper time shall arrive.

On motion of Bro. S. C. Carr, it was ordered that five thousand copies of the Worthy Lecturer's report (above, on Rural Free Delivery) be printed and distributed to the Masters of State Granges, and to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the National Congress.

Bro. S. C. Carr, Chairman of the Committee on Digest, reported the following, which was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Digest, to whom was referred that portion of the Master's address upon "matters of Grange law and usage," which reads : "Upon matters and questions pertaining alone to our Order, its laws, constitution and usages, the decision of the National Grange is final," we recommend its adoption and that it be placed in our Digest.

We find that paragraph 46, on page 39 in the Digest, is a repetition of the language used on page 69, paragraph 19. We recommend that paragraph 19, page 69, be left out when next issue is printed. We also find a repetition of language on page

46, paragraph 4, of paragraph 13, page 68, and we recommend that paragraph 13, page 68, be also stricken out when next printing is done.

Page 15, to Article VII, should be added the amendment adopted one year ago, to wit: ' Provided that State Granges shall have power to reduce the fee within their respective jurisdictions to any sum not less than one dollar for men and fifty cents for women ' .

Page 37, paragraph 33, in second line, after the word " Master," insert " and the Executive Committee. "

Page 46, Section III, substitute the following for paragraph 4, and strike out paragraph 4, as it is a repetition of paragraph 13, page 68: " The Master of a Subordinate Grange is, by virtue of his office, a member of the State Grange, consequently amenable to that body. "

Page 54, paragraph 3, strike out the words " and no more than twenty men and twenty women. "

Page 54, Section II, paragraph 3, substitute " and " for " or " in first line.

Page 56, paragraph 13, in first line, have it read " surrendered or revoked, " instead of " revoked or surrendered, " as it now is.

Page 58, paragraph 8, strike out in first line " name or. "

S. C. CARR,
A. M. BELCHER,
CHAS. H. KNOTT,
MRS. M. L. DAVIS,
MRS. A. F. CLARDY,
Committee.

Bro. S. H. Ellis, Chairman of the Committee on Good of the Order, reported the following resolutions, offered by Bro. S. L. Wilson, of Mississippi, and the report of his Committee on the same:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to pay two dollars and fifty cents to the Master or Deputy reorganizing a Grange, said sum to be paid only on certificate of the Secretary of the State Grange that said reorganization has been perfected.

Resolved, That the enactment adopted at the last Annual Session of this body, which provided that five dollars should be paid to each legally authorized organizer of a new Grange organized, and two dollars and fifty cents to such organizer for each Dormant Grange reorganized, shall be and the same is hereby re-enacted, to continue in force until the next Annual Session of this body.

Your Committee on Good of the Order have considered the resolution of Bro. Wilson, of Mississippi, in reference to com-

pensation to Masters and Deputies for reorganizing Dormant Granges, and also a report of the Committee on Dormant Granges on the same subject, which was referred to us, and recommend that the following resolution be adopted :

Resolved, That upon receipt of the legal charter fee of \$15 by the Secretary of the National Grange, accompanied by the proper blanks filled out, he shall, at the earliest moment, send to the State Master or Deputy who organized and reported the Grange, as a reward of his labor, the sum of five dollars, and take his receipt for the same; and that to the Master or Deputy reorganizing a Dormant Grange, the sum of two dollars and a half, said sum of two dollars and a half to be paid on certificate of the Secretary of the State Grange that said reorganization has been perfected and that there were twenty members enrolled at time of reorganization; and that the Executive Committee is hereby instructed to set apart a sum of money sufficient for the payments above provided for, to be payable on the check of the Worthy Secretary.

S. H. ELLIS, *Chairman*.

Bro. S. L. Wilson moved to amend the report of the Committee by striking out the words "and that there were twenty members enrolled at time of reorganization" Adopted.

The report, as amended, was then adopted.

The following, from the Committee on Good of the Order, was adopted:

A resolution by Bro. Clardy, of Kentucky, was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order, proposing to enact a provision for the Secretary of the National Grange to pay back to each Deputy a portion of the charter fee, etc. As the Grange has already passed upon this subject, we ask the privilege of disposing of said resolution without recommendation.

The following report, from the Committee on Good of the Order, was adopted:

A resolution was referred to your Committee on Good of the Order, presented by Bro. O. E. Hall, of Nebraska, in reference to a Legislative Committee, and we would recommend that the same Committee appointed last year be continued, viz.: Worthy Master J. H. Brigham, Bro. L. Rhone, member of the Executive Committee, and Bro. John Trimble, Worthy Secretary.

S. H. ELLIS, *Chairman*.

The following report was adopted by the Grange:

The Committee on Good of the Order have considered such portions of the Worthy Master's address as were referred to it, and report as follows:

In that portion reading as follows :

POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM OF MEMBERS.

We should not lose sight of the cardinal principles of our Order, viz : The absolute political and religious freedom of the individual. No official, not even our National body, can place restrictions upon this freedom.

Your Committee find this but a reaffirming of the doctrines which have always been taught in our Declaration of Purposes, and we would recommend that this portion of the address be cordially approved by the Grange.

The following portions of the address we recommend that the Grange concur in, viz :

TAXATION.

Complaint is heard from the farmers of nearly every state, of unequal taxation. No system yet devised seems to fairly distribute this onerous burden.

I am of the opinion, however, that a lax enforcement of the law, is where the principal trouble exists. Farmers must use the power which organization gives, to enforce such legislation, and such execution of the laws we have, as to prevent the dishonest from shirking. Much can be accomplished if earnest, persistent, organized work is done.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

Many of our officials seem to forget that low prices for farm produce means diminished ability to meet the tax burden. They should be taught a needed lesson. Every unnecessary expense should be lopped off, and no new schemes for expending public funds should be encouraged.

On that portion of the address which relates to "Postal Telegraph" and to "Free Delivery of Mails," having already been favorably passed upon by this body, we make no recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. ELLIS, *Chairman.*

The following report from the Committee on Good of the Order, submitted by Bro. Milton Trusler, was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred the communication sent to the Worthy Secretary, from A. B. Ogle, editor of the "Grange News," of Ill., have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report that the communication contains some words of good advice, and especially those

parts in reference to the press, and Patrons' duty of becoming subscribers to Grange papers. But as said letter is lengthy, we recommend no action be taken on same by this body.

MILTON TRUSLER,
CHAS. McDANIEL,
Committee.

Bro. Alpha Messer, Chairman, made the following report for the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted :

WHEREAS, There exists an honest difference of opinion among members of the Order in regard to their personal obligations, fealty to, and support of declarations emanating from this body, in regard to economic and political questions; and

WHEREAS, The success of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry depends upon the hearty co-operation and united efforts of its entire membership; and

WHEREAS, The membership of the Order embraces men and women from all parts of our broad domain, with varied environments and different opinions, in regard to the leading economic and political questions of the present time; and

WHEREAS, Our noble Declaration of Purposes explicitly states that "difference of opinion is no crime;" therefore be it

Resolved, That in all matters of fraternity and Grange law and usage, the will of the majority is of binding force upon all the membership, but in all matters relating to social, domestic, economic or political questions, any declaration of this body thereon does not in any way infringe upon the entire freedom of thought and action of any member of the Order who can not conscientiously support such declaration.

ALPHA MESSER,
THOS. MARR,
J. C. HIGGINS,
MRS E. P. WILSON,
MRS. S. G. KNOTT,
Committee.

Bro. C. H. Knott, Chairman of the Committee on Co-operation, made the following General Report for his Committee, which was adopted :

CO OPERATION.

Worthy Master :

Co operation has been, and will be, of vital importance to us. Our success in State Organization has been greatly benefited where properly understood, enforced and instructed in its financial value.

We therefore suggest that the word "Co-operative" should be

accepted by this body in its most liberal terms, encouraging a close relationship in its social, business and legislative sphere. That the Worthy Master's address, referred to us, and relating to oppressive combinations, calls for the serious consideration of every individual Patron; and whether in the social, business or political walks of life, it requires the combined effort of all farmers to make it a success, and to this end they must labor.

We further suggest that arrangements should be made through State Executive Committees, whereby we could purchase direct from the manufacturers, and if it is necessary, to combine with other States, by appointing purchasing agents in each state, thereby saving a commission.

We also endorse and believe that we can not improve on the Worthy brother's report, on Co operation, of last year.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. H. KNOTT, *Chairman*,
JOHN B. LONG,
A. P. REARDON,
Mrs. M. J. BELCHER,
Mrs. E. W. CHARTTERS,

Committee.

The following resolution, from the Committee on Co-operation, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Grange be requested to make arrangements, if possible, whereby the members of our Order, National, State and Subordinate, can buy, sell and interchange farm products, and in the purchasing of supplies and farm machinery under the contract system, thus arranging so that the members of our Order may trade directly with the consumer and manufacturer.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. H. KNOTT, *Chairman*,
JOHN B. LONG,
Mrs. E. W. CHARTTERS,
Mrs. M. J. BELCHER,

Committee.

Bro. Hiram Hawkins offered resolutions on the subject of improvement of the river and port at Savannah, Georgia, which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Bro. Leonard Rhone presented the following report, from the Court of Appeals:

Worthy Master:

The Court of Appeals, having had under consideration the appeal of the Master of Creswell Grange, No. 82, Colorado,

submitted. The Court finds in the evidence, that Brother Southworth, as Chairman of a Committee of the State Grange, submitted a report, endorsing the St. Louis platform of the "Farmers' Alliance, Industrial Union, and the Knights of Labor," which the Master ruled was of a partizan character and could not be entertained.

Brother Southworth subsequently submitted the same report and platform to Grange No. 82, the Master ruling that being of a partizan nature it could not be entertained. On motion, an appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair and carried. From this decision of the Grange, the Master took an appeal to the Master of the State Grange, who sustained the ruling of the Master of said Grange.

From the decision of the Master of the State Grange, the Subordinate Grange took an appeal to the Master of the National Grange, which has been submitted. The Court of Appeals, in accordance with the evidence, find a verdict sustaining the decision of the Master of the State Grange.

LEONARD RHONE,
J. J. WOODMAN,
X. X. CHARTTERS,
J. H. BRIGHAM,

Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, O., JANUARY 19th, 1891.

The Court of Appeals of the National Grange, organized for the consideration of the appeal of Bro. Wm. Holder, Lecturer of the State Grange of Oregon, from the decision of said Grange, in seating as a delegate Sister Mary J. Harris.

The Court finds, that the By-Laws of the Oregon State Grange, provide for one delegate from each county for every four Granges or fraction thereof in said county, and also provide that the wife or husband of a delegate of a Fourth Degree member, in good standing, shall become a voting member of said State Grange by virtue of the election of the husband or wife as a delegate. It appears from the record, that Benton county had seven Subordinate Granges, and therefore the convention organized to elect delegates, should have elected two delegates and two alternates, and no others could be legally elected. If the delegates were brothers, with wives who were Matrons, the wives become voting members by virtue of being the wives of delegates. If the delegates were sisters, their husbands, if Husbandmen, become voting members for the same reason, but two delegates could claim seats from Benton county. If either of the delegates could not attend, the alternate would be entitled to the seat, and his wife or her husband, (if a sister is elected,) would be entitled to a seat and vote. If the wife of a

husband is not a Matron she cannot sit as a delegate, nor can any sister be elected to represent her.

We find in this case, that Benton county legally elected W. A. Jolly and H. T. French, whose alternates were Levi Henkle and J. D. Letcher. No other delegate or alternate could be legally elected, The wife of H. T. French being a Matron, becomes by virtue of the election of her husband, a voting member; the wife of W. A. Jolly not being a Matron, was not entitled to a seat or a vote, and no one could be elected as a delegate or alternate in her place. Benton county was entitled to two delegates and three votes, and no more, in the State Grange of Oregon. No alternates should be elected for the wife or husband of a delegate when the delegate fails to attend, the alternate is entitled to the seat, and his wife or her husband becomes a voting member instead of the wife or husband of the delegate not in attendance. The appeal of the Worthy Lecturer, Bro. Wm. Holder, from the action of the State Grange of Oregon is sustained.

By order of the Court of Appeals,

J. H. BRIGHAM,

Master of the National Grange, P. of H.

Leave to retire from the session of the National Grange was granted to Bro. H. Hawkins and Sister L. A. Hawkins, of Ala., Bro. J. D. Clardy and Sister A. F. Clardy, of Ky., and Bro. John Statesir, of N. J.

At 12.30 P. M. the Grange took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grange re-assembled at 2 o'clock P. M., with Worthy Master J. H. Brigham presiding, and Bro. W. H. Nelson, of Tenn., Worthy Overseer pro tem.

Bro. Thomas Mars, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, reported the following, which was adopted:

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

Your Committee on Accounts have examined the bills of Bro. Leonard Rhone, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and find his account correct, and recommend the payment of the same, and an order drawn on the Treasurer for the sum of \$52.75, to balance his account.

Also the account of Bro. L. Rhone, as High Priest, as follows :

We find the same correct and recommend the payment and an order drawn on the Treasury for the sum of \$12 63.

We have examined the account of Worthy Master J. H. Brigham, as member of the Committee on National Legislation, and find it correct as follows :

Due him the sum of \$57 93, and would recommend an order drawn on the Treasury for that amount.

We have examined the general account and vouchers of Worthy Master J. H. Brigham, and find the same correct as follows :

The amount in the hands of Worthy Master to date, \$171.43 due the National Grange.

We have examined the account of Bro. J. J. Woodman, Secretary of Executive Committee, for attending meeting of the National Grange, at Atlanta ; find all the items therein correct ; balance due, \$28.67. Your committee recommend an order drawn on the Treasury for the same

We have examined the account of Bro. J. J. Woodman, Secretary of Executive Committee (office work), and find the same itemized and correct, and recommend its payment and an order drawn on the Treasury for the sum of \$262.55.

We have examined the bill of Bro. X. X. Chartters, member of the Executive Committee. Would respectfully report that they find the same correct, and recommend that the amount of \$52.68 be drawn on the Treasury to balance his account.

THOS. MARR, *Chairman*,

MILTON TRUSLER,

S. L. WILSON,

Mrs. M. E. PAGE,

Mrs. LIZZIE B. MESSER.

Committee.

At 2.30 P. M., on motion of Bro. N. B. Douglas, the Special Order, the consideration of the General Report of the Committee on Agriculture, was postponed.

The following, from the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, was adopted :

Resolved, That Art. VIII, Sec. 1, of the By-Laws of the National Grange be amended by the addition after the word "meeting" in the eighth line, the words "or as soon thereafter as practicable."

The Committee to whom the above resolution was referred, have considered the same, and report that said Art. VIII, Sec. 1, of By-Laws of this National Grange, be amended by adding the words "or as soon thereafter as practicable"

CHAS. MCDANIEL, *for Committee*

The following, offered by Bro N. B. Douglas, was adopted :

Resolved, That the Constitution of the National Grange be so amended that the High Priest of Demeter may, under the direction of the National Grange, confer the Seventh Degree in such State Granges as will guarantee the expense thereof.

The Committee on Legislation reported the following, which was approved by the Grange :

To the Officers and Members of the National Grange :

Your Committee on Legislation beg leave to submit the following report : The Committee met in Washington, early in January, and presented to the Members of Congress the resolutions adopted by this body, and labored diligently to secure the legislation desired by the farmers, as represented by the Grange. Knowing that it would be impossible to secure action on all the propositions, we determined to concentrate our efforts on such measures as it seemed possible to secure at the short session. We submit herewith a detailed statement of what was accomplished. We believe that continued efforts should be made to secure reasonable and just legislation for the promotion of our industries, and prevent the enactment of laws which will operate against us.

In compliance with the instructions of the National Grange, your Committee have sought to impress upon the minds of the members of the National Congress the importance of enacting into law some of the measures proposed by our Order for the relief of a depressed agriculture. We have been kindly received, and many of our representatives seemed anxious to comply with our urgent demands, and some satisfactory legislation was secured in the interests of agriculture, but from selfish causes many of our measures were prevented from being enacted into law. There is too frequently some selfish force which succeeds in defeating measures proposed for our relief. Of course there are other interests which antagonize our proposed legislation, and these seem to be able to promptly combine at the proper time to overwhelm, or at least, prevent for a time definite and final action. We had reason to hope that with the tariff bill a law, and out of the way, that Congress at this session might find time to protect the producer of honest, genuine agricultural products from the ruinous competition of fraud compounds and mixture composed of materials not desired by consumers, but so skilfully prepared as to convey the impression that a good sample of the honest, genuine product is being received by the purchaser. For this purpose the Conger Lard Bill was introduced and passed the House, but was halted in the Senate by obstructing it with another bill, which was entirely satisfactory to the men who

re manufacturing the compound lard. This is one of the effective ways of killing a good measure, and the Conger Bill met this fate.

The feeling is very general among all classes that the Butterworth bill, to prevent gambling in farm products, is a necessary measure, and it was fondly hoped that this bill might become a law and give us an opportunity to test the removal of option selling upon legitimate business. This bill was antagonized by boards of trade and chambers of commerce, organizations that should be foremost in efforts to protect legitimate trade. The opposition of gamblers in futures was to be expected, but ought not to have been able to prevent the passage of this measure, if it had been properly pressed by those in charge of the same. The legislation sought must wait until the farmers learn to send *fighting and faithful friends* to represent their interests in Congress. Friends without courage and push, are only in the way when reforms are sought. 'If our friends, the enemy,' flatter themselves that the battle is ended they will be much deceived. The farmers may be slow (too slow) in starting into a campaign in their own defense, but once the battle commences they will never give up the struggle until the right prevails.

When Congress again assembles the farmers will pitch their tents alongside the Capitol and renew the contest. The next Congress, we feel assured, will have more men who have practical knowledge of the needs of agriculture, and we confidently hope that much wise and just legislation will result from their efforts.

Several important financial measures were under consideration; that providing for the free coinage of silver passing the Senate and only failing to pass the House, because it failed to come to a direct vote. It is quite probable that the measure will pass both houses of the next Congress and become a law, when, it is to be hoped, it will bring about the favorable results to agriculture expected by its friends.

Our Order represents the wishes not only of its own membership but those of a large proportion of the people of our country in asking for an increase in the volume of currency to \$40 or \$50 per capita. The proposition to issue this additional currency upon real estate security, at a low rate of interest, has been quite generally brought to the attention of the people. It has been favorably received and advocated by many of the best and most intelligent citizens of our country, who believe it would greatly relieve the depressed condition of agriculture, and enable farmers to save their homes from the hammer of the Sheriff. It is not, as claimed by some, a wild, visionary and impracticable scheme; neither is it class legislation. There is no law which prohibits any men, or class, from buying real estate, and thus be prepared

to furnish the required security. Whether it would be well for Government to enter upon this policy or not should be thoroughly discussed, which would so develop the plan as to make it entirely practical, or evolve a financial policy that would give needed and permanent relief. Of one thing we may be assured, out of a fraternal discussion of the question will come light and good results. There must be better conditions possible than those which exist at present under the financial policy which now rules all the great nations, and the citizens of the United States will not be slow in finding out these conditions and applying them to the advantage of our people. The very rich must go, and there must be a more equitable distribution of the comforts of life to the worthy but extremely poor. All our people must learn the commandment : 'Do unto others as you would have them do to you.'

In conclusion we report the passage of the Meat Inspection Bill, the bill to regulate the transportation of exported cattle, and the Cattle Inspection Bill, which are expected to increase the consumption of our meat products at home and abroad, and thus benefit the producers. We desire to thank Brothers Saunders, Whitehead, Thompson, Wedderburn, of Washington, and all the good Patrons in the several States who have so nobly responded to our calls for help. It is not the fault of your committee, nor your fault that we have not succeeded in all our efforts, and we sincerely trust that our successors may be as ably supported. We desire to say that very much depends upon having a man in the Speaker's chair who is ever and at all times the friend of Agriculture ; he can do more for or against our cause than any other ten men in Congress. The farmers should, therefore, use their influence to secure a favorable man as speaker of the next House.

While we have not accomplished all we had hoped for, all we have worked for, nor all that we felt we had a right to ask for, still we have made good progress, our lines have been advanced, behind us we know is an enlightened public sentiment upon the economic questions, that so closely concern us all, that is growing stronger day by day, and it is only a question of time, if we are true to ourselves, true to our Order and true to agriculture, that the next, or a not distant Congress must give the people what they so earnestly demand.

J. H. BRIGHAM,
L. RHONE,
JOHN TRIMBLE,
Legislative Committee."

Bro. S. L. Wilson, Chairman, reported for the Special Committee on National Finance, the following, which was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on National Finance submit the following report : Having our attention directed to that portion of the Executive Committee's report at the last session, at Atlanta, Ga., which reads as follows :

Should there not be enough gold and silver to raise the volume of currency to \$40 or \$50 per capita, refund interest bearing bonds by non interest bearing demand notes.

To get the money into circulation the Government can loan it upon good real estate at say, two per cent. per annum, under proper restrictions, limiting the amount to be loaned, also the amount of each loan. The interest would become a source of revenue to the Government, and be the means of reducing taxation and thus relieve those who cannot, under present conditions, save enough of the small earnings of a life time to secure a home that they can justly call their own.

This or some plan similar to that which is now in vogue for furnishing currency to National Banks, or any sound financial policy that could be devised by Congress to furnish money to the people at a low rate of interest, to relieve the depressed condition of agriculture, would be inestimable in its benefits to those who toil.

It is the opinion of your Committee that such portion of the Executive Committee's report adopted by this body at its last annual session, as relates to financial matters, as above, is susceptible of a more liberal construction, than has sometimes been placed upon it, and that the phraseology of that report does not commit the Order to any one single proposition therein contained.

S. L. WILSON, *Chairman*.

The following was adopted :

Your Committee on National Finance beg leave to submit the following report :

Resolution by Bro. Levi Booth relative to election of United States Senators; we recommend its adoption; resolution reads as follows :

Resolved, That we demand an amendment to our National Constitution providing for the election of our United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

S. L. WILSON, *Chairman*.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., Bro. S. H. Ellis and Sister R. J. Ellis, of Ohio, asked, and were granted leave, to retire from the session

Bro. S. L. Wilson, Chairman of the Special Committee on National Finance, made a report, which, on motion of Bro. L. Rhone, was referred back to the Committee.

At 4.15, P. M., Bro. Levi Booth and Sister M. A. Booth, of Colorado, and Sister Joe Bailey, of Mississippi, were granted leave to retire.

The Committee on National Finance reported the following resolutions, which had been referred to the Committee, without recommendation :

WHEREAS, The National Grange does not believe that we now have sufficient currency in the nation for the legitimate purposes of trade and to meet necessary obligations ; therefore be it

Resolved, That this National Grange declares and expresses its opinion in favor of free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold, just as it existed from almost the foundation of the Government up to 1873, when silver was demonetized.

2. That we believe that the Government alone should issue money, and that we do demand that a sufficiency of legal tender notes be issued.

The ayes and nays were demanded on adopting the resolution reported by the Committee without recommendation, and the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes26 | Nays 10

Those voting aye were :

E. W. Davis, Cal.; Mrs. M. L. Davis, Cal.; J. M. Thompson, Ill.; Mrs. M. J. Thompson, Ill.; J. E. Blackford, Iowa; A. P. Reardon, Kan.; M. B. Hunt, Me.; Mrs. Patience Hunt, Me.; S. L. Wilson, Miss.; Mrs. E. P. Wilson, Miss.; Ava E. Page, Mo.; Mrs. Mary E. Page, Mo.; O. E. Hall, Neb.; Mrs. E. M. Hall, Neb.; W. R. Williams, N. C.; H. E. Hayes, Ore.; L. Rhone, Pa.; Mrs. M. S. Rhone, Pa.; W. H. Nelson, Tenn.; J. B. Long, Tex.; X. X. Charters, Va.; D. L. Russell, Wash.; Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, Wash.; C. H. Knott, W. Va.; Mrs. S. G. Knott, W. Va.; S. C. Carr, Wis.—total, 26.

Those voting nay were:

Geo. A. Bowen, Conn.; John C. Higgins, Del.; Milton Trusler, Ind.; Norman B. Douglas, Mass.; Thos. Mars, Mich.; Mrs. M. A. Mars, Mich.; Chas. McDaniel, N. H.; W. C. Gifford, N. Y.; A. M. Belcher, R. I.; Alpha Messer, Vt.—total, 10.

The Committee on National Finance made the following report, which was adopted :

Your Committee, having had under consideration the resolution introduced by Bro. Levi Booth, relative to Government loans, recommend that it be not concurred in, which reads as follows :

Resolved, That we are in favor of having our general Government issue its own money and loan it to its people at a low, but reasonable, rate of interest upon good and sufficient real estate securities, reasonable and proper safeguards being provided as to the amount and conditions of such loans.

S. L. WILSON, *Chairman*.

The following, from the Committee on National Finance, was adopted :

Your Committee have considered the resolution entitled Coinage and Money, introduced by Bro. Clardy, and would recommend that it be not concurred in.

The resolution reads as follows :

Resolved, 1. That while it is under the Constitution of the United States—the duty of Congress to coin money and fix its value—it is not the duty of the general Government to loan money to corporations or individuals.

Resolved, 2. That *it is the duty* of Congress, acting in the interest of the people, to furnish a staple currency—gold, silver and paper—of equal paying or legal tender value, and in sufficient quantity to supply all the needs of our increasing commerce, not less than forty dollars per capita and not more than fifty dollars per capita.

S. L. WILSON, *Chairman*.

The following was adopted, from the Committee on National Finance :

Your Committee have considered that portion of the Worthy Master's address relating to money, and would especially recommend to the careful consideration of the members the following paragraph :

"I think our members should be encouraged to investigate the subject thoroughly, and not take it for granted that any theory advocated or endorsed by the political party with which they are associated is of necessity sound. The people should incorporate their own ideas and wishes into party platforms, rather than allow party platforms to mould their opinions"

S. L. WILSON, *Chairman*.
J. M. THOMPSON.

The following report was adopted, from the Committee on National Finance :

Your Committee have considered the resolutions introduced by Bro. Rhone—Subject: Legal Tender Currency. We recommend the adoption of the same, which reads as follows :

Resolved, 1. It is right and just, both to the debtor and the creditor, that *all legal tender money* should stand upon equal footing in its capacity and power to pay debts.

2. It is unjust and burdensome to permit any creditor to contract with his debtor to compel him to pay in only one form of legal tender money.

3. It is the duty of all the States to give equal value and recognition to all the forms of lawful money, made legal tender by the United States, and the power to contract to debase one form thereof, is unpatriotic and practically nullifies the power to coin money, given by the Constitution exclusively to the General Government.

S. L. WILSON, *Chairman*

The following was adopted, from the Committee on Agriculture:

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the resolution of John B. Long, Master of Texas State Grange, with reference to the unjust tare levied on cotton, and asking the Executive Committee of the National Grange to continue its efforts for legislative relief, has duly considered the same and are in full accord with this demand for relief from this unjust extortion of the dealers in cotton, and recommend that our Executive Committee be authorized and requested to continue its labors in behalf of the producers of this staple product of the Southern States.

We therefore recommend the adoption by this body of the resolution which follows.

W. C. GIFFORD, *Chairman*.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Grange be directed to continue its efforts, as heretofore, in securing a modification of the tare at present levied on the cotton of the United States; that the correspondence be at once renewed with the Hon. Secretary of Agriculture to this end.

JOHN B. LONG.

The following was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee to whom was referred the resolution in relation to the irrigation of arid lands, at the expense of the general Government, would respectfully report, that they have fully considered the same. While we are fully cognizant of the fact

that large sections of our public domain are at present arid and unproductive, and might be made productive by an expensive system of irrigation, yet we are of the opinion that with the millions of acres of unoccupied or at least uncultivated lands in the United States, open to settlement and cultivation, we are of the opinion that a demand upon the general Government for the expenditure of vast sums of money for the purpose of irrigating the arid public lands of the Government is uncalled for at the present time, therefore your Committee are constrained to report adversely upon the recommendations of the resolution.

Respectfully submitted,

W. O. GIFFORD,
S. H. ELLIS,
AVA E. PAGE,
MRS. PATIENCE HUNT,
MRS. A. F. CLARKE,
Committee on Agriculture.

The following report was concurred in :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the resolution introduced by Bro. Hiram Hawkins, Master of Alabama State Grange, in relation to opening the markets of the world to our farm products on the same basis with the manufactured products of our land, have considered the same, and fully concur in the principles set forth in said resolution, firmly believing that the agriculture of our country is entitled to and should receive the same protection at the hands of the Government as other industries. We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution by this body.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. GIFFORD, *Chairman.*

WHEREAS, It is the sense of this National Grange, that the American farmer should be placed upon an equality before the law with the American manufacturer, therefore

Resolved, That we demand that the general Government shall at as early a day as possible, take such steps and adopt such measures by negotiation, reciprocity or other means, as will secure to the American farmer the open markets of the world as free and unrestricted to the products of the farmer as for the products of the manufacturer.

The following report was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the communication of Joseph Neuman of Washington, D. C., in relation to silk culture in the United States, have had the same

under consideration. We recognize the fact, that in this broad land of ours, with its great diversity of climate, that its capabilities of production are almost unlimited. We are emphatically of the opinion that a diversified agriculture is one of the great safeguards of the agricultural population of our country, and believing that past experience has demonstrated the fact, that silk culture can be made profitable here as well as in foreign countries, therefore we feel to recommend the encouragement of this and every new agricultural industry, by every reasonable and legitimate means, having faith that by so doing it will tend to increase the welfare and prosperity of our class. We farther recommend that our Legislative Committee carefully consider the Bill accompanying this report, asking for legislation in behalf of silk culture, and take such action in relation thereto, as in their judgment will be best for the agricultural interests of the country.

W. C. GIFFORD,
S. H. ELLIS,
AVA E. PAGE,
MRS. PATIENCE HUNT,
MRS. A. F. CLARDY,

Committee.

Bro. S. C. Carr, offered the following, and it was concurred in:

Resolved, That this National Grange hereby affirms its determination to have and to enforce uniformity in the laws, customs and usages of the Order, so far as the same relate to the Ritual, Constitution, Secret Work, and By-Laws of the National Grange.

Bro. Alpha Messer, Chairman, reported for the Committee on Resolutions, the following, which was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee to whom was referred the resolution introduced by Bro. Hawkins, relating to Savannah harbor, have considered the same, and the Committee have instructed me to report adversely thereto.

ALPHA MESSER, *Chairman*.

Bro. S. L. Wilson offered the following resolution, and it was adopted :

Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Grange here assembled that manufacturers of boots and shoes should be required by law to mark or stamp upon their goods the material out of which they are made, whether of leather entirely or partly paper and samplings of leather, etc.

S. L. WILSON.

Bro. A. Messer offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, A large proportion of the agricultural colleges of this country are closely connected with classical institutions, with

the funds and appropriations from the general Government paid into and disbursed from a common treasury of the combined institution; and

WHEREAS, Owing to a variety of causes incident to such connection the number of agricultural students in these combined institutions is reduced to a minimum, thereby rendering the munificent donations from the general Government for agricultural education practically worthless so far as direct agricultural and industrial education is concerned; therefore

Resolved, That the National Grange respectfully asks Congress to pass a law requiring the different States where combined classical and agricultural colleges exist, to separate the industrial from the classical departments, and establish separate and distinct agricultural and mechanical colleges in other localities, with separate boards of trustees, directors, officers and teachers, that the true intent of the laws of Congress establishing agricultural colleges and experiment stations may be fully carried out, namely: the higher education of the rural population. And we further ask that all appropriations now paid to the combined institutions, and all unexpended funds heretofore appropriated by the Government for establishing and maintaining agricultural and mechanical colleges shall be transferred to such separate and distinct agricultural and mechanical colleges as may be established in the several States.

Resolved, That the National Grange Legislative Committee be requested to bring these resolutions to the attention of members of Congress at its coming session.

Bro. Thomas Mars, of Michigan, offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is now conceded by all that we are to build a Temple dedicated to our Order; and

WHEREAS, It is of the highest importance that we should, and on a good business foundation; therefore

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Grange be and are hereby authorized to prepare plans and specifications and propose a system of securing funds to consummate the desired result.

Bro. X. X. Charters offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That 8.30 P. M. be the special hour for the Installation of Officers for ensuing term.

The following, offered by Bro. E. W. Davis, was adopted:

WHEREAS, The working tools, knife and pencil are indispensable to the exemplification of the work of the Order; therefore

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to furnish these articles with each Charter outfit hereafter supplied.

The following, by Bro. N. B. Douglas, was adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of the National Grange be and are hereby tendered to the Patrons of Ohio, and especially to Bros. S. H. Ellis and R. L. Holman, and the Executive Committee of Ohio State Grange.

Resolved, That thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the proprietors and managers of the Arcade Hotel.

Be it further *Resolved*, That the thanks of this National Grange be tendered the City Clerk and City Council of the City of Springfield for the use of the beautiful and commodious halls freely given for the use of this body.

Resolved, That we recognize and appreciate the spirit of fraternity shown by Mitchell Post, G. A. R., in allowing us the use of their hall while they met elsewhere.

On motion of Bro. X. X. Charters, the consideration of the General Report of the Committee on Agriculture was made the special order for 7.30 o'clock this evening.

Bro. Geo. A. Bowen, Chairman, reported the following from the Committee on Education, and it was adopted :

Worthy Master and Patrons :

The Committee on Education have received and considered that portion of the address of the Worthy Master of the National Grange referred to them by the Committee on Division of Labor, on the subject of the Grange press, and would recommend its adoption.

Also, that portion of the same address upon the subject of Education, and would recommend its adoption.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. AUSTIN BOWEN,
S. L. WILSON,
W. R. WILLIAMS,
MRS. E. C. GIFFORD,
MRS. M. E. PAGE,
Committee.

The following report was adopted:

Worthy Master and Patrons :

The Committee on Education desire to report that they have considered that portion of the Worthy Lecturer's report referred

to them under the heading of the "Favorable Press," and would recommend its adoption.

Respectfully submitted,
 GEO. AUSTIN BOWEN,
 S. L. WILSON,
 W. R. WILLIAMS,
 Mrs. E. C. GIFFORD,
 Mrs. M. E. PAGE,
Committee.

Bro. Geo. A. Bowen made the following General Report for the Committee on Education, and it was unanimously adopted :

Education.

The Committee on Education, in presenting their report, desire to express the sense of responsibility they feel imposed upon them—not from the amount of material referred to them, but from the recognized fact that Education is made the leading factor in Grange work, and much will be, and should be, expected from a Committee giving their thought to a subject of so much worth, and through which all the permanent Grange growth of the future must come.

That succinct document, "The Declaration of Purposes," the chart of every true Patron, says : " We mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our country, and mankind." It further says : " We shall advance the cause of Education among ourselves, and for our children, by all just means within our power." What are the means within our power? Have we in the past, and are we in the present, advancing them to the full limits of our capacity? We pause, that you may honestly answer the question in your own minds. If you say yes, then you know more of the history of the Grange than this Committee; if you say no, have we not a right to arraign the Grange for a dereliction of duty? Lest such a mishap should come to us, by those who will shortly take our places here, let us make this the question of the hour, and give it earnest thought, and then follow it with vigorous action.

America is to day making more rapid advancement than any nation of the world. Our people, unconfined by class distinctions, have grown through the application of this one word, Education. It is the key-note to our prosperity, and it must be the key-note of the Grange if we would keep the Order in line with the general advancement.

We have reason to be proud of America's farmers. From the morning that the first shot was fired from the farmer's gun, that opened the memorable battle of Lexington, and gave us our independence as a nation, to the present moment, he has been a prominent figure in all that has concerned its destinies. Every

prominent statesman, orator, military or naval hero, men of letters and deep learning, and the host of noble women, whose achievements adorn the pages of its history, have had a birth, if not a training, upon an American farm. We have resolved to labor for the good of our country and mankind; can we do it better than by keeping up the intelligence, and mental acumen of those who occupy these breeding places of America's greatness and brilliancy? We answer the question for you, no. Do you concur in our answer?

The thought then comes, how shall we "advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children?" and thus make our actions conform to our declaration.

Human thought, like animal matter, grows with the food material given it. The "*Lecturer's hour*" at the Grange meetings, offers but the opportunity. The Worthy Lecturer must supply the other essentials, subjects, appropriations of time, facts for substantiation, &c., having themselves an intelligence regarding the themes they present. On all great questions of the day, this is often difficult, or impossible for the Worthy Lecturer of a Subordinate Grange to obtain, and as our present organization exists, there are no means by which the Grange, as a whole, can influence the individual mind. There should be some system developed, by which the Lecturer of a State Grange can, through the Lecturers of Subordinate Granges, reach the mind of the individual member; the same power also should be accorded to the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange; he through the State Lecturer should also be able to secure the individual attention of every Patron. This is the quintessence of organization; it means absolute power. If we trust to chance to disseminate the ideas that originate from our platforms, we insure a total wreck at some period of the future. We can with truth, indeed, apply to our present organized condition, the words of Shakespeare's Grecian Commander, Patroclus:

"Oh! then beware,

Those wounds heal ill that men do give themselves.

Omission to do what is necessary

Seals a commission to a blank of danger:

And danger like an ague subtly taints,

Even then, when we sit idly in the sun."

We would therefore recommend that section 4, paragraph 57, page 64, of the Digest, be extended as follows:

It shall be the duty of the Lecturer of Subordinate Granges to report to the Lecturer of the State Grange, at the end of the March and September quarters, giving a report of the literary work within their Grange. The State Lecturer to summarize

the same, and make a semi annual report to the Lecturer of the National Grange.

The Lecturer of the National Grange shall have power to issue to Lecturers of Subordinate Granges through the Lecturer of the State Grange, such subjects and information as the Executive Committee shall direct.

This Committee desire to call the attention of the National Grange to the many plans for the extension of education to the masses, which are being carried on in many parts of our country, noting as they do the improvement of the higher grades of schools. The Chautauqua plan, the University Extension plan, the growth of ideas regarding co education, and of teaching temperance in the schools, &c., all of which means they greatly commend for the good they are doing; but we observe with deep regret that there is not so much careful consideration given to the common schools of country districts as there should be, the tendency being to lessen the number of weeks of tuition, and to substitute a poorer class of teachers. While the grade of education in these districts is thus being lowered, that of the towns is enhanced; better teachers are employed, the number of weeks of tuition is advanced, and the modern appliances of education are introduced.

The Committee on Agriculture, in most eloquent words, have presented to this Grange an appeal for *men*: men of bravery, energy, and above all, integrity and intelligence, who can and will defend the cause of agriculture in our higher courts and halls of legislation. That there is a need of such men no one will deny. Let us ask the question, where are they to day, and where are they to come from in the future? Other classes will not give them to us; we must develop them from among ourselves, as we also must the vast array of workers, directors and superintendents of our Experiment Stations and Agricultural Schools. The foundation of this development must be laid in the public schools of country districts. We shall then have growing out of these schools a better foundation stock, out of which will spring keen, intelligent, comprehending men, who have the power and ability, and above all, the desire to labor and fight for agriculture, because they are of it. We are not working for the agriculture of to-day alone, but for that of the future as well, which, in comparison, will be like the giant to the pigmy.

We would also respectfully call the attention of the Masters of the State Granges here assembled, to the condition of the public school system generally, and ask them to give that of of their own State and particularly its country neighborhoods a close investigation, and bring any discrepancies found therein

to the attention of their members at the future meeting of their State Grange. A few strong words in the annual address of each State Master, will result in calling the attention of the whole country to this matter; and these, followed by honest aggressive action by State and Subordinate Granges, will indeed show to the world that the Grange is striving to be what it now claims for itself, an educator of the human race.

This Committee would consider itself derelict in duty if it did not at least touch upon the subject of illiteracy in these States, which is in many of them a growing evil, menacing as it does the free institutions of this glorious republic, and would suggest as the only plausible remedy, that will not only control it, but subject it entirely—the strict enforcement of laws of compulsory education. This is the only way of counteracting its ever existing causes—degraded immigration, intemperance, social vices, and the host of evils that everywhere abound, whose tendencies are toward degradation—a condition which is always followed by disintegration and decay.

Essays alone will not exhaust this subject of Education; volumes and even libraries will not complete it, and they will have no appreciable effect upon our country, unless in the hearts and minds of its people there exists a feeling of true patriotism, and a desire to see it lifted high and higher yet in the scale of civilization, by putting its advancing precepts in active force. Patrons, when the Grange as a unit contends for education in every part of our broad land, then indeed will it prove itself to be as it claims, an elevator of the American farmer.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. AUSTIN BOWEN,
S. L. WILSON,
W. R. WILLIAMS,
MRS. E. C. GIFFORD,
MRS. M. E. PAGE,

Committee on Education.

On motion of Bro. Mortimer Whitehead, it was ordered that five thousand copies of the above report of the Committee on Education, be printed for distribution.

The following, offered by Bro. X. X. Charters, was adopted:

Resolved, That that portion of the Report on Education, relating to the Lecture work, be referred to the Executive Committee to incorporate in the Digest.

At 5.30 o'clock P. M. the Grange took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grange re-assembled at 7.30 o'clock P. M., with the Worthy Master presiding, and Bro. J. C. Higgins, of Delaware, Worthy Overseer, and Sister Maye J. Whitehead, Worthy Flora *pro tem*.

The Special Order, the consideration of the General Report of the Committee on Agriculture, was taken up and discussed at great length, and adopted.

On motion of Bro. J. E. Blackford, it was ordered that 7,000 copies of the General Report of the Committee on Agriculture be printed for distribution.

Bro. Chas. McDaniel, Chairman, presented a report from the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, defining what constitutes a "member in good standing," and the point of order was made by the Worthy Secretary that the subject was not a matter for decision by the National Grange, but for the ruling of the Worthy Master of the National Grange, and the subject matter of the report was then referred to the Worthy Master of the National Grange for his examination and ruling.

The Special Order, the Installation of the Officers of the National Grange, was called for, and the following officers were duly installed by Bro. A. M. Belcher, of Rhode Island, assisted by Bro.

N. B. Douglas and Sister Maye J. Whitehead :

J. H. Brigham.....	Master.
E. W. Davis.....	Overseer.
Mortimer Whitehead	Lecturer.
Ava E. Page.....	Steward.
O. E. Hall.....	Assistant Steward.
Chas. McDaniel.....	Chaplain.
F. M. McDowell.....	Treasurer.
John Trimble.....	Secretary.
W. H. Nelson	Gate Keeper.
Mrs Edna Brigham.....	Ceres.
Mrs C. E. Bowen.....	Pomona.
Mrs. E. P. Wilson.....	Flora.
Mrs. L. C. Douglas.....	Lady Ass't Steward.

Bro. S. C. Carr offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of the National Grange are due, and are hereby extended, to Brothers A. M. Belcher and N. B. Douglas, also to Sisters L. C. Douglas and Maye J. Whitehead, for the very efficient manner in which they have installed the Officers of this Grange.

The following, by Bro. Thos. Mars, was adopted by a unanimous and rising vote :

WHEREAS, Our stay in the city of Springfield has been very pleasant and profitable; courtesies have been extended on every hand. No one has done more to make us feel at home than Bro. Holman, therefore,

Resolved, That we shall ever hold in grateful remembrance his kind attentions and pleasant greeting.

The following, offered by Bro. J. C. Higgins, was unanimously adopted :

Resolved. That the thanks of the National Grange are due, and are hereby tendered, to our retiring officers, for the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties.

The following was presented by Bro. Alpha Messer, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions :

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Resolutions to whom was referred a resolution by Bro. Clardy, relating to individual obligations, would report that its subject matter has been acted upon, and we would respectfully return the resolution to this body without action.

ALPHA MESSER, *for Committee*

Sister E. C. Gifford offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of the National Grange are hereby extended to Sister Laura C. Douglas for presiding at the piano during the Session.

On motion of Bro. Leonard Rhone, the Executive Committee was directed to settle any deficiencies that may occur in the expense accounts of delegates to the National Grange, not covered by their mileage and per diem.

The Journal of the day was read and approved, and all business having been disposed of, the Grange was closed in ample form at 11.20 o'clock P. M., and the Twenty-fifth Annual Session of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN TRIMBLE, *Secretary*.

W. W. MILLER, *Assistant Secretary*.

Memorial Services.

SUNDAY, November 15th, 1891.

In pursuance to the Special Order, the National Grange assembled in open session at 7.30 o'clock P. M., Worthy Master J. H. Brigham presiding.

The Master's desk was beautifully and appropriately decorated with flowers, and a white dove with outstretched wings, the thoughtful work of love of Bro. and Sister Hunt, of Maine.

The exercises were as follows:

Music.

Reading a portion of the Scriptures.

Prayer by the Worthy Chaplain, A. J. Rose.

Bro. H. E. Hayes read the following, and after remarks by the members, the resolutions were adopted by a unanimous rising vote:

Worthy Master :

The Committee appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Bro. William Cyrus, would report as follows:

WHEREAS, The silent messenger of death has called to that higher Order above our beloved brother, William Cyrus, Past Master of the Oregon State Grange, and desiring to show our respect and love for our honored dead ; therefore

Resolved, That a page be set aside in the Journal of our Proceedings to the memory of our departed brother, to the end that his virtues and worth may be the better understood by our Order and respected by humanity.

H. E. HAYES,

A. J. ROSE,

J. J. WOODMAN,

Mrs. EVA S. McDOWELL,

Mrs. M. A. BOOTH,

Committee.

Remarks by Bro. Hayes:

Worthy Master :

Past Master Hon. William Cyrus was Oregon's second State Master. He was a pioneer and spent the prime of his manhood in opening to civilization that country, and planting in it agricultural industries, and helped, with a strong and generous hand, in sowing those precious seeds of knowledge, morality and religion, which have sprung up abundantly all over our beautiful Oregon and produced our present advanced civilization. He was a devoted Patron, and loved, practised and promulgated the principles of our Order. He was one who could truly say, if asked as to his stewardship at the gate of the beautiful city above: "I have not defrauded; I have not been idle; I have not betrayed friends or trusts; I have helped the widow and the fatherless; I have kept the faith." He was a man of noble impulses and of a high order of intelligence. His kind and generous acts won the hearts of our people, and we mourn his loss. But his life and example remain a precious inheritance to our Order in Oregon, and the record of his faithful and useful stewardship is a monument to his memory more enduring than marble.

Sister Eva S. McDowell, of New York, presented and read the following resolutions and tribute :

Worthy Master :

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Master, in His infinite wisdom, to call from a life of usefulness, our beloved sister, Mrs. Caroline McEwen Jones, of Arkansas, Past Ceres of the National Grange, and wife of Past Master of the National Grange, John T. Jones; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Jones we have lost a kind friend and loving sister, and a sincere Christian worker.

Resolved, That while we mourn her loss we are thankful that it has been our privilege to know her, and we feel that her cheerful patience under affliction, her charity to all, and her faith in God, have given us a shining example that will benefit all of our lives

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her bereaved husband and family, and a page, suitably inscribed, be set apart to her memory in the minutes of our Proceedings.

Worthy Master :

In presenting these resolutions I desire to say that it was my good fortune to meet Sister Jones at several sessions of the National Grange, and to know her well. A true gentlewoman,

a sincere Christian, kind and courteous to all, I am sure that not one of us who knew her can ever forget her pleasant voice and manner; not one of us but is thankful to night that our pathway has touched hers. We sympathize deeply with her bereaved husband and family, but we are glad that she lived a long and useful life and has gone to her reward full of years and crowned with honor, "and her children shall arise and call her blessed."

Bro. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio, paid a very feeling and eloquent tribute to the memory of Sister Jones.

Bro. John Trimble, of D. C., spoke as follows:

Worthy Master:

I had not intended to make any remarks on the present occasion, but, this afternoon, it occurred to me that I ought to solicit the privilege of paying very brief tribute to the memory of a Sister whom I loved so dearly, and whose high Christian character I knew so well, and the beauty of whose life, as a wife and mother, has been an admiration to me for many years. Sister Jones had no dark views in her religious character. On the contrary, it made her happy and joyous, and imparted joy and happiness to all around her.

About a year ago she and her husband visited Virginia to celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary, with their daughter and grand children. No happier or brighter woman was there. She returned to her happy home in Arkansas, and one day while sitting on the sofa—her arms around her husband, who was reading to her the Holy Bible—she leaned quietly, gently and lovingly on her husband's shoulder, and without a struggle and without a sigh, gave her soul to her precious Saviour.

Bro. Jones visited Washington this summer, and as we talked about Sister Jones, I read a small poem to him, which I will now read to you. You yourself, Worthy Master, some time ago, in my office, called my attention to it. It may comfort some sorrowing or stricken heart.

He Careth for Thee.

"Casting all your care upon Him, for He careth for you."

1 PETER V: 7.

What can it mean? Is it aught to Him
That the nights are long and the days are dim?
Can He be touched by griefs I bear,
Which sadden the heart and whiten the hair?
Around His throne are eternal calms,

And strong, glad music of happy psalms,
 And bliss unruffled by any strife.
 How can He care for my poor life ?

And yet I want Him to care for me,
 While I live in this world where the sorrows be ;
 When the lights die down on the path I take,
 When strength is feeble, and friends forsake ;
 When love and music, that once did bless,
 Have left me to silence and loneliness ;
 And life-long changes to sobbing prayers—
 Then my heart cries out for a God who cares.

When shadows hang o'er me the whole day long,
 And my spirit is bowed with shame and wrong ;
 When I am not good, and the deeper shade
 Of conscious sin makes my heart afraid ;
 And the busy world has too much to do
 To stay in its course to help me through,
 And I long for a Saviour—can it be
 That the God of the Universe cares for me ?

Oh! wonderful story of deathless love !
 Each child is dear to that heart above ;
 He fights for me when I cannot fight ;
 He comforts me in the gloom of night ;
 He lifts the burden, for He is strong ;
 He stills the sigh, and awakens the song ;
 The sorrow that bowed me down He bears,
 And loves and pardons, because He cares.

Let all who are sad take heart again.
 We are not alone in our hours of pain ;
 Our Father stoops from His throne above
 To soothe and quiet us with His love.
 He leaves us not when the storm is high,
 And we have safety, for He is nigh.
 Can it be trouble which He doth share ?
 Oh, rest in peace, for the Lord does care.

—*London Christian.*

Bro. Mortimer Whitehead said :

Worthy Master :

On behalf of my companion, who, with myself, was a delegate for the first time at the session of the National Grange, held seventeen years ago, in Charleston, S. C., I will add a few words to those already so well spoken in memory of our de-

parted Sister. It was at the session just mentioned that we, for the first time, met Brother and Sister Jones. It was also our first visit to the far Southland, and we wondered somewhat as to our greeting. Among the very first to extend the warm fraternal hand clasp, accompanied with words of welcome that at once gave token that they came from true hearts, were our Brother and Sister of Arkansas. During the years that followed, in which our Sister was with us in our annual meetings, we always found her all that the resolutions read and the words so fitly spoken would express. Her's was a noble, a long and useful life, exemplifying the truest type of Matron as taught in our Order. Like the ripened golden grain, that as Ceres of the National Grange, she so gracefully and grandly typified, she has been garnered home fully prepared for the harvest.

It was my privilege to spend several hours in Washington, D. C., a few weeks since, with Brother Jones. He carries his more than four score years bravely and well, and in almost a cheerful manner he talked of Sister Jones, "sustained and strengthened by an unfaltering trust."

Among all the bright pictures that hang on memory's wall, pictures of scenes and faces associated with our many years in the National Grange, none will have a more cherished place than that of our departed Sister.

Several members made feeling and highly commendatory remarks, after which the resolutions and tribute presented by Sister McDowell, were adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Music.

Bro. A. J. Rose read the following :

WHEREAS, The National Grange, now in session, has learned with profound sorrow of the death of Bro. J. N. Lipscomb, Past Master of South Carolina State Grange.

WHEREAS, Our Order has lost a true friend, society a good citizen, and his family a devoted father,

Resolved, That while we lament his loss, we bow in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we tender to his family and friends our sympathies in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a page in our Journal of Proceedings be devoted to the commemoration of his death.

Worthy Master :

In presenting these Resolutions, we wish to state, that from the Proceedings of the National Grange, we learn that Brother Lipscomb represented his State Grange in the National Grange from 1878 to 1887 inclusive. It was my pleasure to meet him

in Washington, D. C., 1880, in the National Grange. I found him a man of firm convictions, yet he was a man genial in his nature, of generous and large hearted impulses and dignified in his deportment. He was a noble man. The unanimity with which he was chosen Master of his State Grange showed the high esteem in which he was held by those who knew him best. He was well versed in the laws and usages of the Order, and held them sacred.

Bro. Leonard Rhone, of Penna., followed in the following words :

Worthy Master :

As the years roll around, one by one, the strong men of our Order are called hence, with the commendation : "Well done, good and faithful servants ! come up higher."

In the death of Bro. Lipscomb, the Order has lost a devoted and strong man, always foremost and fearless in defense of the Order and the principles of justice and right.

Brother Lipscomb was a positive man, strong in his likes and dislikes, never forsaking a friend or known to turn his back upon an enemy ; he was a brilliant man and a tower of strength within himself. Most nobly did he serve the cause of the farmer, never allowing the honor of the farmer to be brought into question.

I shall ever hold in remembrance, the warm and fraternal relations formed in our associations in the Grange, with him.

I first met him in the National Grange, at Washington, in 1880, and in my long association with him on the floors of the National Grange I found him always foremost in the discharge of his duties ; as a representative, always prompt and active.

Col. Lipscomb filled many places of public trust with great acceptability, and all under his supervision realized that no variation from the strictest integrity could be tolerated, and it can truthfully be said of him, that he was a man of strong mind, firm faith and ready will.

"His love of truth, too warm, too strong
For Hope or Fear to chain or chill."

Bro. X. X. Charters, of Va., paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Bro. Lipscomb.

Bro Mortimer Whitehead said :

Worthy Master :

I desire to add a few words of tribute to the memory of Bro. Lipscomb, testifying of my estimation of him as a man and as a Patron. He was a strong, true, brave man. It has been said by some writer that "some men are made in dozens ;" all who

knew him will affirm that Bro. Lipscomb was not cast in that mold. He was himself, himself alone, a man among men, unique. He was strong in debate, firm in his convictions; he wielded a keen blade, and some of us have more than once felt his thrusts, but he never struck a foul blow. He was the very soul of honor, and no unfair advantage was ever taken by him or countenanced by him, even if by it his side might have been the gainer. I honor his memory as one soldier ever honors a brave soldier of the other side.

Another good feature of Bro. Lipscomb's character, was that he was *always* a Patron. In politics we sometimes hear of some one, who having for years enjoyed place and the honors and pay of official positions, upon being retired to private life, says he is "out of politics." We have all noted such within the ranks of our Order—as long as they can have an office, they are good Patrons, but out of office, they are soon out of the ranks. Not so with our departed Brother. When he became Past Master of his State Grange he was still all a Patron, still an earnest worker. For several years he filled an important official position in one of the departments of the Government; then, as now, many "Good of the Order" meetings were held in the office of our good and Worthy Secretary; emergency meetings they often were, requiring the careful and prompt handling of some important question, and the wise and thoughtful counsel of those long experienced in, and faithful to, the precepts of our Order. Often was Bro. Lipscomb sent for, and just as often did he come; never did he fail. "Noted for Fidelity," he was indeed "an eminent Patron of Husbandry," a shining example, worthy of imitation.

Worthy Master Brigham spoke as follows :

Bro. J. N. Lipscomb was an able and sincere man, and a true Patron. In his veins coursed the hot blood of the South. He was impulsive and often engaged in discussions when the encounter with opponents seemed almost fierce. He, as has been truly said, "carried a sharp, keen blade," but it was always wielded openly in honorable debate. He carried no assassin's dagger; no one can conceive of Bro. Lipscomb as an ambushed opponent, but always looked for him in the front line, defending what he believed to be right. A brave fighter, but generous to a fault, and prompt to meet half-way, and more, any brother who desired to harmonize differences or disavow unfraternal language or thought. One of the grand features of our Order is made prominent on this occasion.

At least three of our brothers who have spoken loving, fraternal words, were a few years ago arrayed against our deceased brother on the bloody field of strife. They were then enemies,

seeking the life of every foe-man. Hate turns to love in our noble fraternity, and former foemen met as warm friends for many years in our Annual Sessions. And now in this hour of sadness and sorrow, none feel a sense of personal bereavement more keenly than these old time foemen, who are left to battle a little longer for our grand fraternal Order.

Bro. W. R. Williams, of N. C., paid a beautiful and heartfelt tribute to the memory of his late associate and Brother, J. N. Lipscomb, of S. C.

The resolutions offered by Bro. A. J. Rose were then unanimously adopted by a standing vote.

Music.

Bro. M. B. Hunt, of Maine, presented the following :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee, appointed to prepare and report resolutions upon the death of Bro. Rufus Prince, Master of the Maine State Grange, respectfully submit the following :

WHEREAS, The silent and mysterious messenger of death has, within the year just closing, summoned to the great unknown our much beloved and honored Worthy Brother, Rufus Prince, Master of the Maine State Grange, one who was ever found true to the cause of agriculture, our Order and humanity everywhere; therefore

Resolved, That in justice and commendation to the worth and character of our deceased Worthy Brother Prince we place upon the records of this National Grange a suitable memento to his memory. That while we bow in submission to the will of that great Deity whose mandate all must obey, and from whose decree no appeal can be taken; while our hearts are made sad at his loss, and while we miss him in our councils, we, the members of the National Grange, collectively and individually, tender to his bereaved family our *deepest* and *tenderest* sympathy in this their *greatest* of afflictions.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother, and that a page, suitably inscribed, be set apart to his memory in the Journal of Proceedings of this body.

M. B. HUNT,
W. C. GIFFORD,
W. H. NELSON,
Mrs. A. M. McDANIEL,
Mrs. H. A. SIMS,
Committee.

Bro. M. B. Hunt spoke as follows :

Worthy Master :

In presenting these resolutions I will say that it was *not* my fortune to have an extended intimate acquaintance with Bro. Prince, living, as we did, nearly or quite one hundred miles apart. I first made his acquaintance in the winter of 1879 ; he a member of our State Senate, I of the House, chanced to be appointed on the same committee. Our association at that time was of the most friendly nature. I saw him no more until he was elected Overseer of our State Grange in 1887, and again in 1889, when he was elected Master. Since the latter date to the time of his death our acquaintance was more intimate. I believed him to be a true friend, without dissimulation, strong in his convictions, an honored and much loved husband and father, an esteemed citizen, and a worthy, zealous, true Patron.

The testimony of those who knew him best and loved him most bear out these statements, and any words that may be uttered *here or elsewhere* in commendation of his many virtues are *tame* in comparison to that unseen silent, though potent, language that comes echoing down the corridors of memory—*a well spent life ; a work well done.* Bro. Prince died at his post.

Bro. Alpha Messer, of Vermont, eulogized the memory of Bro. Prince.

Bro. Charles McDaniel, of New Hampshire, said :

Worthy Master :

My first meeting and acquaintance with Bro. Prince was at the station in Boston last season, where I first recognized him by the sign of a Patron, as we had never met before. I became intimately and very personally acquainted with him, his wife and daughters, on our way to and at our annual meeting at Atlanta. Our rooms were as neighbors, and he was truly neighborly. I found him to be a genial Brother and interesting conversationalist, a true and devoted Patron and a Christian man. He took a deep interest in the welfare of his State, its resources and its educational institutions, but more particularly the Grange. His quiet, unassuming manner, his devotion to the established rules, regulations, laws and principles of our Order were daily noticeable in his words and actions.

When visiting his native State—Maine—last August, I heard that his influence at his State meetings was always sound and healthy, yet ever conservative and right. That he was a tender husband, father—one of God's noblemen—an honest man. The influence of such men live on for years after their forms have

passed away. I feel that I ought to be thankful that I made his personal acquaintance, and that I have the privilege of adding my brief tribute of respect to his memory.

Bro. N. B. Douglas, of Mass., said :

Worthy Master :

It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to what has already been said in regard to the many high and noble qualities of our deceased Bro. Rufus Prince, of Maine. Although our acquaintance was brief, there were in it many pleasing features. Mutually attracted toward each other in the beginning, the bond of friendship grew rapidly, until severed by death.

The three weeks spent in his company in attending the Session, at Atlanta, gave me opportunities to study his character. The longer and more intimate the acquaintance, the stronger the love and esteem.

Bro. Prince was not a man of many words, but a deep and earnest thinker. Thoroughly loyal at heart, with a well balanced mind and strong reasoning powers, together with a good degree of personal magnetism, he made and retained many friends. His great executive ability admirably fitted him for the position as Master of his State Grange.

His administration, though brief, was very successful. In no relation of life did his character show to better advantage than as a husband and father. A devoted wife with whom he united his fortunes in early manhood, a family grown to be honorable and respected men and women, mourn his loss. He has left them a proud inheritance. They may truly say, he was an upright, God loving man, and a true American citizen, in the broadest sense of the term.

Bro. W. C. Gifford, of N. Y., said :

Although a comparative stranger, he was my brother. It was my privilege at the last Session of the National Grange to make the acquaintance of Bro. Rufus Prince, the Master of the Maine State Grange. He impressed me as a man of sterling character, and an earnest and zealous laborer in the interest of our Noble Order.

I desire, therefore, to join with the members of this National Grange in extending heartfelt sympathy to his family and to the members of the Order in the State of Maine in their bereavement. He has left us, but he still lives.

“ When the good man yields his breath,
For the good man never dies,
Bright beyond the gulf of death
Lo ! the land of promise lies.”

Bro. George Austin Bowen, of Conn., very forcibly expressed his love and affection for the many excellent and beautiful traits of character of Bro. Prince.

Bro. E. W. Davis, of Cal., spoke for the Pacific coast, in most eloquent and appropriate language, of the late representative from the "Pine Tree" State of Maine, on the Atlantic coast, Bro. Rufus Prince.

The resolutions offered by Bro. Hunt were unanimously adopted, by a standing vote.

Music.

The ceremonies were concluded by repeating the Lord's Prayer in concert.

The following was omitted from its proper place, owing to detention by the mails, and should have been inserted on page 16, in the Worthy Master's Address :

We are informed of the death of Bro. J. N. Lipscomb, of South Carolina, Bro. Wm. Cyrus, of Oregon, and Sister Jones, of Arkansas. The two brothers were formerly Masters of their State Granges, and the Sister the wife of a Past Master of the National Grange.

But few of those present at this Session have had the pleasure of an acquaintance with Bro. Cyrus and Sister Jones, but some of us remember them as earnest Patrons, and realize the loss our Order and society have sustained by their death. Bro. Lipscomb was well known to many of you as an earnest, warm-hearted, able man, who never wavered in his devotion to our Order, and what he believed to be the right. May our Brothers and loving Sister pass through the darkness of the night of death into the brightness and joy of the eternal morning, is our prayer.

In Memoriam.

WILLIAM CYRUS

PAST MASTER, STATE GRANGE

OF

OREGON.

In Memoriam.

Caroline McEwen Jones,

WIFE OF

JOHN T. JONES,

PAST MASTER, STATE GRANGE

OF

ARKANSAS.

"And her children shall arise and call her blessed."



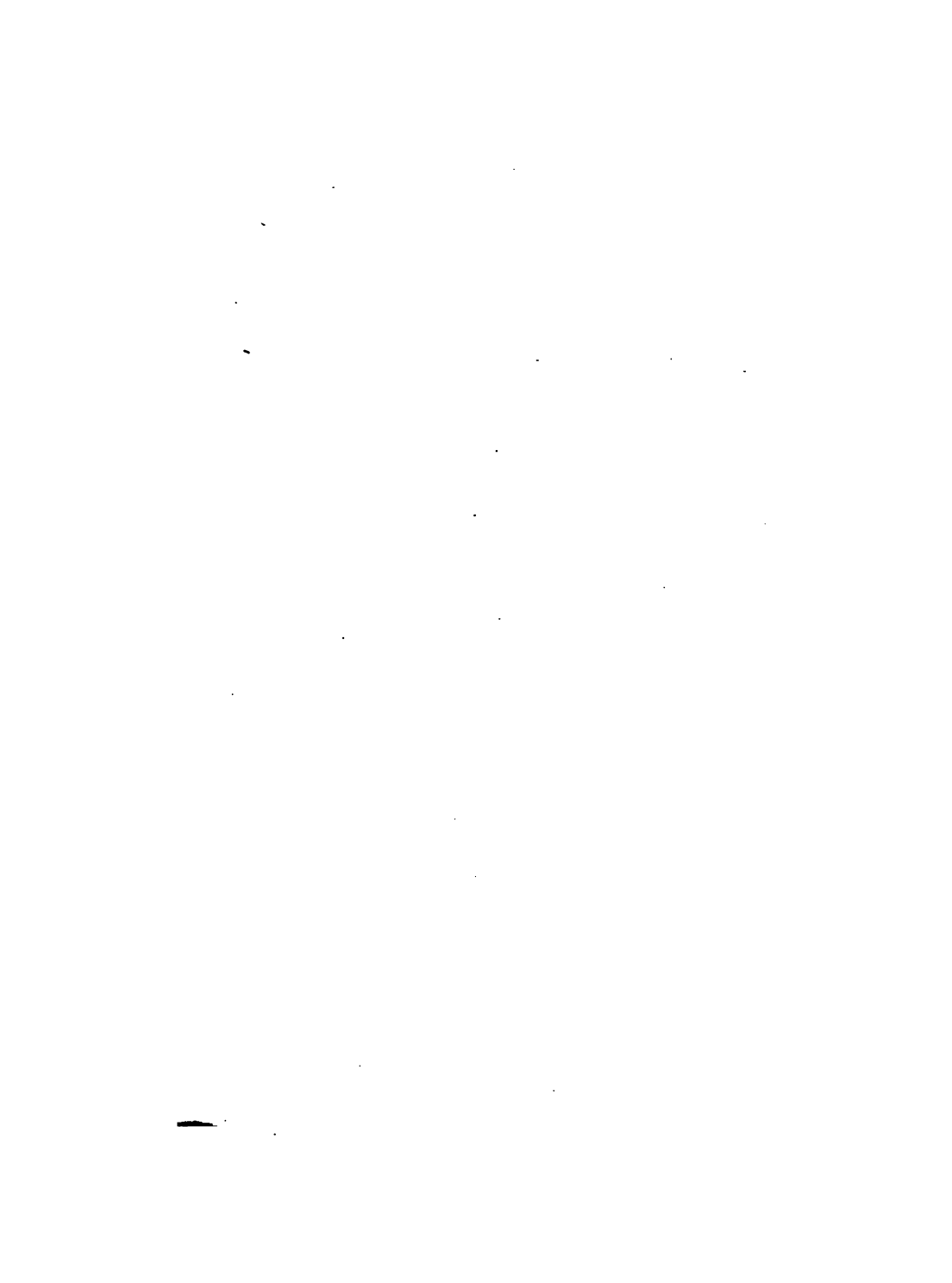
In Memoriam.

Jas. N. Lipscomb,

PAST MASTER, STATE GRANGE

OF

SOUTH CAROLINA.



In Memoriam.

RUFUS PRINCE,

MASTER, STATE GRANGE

OF

MAINE.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTH DEGREE.

Springfield, O., November 12th, 1891.

In compliance with the call, the Assembly was opened
in the Seventh Degree, there being present,

OFFICERS.

High Priest..... LEONARD RHONE, Pa.
Archon .. J. J. WOODMAN, Mich.
Annalist..... JOHN TRIMBLE, D. C.
Treasurer..... F. M. McDOWELL, N. Y.
Archevist..... WM. SIMS, Kansas.
Interpreter..... J. H. BRIGHAM, Ohio.
Hierophant..... A. J. ROSE, Texas.

A ballot was taken on the candidates for the Degree, and the following (429 in number) were declared elected by a unanimous vote, and the Degree conferred on them, in full form.

Fred P. Wolcott, Ohio.
Mrs. S. B. Wolcott, Ohio.
M. M. Miller, Ohio.
Frank Ford, Ohio.
Mrs. Mary T. Ford, Ohio.
Alex. Williams, Ohio.
Mrs. Mary Williams, Ohio.
J. A. Stetler, Ohio.
Mrs. Lavina Stetler, Ohio.

J. R. Athy, Ohio.
Mrs. Eliza J. Athy, Ohio.
Irvin M. Athy, Ohio.
Miss Laura E. Athy, Ohio.
John Bear, Ohio.
J. S. Walker, Ohio.
Mrs. M. C. Walker, Ohio.
L. A. Smith, Ohio.
A. A. Giffin, Ohio.

- Johnnie F. Randolph, Ill.
 Matthew Boner, Ohio.
 George S. Sheppard, Ohio.
 Mrs. Adeline L. Sheppard, O.
 L. L. Lee, Ohio.
 Mrs. Sarah L. Lee, Ohio.
 T. H. Jones, Ohio.
 Mrs. Jennie Jones, Ohio
 Mrs. Elizabeth McCafferty, O.
 Mrs. A. C. Mace, Ohio.
 M. S. Haynes, Ohio.
 George C. Winkler, Ohio.
 Mrs. Mary L. Winkler, Ohio.
 Mrs. P. L. Myers, Illinois.
 W. H. Grove, Ohio.
 Mrs. Lucinda S. Grove, Ohio.
 George A. Mentzer, Ohio.
 Mrs. Olive Mentzer, Ohio.
 J. M. Wegley, Ohio.
 L. S. Rhodes, Ohio.
 John Foltz, Ohio.
 R. W. Roberts, Ohio.
 Mrs. Edna Roberts, Ohio.
 George W. Gander, Ohio.
 Mrs. Harriet Gander, Ohio.
 M. R. Merritt, Ohio.
 Mrs. Erminna Merritt, Ohio.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Caster, Ohio.
 Elmon Hoyt, Ohio.
 Mrs. Mary E. Hoyt, Ohio.
 Joseph Hinkley, Ohio.
 Mrs. Emeline E. Hinkley, O.
 Abednego Detrick, Ohio.
 J. L. Longfellow, Ohio.
 Mrs. Nannie Detrick, Ohio.
 A. W. Deck, Ohio.
- John K. Shaw, Ohio.
 Mrs. Margaret L. Davis, Cal.
 George Snode, Ohio.
 Mrs. Sophia Snode, Indiana.
 James Cutsinger, Indiana.
 Amos S. Holloway, Indiana.
 Alvin R. Yeager, Ohio.
 Mrs. Miranda Miller, Ohio.
 Mrs. Anne Wyckoff, Ohio.
 E. B. Haynes, Ohio.
 Fred Helms, Illinois.
 Miss Clara Braddock, Ohio.
 Norman Braddock, Ohio.
 Mrs. Mary E. Haynes, Ohio.
 Hubert Nettleton, Ohio.
 L. F. Huntoon, Ohio.
 Mrs. Alice Huntoon, Ohio.
 Mrs. B. F. Cassell, Ohio.
 J. D. Schlotterbeck, Ohio.
 W. H. Horn, Ohio.
 E. L. Hale, Ohio.
 Mrs. E. L. Hale, Ohio.
 Elmer Schlotterbeck, Ohio.
 L. Moler, Ohio.
 Samuel Sanford, Ohio.
 Cornelius Brown, Ohio.
 John Fulton, Ohio.
 W. H. Likens, Ohio.
 J. C. Bear, Ohio.
 B. W. Stedman, Ohio.
 W. F. Croft, Ohio.
 Mrs. W. F. Croft, Ohio.
 Mrs. Hannah Boner, Ohio.
 Mrs. Martha Douglass, Ohio.
 C. M. Freeman, Ohio.
 Mrs. C. M. Freeman, Ohio.

- W. G. Castor, Ohio.
 Mrs. Emeline Castor, Ohio.
 Miss M. A. Castor, Ohio.
 B. F. Seitz, Ohio.
 James Ewing, Ohio.
 Mrs. Mary S. Coombs, Ohio.
 Mrs. A. E. S. Johnston, Ohio.
 Jacob Snauffer, Ohio.
 B. F. Palmer, Indiana.
 J. S. Pauley, Indiana.
 Mrs. Julia Hosmer, Mass.
 Aydon Allen, Ohio.
 A. M. Dillahun, Ohio. •
 James Jarrett, Ohio.
 W. R. Talbut, Ohio.
 H. B. Dubbs, Ohio.
 Raymond Strow, Ohio.
 H. E. Strow, Ohio.
 Mrs. Alice M. Dubbs, Ohio.
 Thomas Ellemore, Ohio.
 Mrs. Martha C. Ellemore, Ohio.
 Joseph Allen, Ohio.
 Henry Fulton, Ohio.
 Mrs. Maggie Fulton, Ohio.
 C. F. Smith, Ohio.
 E. Chandler, Ohio.
 Amos Hartsock, Ohio.
 J. W. Hisey, Ohio.
 Samuel Butterworth, Ohio.
 John Bennett, Penna.
 Mrs. Elvira Bennett, Penna.
 F. L. Ives, Conn.
 Mrs. E. M. K. Ives, Conn.
 Francis Danzenbaker, D. C.
 J. H. Sanders, Ohio.
 J. M. Gibson, Ohio.
- Andrew M. Belcher, R. I.
 Mrs. Mary J. Belcher, R. I.
 M. B. Hunt, Maine.
 Mrs. Patience Hunt, Maine.
 S. L. Wilson, Mississipp.
 Mrs. E. P. Wilson, Mississipp.
 A. P. Reardon, Kansas.
 B. Beal, Ohio.
 Mrs. Sue Grove Knott, W. Va.
 Mrs. Julia C. Aldrich, Ohio.
 Mrs. Lottie Horr, Ohio.
 Mrs. Ann E. Sutton, Ohio.
 C. A. Sutton, Ohio.
 N. Archdeacon, Ohio.
 Mrs. A. M. Archdeacon, Ohio.
 Miss Rosa Baker, Ohio.
 D. Seas, Ohio.
 E. Conley, Ohio.
 A. M. Vore, Ohio.
 John Wentz, Ohio.
 J. A. Uncapher, Ohio.
 Miss Thomasin Shields, Ohio.
 Miss Fannie M. Shields, Ohio.
 Miss Bessie P. Shields, Ohio.
 Richmond L. Shields, Ohio.
 R. G. Jefferson, Ohio.
 Mrs. Lottie Jefferson, Ohio.
 Nat Brooks, Ohio.
 Mrs. Louisa B. Brooks, Ohio.
 Noah Miller, Ohio.
 J. J. Myers, Ohio.
 Mrs. Mary A. Myers, Ohio.
 Mrs. Mary Dunlap, Ohio.
 J. R. Sykes, Ohio.
 J. J. Huffman, Ohio.
 William Kellogg, Ohio.

- Eli Martin, Ohio.
 Joshua Jefferis, Ohio.
 George Cunningham, Ohio.
 Hugh S. Kerr, Ohio.
 Edward Burson, Ohio.
 C. J. Richardson, Ohio.
 Truman Boughton, Ohio.
 Miss Grace Freeman, Ohio.
 John B. Long, Texas.
 I. H. Shaffer, Ohio.
 Mrs. Catharine A. Shaffer, O.
 Mrs. Sarah W. Elliott, Ohio.
 William Elliott, Ohio.
 J. C. Stipp, Ohio.
 F. A. Derthick, Ohio.
 J. W. Derbyshine, Ohio.
 J. McKinley, Ohio.
 W. B. Marshall, Ohio.
 Mrs. Lillian F. Marshall, Ohio.
 Hiram Grove, Ohio.
 A. Oldfield, Ohio.
 Stephen Day, Ohio.
 Mrs. Jennie Day, Ohio.
 T. C. Atkeson, W. Va.
 E. H. Parker, Ohio.
 S. P. Riley, Indiana.
 C. J. Negley, Indiana.
 William Jenkins, Ohio.
 John W. Robinson, Ohio.
 Mrs. Sarah Robinson, Ohio.
 W. D. Coe, Ohio.
 L. S. Davis, Ohio.
 Mrs. Ella Davis, Ohio.
 J. M. Cox, Ohio.
 Mrs. Catharine J. Cox, Ohio.
 C. W. White, Ohio.
 W. H. Egbert, Ohio.
 Frank W. Koons, Ohio.
 Mrs. A. J. Iddings, Ohio.
 A. J. Iddings, Ohio.
 S. M. Wellman, Ohio.
 Samuel Snapp, Ohio.
 Newell Marquis, Ohio.
 George Antrim, Ohio.
 D. C. Kennedy, Penna.
 J. H. Fiser, Ohio.
 Mrs. M. M. Holman, Ohio.
 J. G. Black, Ohio.
 Miss Susie Black, Ohio.
 Miss Sarah J. Mead, Ohio.
 Mrs. Eliza C. Gifford, N. Y.
 F. G. Pontius, Ohio.
 E. A. Peters, Ohio.
 O. D. Harris, Ohio.
 Welton Seymour, Ohio.
 T. S. Rohr, Ohio.
 A. C. Frampton, Ohio.
 Mrs. Mary J. Frampton, Ohio.
 John Frey, Ohio.
 Mrs. Mary A. Frey, Ohio.
 Harry O. Grove, Ohio.
 J. B. Mossoney, Ohio.
 Mrs. Martha A. Mossoney, O.
 J. H. Kable, Ohio.
 Mrs. H. J. Kable, Ohio.
 Reuben Long, Ohio.
 Mrs. Hannah Long, Ohio.
 H. H. Hinds, Michigan.
 Mrs. Mary S. Hinds, Michigan.
 Harry E. Coombs, Michigan.
 Mrs. Julia J. Stafford, Mich.
 C. T. Klingler, Michigan.

Mrs. U. J. Klingler, Michigan.	Mrs. Rebecca A. Helsel, Ohio.
F. P. Dill, Michigan.	L. S. Johnston, Ohio.
John M. Hutton, Penna.	Mrs. Mary Johnston, Ohio.
Mrs. Katie E. Hutton, Penna.	Levi Mead, Ohio.
J. B. Crain, Ohio.	Reuben M. Roberts, Ohio.
Chauncey Rohr, Ohio.	Mrs. Susie M. Roberts, Ohio.
Mrs. Rhody Rohr, Ohio.	Samuel Detrick, Ohio.
Mrs. Mina Storrs, Ohio.	J. E. Lowry, Ohio.
Jacob McNutt, Ohio.	E. E. Lucas, Ohio.
Ewing Sims, Ohio.	J. B. Dugin, Ohio.
Mrs. Mary J. Sims, Ohio.	Miss Martha D. Pence, Ohio.
Jno. R. Graham, Ohio.	A. E. Axtell, Iowa.
Mrs. Jennie Graham, Ohio.	E. J. Clapp, Ohio.
L. H. Van Meter, Ohio.	Isaac Corfman, Ohio.
Mrs. Lucy C. Van Meter, Ohio.	Mrs. S. Corfman, Ohio.
J. D. Cahall, Ohio.	W. F. Gurley, Ohio.
Mrs. Eva A. Cahall, Ohio.	J. F. Haner, Ohio.
C. Ewing, Ohio.	Mrs. A. C. Haner, Ohio.
William Rust, Ohio.	C. A. Coler, Ohio.
J. M. Hodge, Ohio.	J. M. Walker, Ohio.
John W. Shoupp, Ohio.	Mrs. Ellen Walker, Ohio.
Mrs. Susie Shoupp, Ohio.	H. M. Cutshall, Pa.
Daniel McKillip, Ohio.	E. B. Michner, Ohio.
Mrs. Lizzie McKillip, Ohio.	N. Siefert, Ohio.
S. R. Helsel, Ohio.	Maggie J. Wilcox, Ohio.

Alexander Heady, Illinois.

No further business appearing, the Assembly was closed.

SPRINGFIELD, O., November 18th, 1891.

In compliance with the call, the Assembly re assembled at
7.30 P. M., there being present :

<i>High Priest</i>	L. RHONE.
<i>Archon</i>	J. J. WOODMAN.
<i>Annalist</i>	JOHN TRIMBLE.
<i>Treasurer</i>	F. M. McDOWELL.

Archivist..... Wm. SIMS.

Interpreter..... J. H. BRIGHAM.

Hierophant..... A. J. ROSE.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Priest Charters moved that a committee of three be appointed to nominate officers.

The High Priest appointed as said committee, Priest Charters and Thompson, and Priestess Trusler.

Priest Rose moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a suitable certificate of membership for the Seventh Degree.

The Committee on Nomination presented the following report:

For High PriestLEONARD RHONE, Pa.

ArchonJ. J. WOODMAN, Mich.

AnnalistJOHN TRIMBLE, D. C.

Treasurer..... F. M. McDOWELL, N. Y.

ArchivistHIRAM HAWKINS, Alabama.

Hierophant.....CHAS. McDANIEL, N. H.

On motion, the Annalist was directed to cast the ballot for the Priests nominated by the Committee, which was done and the officers reported by the Committee were declared elected.

On motion of Priest J. J. Woodman, the High Priest was directed to appoint the committee on Seventh Degree Certificate provided for above.

The High Priest appointed as the committee, Priests M. Whitehead, John Trimble and F. M. McDowell.

A communication from the National Grange in reference to making an annual word for Pomona Granges, was presented by the Worthy Annalist.

Priest S. H. Ellis moved that an annual word be given to Pomona Granges. The motion was lost.

No further business appearing, the Assembly was closed at 9 o'clock P. M.

JOHN TRIMBLE,
Annalist.

1891-93.

OFFICERS OF STATE GRANGES.

ALABAMA.

State Grange meets Tuesday after Third Monday in July.

Master.....Hiram Hawkins, Hawkinsville P. O.
Lecturer.....Thomas J. Kay, Florence, Ala.
Treasurer.....Miss Florence Gilmer, Selma, Dallas co.
Secretary.....Frank Shackelford, Jr., Colquitt, Montg'y co.

CALIFORNIA.

State Grange meets first Tuesday in October.

Master.....E. W. Davis, Santa Rosa, Sonoma co.
Lecturer.....J. D. Huffman, Lodi, San Joaquin co.
Treasurer.....I. C. Steele, Pescadero, San Mateo co.
Secretary.....A. T. Dewey, 220 Market St., San Francisco.

COLORADO.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in January.

Master.....Levi Booth, Box 2251, Denver, Arapahoe co.
Lecturer.....D. W. Working, Denver.
Treasurer.....Francis A. Wheeler, 1447 Stout St., Denver.
Secretary.....J. A. Newcomb, Golden, Jefferson co.

CONNECTICUT.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in January.

Master.....George A. Bowen, Woodstock, Windham co.
Lecturer.....George A. Hopson, E. Wallingford.
Treasurer.....Norman S. Platt, Cheshire.
Secretary.....Henry E. Loomis, Glastonbury, Hartford co.

DAKOTA.

Annexed to Minnesota.

DELAWARE.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....John C. Higgins, Delaware City, N. C. co.
 LecturerE. L. Martin, Seaford, Sussex co.
 TreasurerThomas H. Riffin, Laurel, Sussex co.
 SecretaryW. W. Seeders, Farmington, Kent co.

GEORGIA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....T. H. Kimbrough, Cataula, Harris co.
 LecturerJ. D. Gunnels, Banksville, Banks co.
 Treasurer.....S. H. Roberts, Dawson, Terrell co.
 SecretaryE. Taylor, Flora, Monroe co.

ILLINOIS.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....J. M. Thompson, Box 1903 Joliet.
 LecturerOliver Wilson, Magnolia, Putnam co.
 Treasurer.....George Ball, Girard, Macoupin co.
 SecretaryThomas Keady, Dunlap, Peoria co.

INDIANA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....Milton Trusler, Bentley, Fayette co.
 LecturerF. T. S. Robinson, Clover Land, Clay co.
 Treasurer.....W. Messimore, Sidney, Kosciusko co.
 SecretaryJ. Henry Walker, Adams, Decatur co.

IOWA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....J. E. Blackford, Algona, Kossuth co.
 LecturerJ. M. Holland, Mount Pleasant.
 Treasurer.....D. W. Jones, Manchester, Delaware co.
 SecretaryJ. W. Murphy, Murphy, Jasper co.

KANSAS.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth, Jefferson co.
 Lecturer.....A. F. Allen, Vinland, Douglas co.
 Treasurer..... Thomas White, Topeka, Shawnee co.
 Secretary George Black, Olathe, Johnson co.

KENTUCKY.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....J. D. Clardy, Newstead, Christian co.
 LecturerE. M. Metcalf, Hopkinsville.
 Treasurer.....J. M. Clark, Hopkinsville, Christian co.
 Secretary John A. Browning, Church Hill, Christian co.

MAINE.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

MasterM. B. Hunt, Belmont, Waldo co.
 Lecturer G. W. Twitchell, Augusta, Kennebec co.
 Treasurer.....S. S. Smith, Norway, Oxford co.
 Secretary F. A. Allen, Auburn Plains, Androscoggin co.

MARYLAND.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....H. M. Murray, West River, Anne Arundel co.
 Lecturer Dr. Thomas Welsh, Rutland, Anne Arundel co.
 Treasurer..... Asa M. Stabler, Spencerville, Montgomery co.
 Secretary Wm. B. Sands, 127 South Gay st., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master.....N. B. Douglas, Sherborn, Middlesex co.
 Lecturer George O. Howard, Cocheset, Plymouth co.
 Treasurer.... F. A. Harrington, Worcester.
 Secretary..... George R. Chase, Medfield, Norfolk co.

MICHIGAN.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....Thomas Mars, Berrien Centre, Berrien co.
 Lecturer.....A. J. Crosby, Novi, Oakland co.
 Treasurer.....E. A. Strong, Vicksburg, Kalamazoo co.
 Secretary.....Miss Jennie Buell, Marcellus, Cass co.

MINNESOTA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday after 4th day of December.

Master.....James A. Bull, Edina Mills, Hennepin co.
 Lecturer.....W. H. Harrington, Minneapolis.
 Treasurer.....Mrs. Sarah Baird, Edina Mills.
 Secretary.....Mrs. Augusta J. Adams, Box 447, Minneapolis,

MISSISSIPPI.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....S. L. Wilson, Okolona, Chickasaw co.
 Lecturer.....J. F. Dearing, Hickory, Newton co.
 Treasurer.....Mrs. Joe Bailey, Conehatta, Newton co.
 Secretary.....Mrs. Helen A. Aby, Saint Elmo, Claiborne co.

MISSOURI.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....Ava E. Page, Appleton City, St. Clair co.
 Lecturer.....D. N. Thompson, Butler, Bates co.
 Treasurer.....Jos. Taggart, Blue Ridge, Hanison co.
 Secretary.....W. E. Harbaugh, Liberty, Clay co.

NEBRASKA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....O. E. Hall, Pawnee City, Pawnee co.
 Lecturer.....L. R. Fletcher, Blair, Washington co.
 Treasurer.....S. R. Spiker, Spiker, Washington co.
 Secretary.....J. R. Cantlin, Webster, Dodge co.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master.....Charles McDaniel, West Springfield, Sullivan co.
 Lecturer.....John D. Lyman, Exeter, Rockingham co.
 Treasurer.....Jonathan M. Taylor, Sanborton, Belknap co.
 Secretary.....N. J. Bachelder, East Andover, Merrimack co.

NEW JERSEY.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in December.

Master.....John Statesir, Colt's Neck, Monmouth co.
 Lecturer.....A. S. Appelget, Hightstown, Mercer co.
 Treasurer.....C. A. Rulon, Swedesborough, Gloucester co.
 Secretary.....M. D. Dickinson, Woodstown, Salem co.

NEW YORK.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in February.

Master.....W. C. Gifford, Jamestown, Chautauqua co.
 Lecturer.....C. D. Monroe, Saugerties, Oneida co.
 Treasurer.....Aaron Hedden, Ithaca, Tomkins co.
 Secretary.....H. H. Goff, Spencerport, Monroe co.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....W. R. Williams, Falkland, Pitt co.
 Lecturer.....P. T. Hicks, Lasker, Northampton co.
 Treasurer.....W. H. Powell, Battleborough, Edgecombe co.
 Secretary.....H. T. J. Ludwig, Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus co.

OHIO.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....S. H. Ellis, Springborough, Warren co.
 Lecturer.....E. L. Hale, Bath, Summit co.
 Treasurer.....Henry Talcott, Jefferson, Ashtabula co.
 Secretary.....Frank A. Akins, Sandusky, Erie co.

OREGON—including IDAHO TERRITORY.

State Grange meets Fourth Tuesday in May

Master.....H. E. Hayes, Salem, Clackamas co.
 Lecturer.....Wm. Holder, Grass Valley, Sherman co.
 Treasurer.....J. B. Stump, Salem, Marion co.
 Secretary.....W. M. Hilleary, Turner, Marion co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....L. Rhone, Centre Hall, Centre co.
 Lecturer.....J. T. Ailman, Thompsontown, Juniata co.
 TreasurerWm. Yocum, Douglassville, Berks co.
 SecretaryR. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co.

RHODE ISLAND.

Master.....Andrew M. Belcher, Arnold's Mills, Prov. co.
 Lecturer.....A. A. Smith, Woonsocket, Providence co.
 Treasurer.....A. W. Brown, West Kingston, Washington co.
 Secretary.....Nath. T. Reynolds, East Greenwich, Bristol co.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in February.

Master.....W. K. Thompson, Liberty Hill, Kershaw co.
 Lecturer
 Treasurer.....A. M. Aiken, Cokesbury, Abbeville co.
 Secretary.....T. W. Holloway, Pomaria, Newberry co.

TENNESSEE.

State Grange meets Third Wednesday in August.

Master.....W. H. Nelson, White Haven, Shelby co.
 LecturerW. L. Richardson, Brownsville, Haywood co.
 Treasurer.....A. D. Stewart, Brownsville, Haywood co.
 Secretary.....E. L. Allen, Brownsville, Haywood co.

TEXAS—including INDIAN TERRITORY.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in August.

Master.....John B. Long, Rusk, Cherokee co.
 Lecturer.....J. L. Ray, Mineola, Wood co.
 Treasurer.....N. Stallworth, Marlin.
 Secretary.....A. W. Buchanan, Bryan, Brazos co.

VERMONT.

State Grange meets Second Wednesday in December.

Master.....Alpha Messer, Rochester, Windsor co.
 Lecturer.....E. O. Lee, Vernon, Windham co.
 Treasurer.....C. J. Bell, East Hardwick, Caledonia co.
 Secretary.....D. D. Howe, Brookfield, Orange co.

VIRGINIA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in January.

Master.....X. X. Charters, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania co.
 Lecturer.....J. L. Shelton, Marmora, Dinwiddie co.
 Treasurer.....J. R. Alrich, Alrich Crossing.
 Secretary.....Thos. S. Stadden, Wadesville, Clarke co.

WASHINGTON.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in June.

Master.....D. L. Russell, Vancouver, Clarke co.
 LecturerJames Nevins, Cape Horn, Skamania co.
 Treasurer.....William Smiley, Vancouver, Clarke co.
 SecretaryWm. Tenney, Vancouver, Clarke co.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State Grange meets Fourth Wednesday in November.

Master.....C. H. Knott, Moler's, Jefferson co.
 Lecturer.....C. E. Bush, Ritchie Court House.
 Treasurer.....Adam Brenneman, Rippon, Jefferson co.
 Secretary.....Harry M. Turner, Shepherdstown, Jefferson co.

WISCONSIN.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....S. C. Carr, Milton Junction, Rock co.
 Lecturer.....Oscar Pixley, Fort Atkinson, Jefferson co.
 Treasurer.....E. G. Pound, Fulton, Rock co.
 Secretary.....H. E. Huxley, Neenah, Winnebago co

CANADA.

DOMINION GRANGE.

Master.....Henry Glendenning, Manilla, Ontario.
 Secretary.....George Copeland, Hespeler, Ontario.
 TreasurerGeorge Hood, Sunshine, Ontario.

Executive Committee.

Robert Wilkie, Blenheim, Ontario.
 Peter Hepinstall, Fordwich, Ontario.

MARITIME PROVINCIAL GRANGE.

Master.....George L. Sellers, River John, Pictou co., N. S.
 Secretary.....Edwin S. Creed, 167 Hollis st., Halifax.

ADDRESS OF THE

Fiscal Agency—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
 22 Williams St., New York City, N. Y.

INDEX.

A. B. Ogle's Communication.....	166
A "Member in Good Standing," what constitutes.....	187
Account of Committee on Woman's Work.....	118
Accounts of Officers.....	170, 171
Achievements of the Order.....	95
Additions to Outfits.....	181, 182
Address of Worthy Master.....	7-17
Referred... ..	17
Addition to.....	199
National Grange Officers.....	2
State Grange Officers.....	217-224
Adjourned <i>sine die</i>	188
Adulteration of Food Products.....	184, 185
Afternoon Sessions—Nov. 11th.....	7
Nov. 18th.....	55
Nov. 14th.....	78
Nov. 16th.....	97
Nov. 18th.....	126
Nov. 19th.....	170
Agriculture, General Report of Committee on.....	137-146
Discussed and adopted.....	187
7,000 copies to be printed.....	187
Agricultural Colleges.....	180, 181
Alabama, Report of State Master.....	89
Amending Declaration of Purposes.....	107
Digest.....	163, 164
Amendment to By-Laws adopted.....	171
Digest.....	163, 164, 186
American Cotton Oil Co.....	84

Anniversary, Twenty-fifth, resolutions on.....	78
Committee on.....	79
reported.....	82
copies to be sent to Canada	146
Annual Report of Executive Committee.....	85
Worthy Assistant Steward.....	65
Chaplain.....	24, 25
Flora.....	32, 33
Gate Keeper.....	31, 32
Lady Assistant Steward.....	34
Lecturer.....	18, 24
Secretary.....	29-31
Steward.....	26
Treasurer.....	26-29
Annual Word for Pomona Granges.....	126
"Antiquity of Freedom".....	23
Appeals, report of Court of.....	168-170
Appointment of U. S. Judges.....	96
Arid Lands, irrigation of.....	13-178
Assembly of Demeter.....	209-216
to convene.....	124
Assistant Secretary.....	188
Australian Ballot.....	15
Ayes and Nays—Changes in usage of Ritual Work.....	80
Free Delivery Postal System.....	99
Reducing Charter Fees ..	96
Unlimited Coinage.....	176
<hr/>	
Badge for Patrons.....	124
Bailey, Sister, of Miss., granted leave to retire.....	176
Worthy Flora, report of.....	82, 83
Balance in Trust Co.....	28
Ballot, Australian.....	15
Balloting for Candidates, majority and minority reports	125
Belcher, A. M., of R. I., to Install Officers.....	163
Installed.....	187
report of.....	56

Biennial Election, time fixed for.....	48
takes place.....	109, 110
Blackford, J. E., of Iowa, report of.....	78
Booth, Levi, of Colorado, report of.....	65
granted leave to retire.....	176
Boots and Shoes,.....	180
Bowen, Geo. A., of Connecticut, report of.....	48
Bouquets, thanks for.....	149
Brigham, Worthy Master, address of.....	7-17
addition to.....	199
Sister Edna, installed.....	78
Building of Temple to Ceres.....	94, 149, 181
Business, Order of, adopted.....	48
Butterworth Option Bill approved.....	182
By-Laws Amended.....	171
<hr/>	
California, report of State Master.....	60
Call of Roll of States.....	18, 88, 48, 63, 79, 85, 120
Canada, Granges of.....	224
Candidates, balloting for.....	125
Carr, S. C., of Wisconsin, report of.....	59
Caucus Controlled Legislation.....	15
Cereals and Fruit Crops.....	181
Ceres Installed.....	78
Temple to.....	94, 149, 181
Certificates for Seventh Degree.....	216
Certificates Issued.....	80
Chairman of Committees to be notified.....	124
Changes in Usage of Ritual Work.....	79
Champion Mowers, etc.....	84
visited.....	55
Chaplain Rose's Report.....	24, 25
Charter Fees not to be returned.....	165
not to be changed.....	126
Charters Issued.....	80
Charter Members.....	90
Outfits, additions to.....	181, 182

Chartiers, Sister, appointed Worthy Ceres	35
X. X., of Virginia, report of.....	58
elected on Ex. Com.....	110
account of.....	121
Clardy, J. D., of Kentucky, report of.....	46
granted leave to retire.....	170
Classical Institutions vs. Agricultural Colleges	180
Close of Session	188
Close of Labor—First Day.....	17
Second Day	35
Third Day.....	62
Fourth Day.....	81
Fifth Day.....	108
Sixth Day..	119
Seventh Day.....	149
Eighth Day	188
Coinage, Free and Unlimited.....	176
and Money.....	177
Colorado, report of State Master.....	65
Columbian Exposition.	94
Sunday observance at.	97
Combination, oppressive.....	14
Commercial Fertilizers	136
Committee on Credentials appointed.....	5
report of.....	5, 6
Order of Business reported.....	42
Legislation to be retained	165
Division of Labor report....	101
Finance report.....	102
Twenty-fifth Anniversary... ..	79
Legislative, work of.	13
National Finance.....	78
Memorial Services.....	78
Committee to Invite Ohio State Grange.....	17
Draft Greeting to W. C. T. U.....	34
reported	62

Committees, Standing.....	85, 87
Special	78, 79
Communication from Knights of Labor.....	88
Reply to.....	63
Dominion Grange.....	68
O. Dinwiddie.....	118
A. B. Ogle.....	166
American Cotton Oil Co.....	84
Condition of the Order.....	15
Conferred Sixth Degree.....	17
Connecticut, report of State Master.....	48
Consular Telegraphic Reports.....	185
Co operation, General Report of Committee on.....	167
Corporation Lawyers not wanted for Judges.....	96
Cottoline	185
Cotton, tare on.....	92, 178
Cotton Oil Co.....	84
County, State and National Grange Representation	81
Court of Appeals, report of.....	168, 170
Credentials, Committee on, appointed.....	5
report of.....	5, 6
Cressey, C. K , resolutions on death of.....	78
Creswell Grange, appeal of Master sustained	168, 169
Crimes, publication of details deplored.....	107
Culture of Silk.....	179
Currency, Legal Tender.....	178
Cyrus, William, death of announced.....	189
Memorial Page.....	201

Daily papers to be secured.....	34
Davis, E. W., of California, report of.....	60
read "Silver Anniversary" report.....	82
Days commenced—First.....	8
Second.....	18
Third.....	85
Fourth.....	63

Days commenced—Fifth.....	68
Sixth.....	108
Seventh.....	120
Eighth.....	149
Death of Wm. Cyrus announced.....	189
Memorial Page.....	201
Caroline McEwan Jones announced.....	190
Memorial Page.....	208
James N. Lipscomb announced.....	198
Memorial Page.....	205
Resolutions for Family....	89
Rufus Prince announced.....	196
Memorial Page.....	207
C. K. Cressey.....	78
Declaration of Purposes, change suggested.....	107
Deficiencies to be settled by Executive Committee.....	188
Degree, Sixth, conferred.....	17
Seventh, and State Granges.....	172
conferred.....	209
Delaware, report of State Master.....	61
Patrons and Pennsylvania Rail Road.....	102
Delivery of Mails free.....14, 98, 180, 181, 150-168	
Demeter, Assembly of.....124, 209	
Deposits with Fiscal Agency.....	86
the Government.....	100
Deposited in Trust Co.....	26
Deputies, Organizing, Fees for.....	90
Details of Crime should not be published.....	107
Digest, Amendments to.....168, 164	
addition to be made to.....	186
Dinwiddie, O., Letter from.....	118
Directory of State Grange Officers.....217, 124	
Discriminations.....	127
Discussion recommended.....	18
Distributing Post-offices in School Districts.....	180
Division of Labor, Report on.....101, 126	

Dominion Grange, of Canada.....	68
Officers.....	224
Dormant Granges, Report on.....	121
Fees for Reorganizing.....	164
Douglas, Norman B., of Massachusetts, report of.....	59
Drouth-Stricken Nebraska.....	15
Dues of State Granges paid.....	27
charged.....	29
Duty of the Master of National Grange.....	124

Editorial Work.....	19
Editors introduced.....	48
Education,	14, 182
General Report on	188-186
5000 copies to be printed.....	186
Eighth Day—commenced.....	149
closed.....	188
Election of United States Senators.....	175
Officers, time for, fixed.....	48
Elected.....	109, 110
Installed.....	187
Ellis, S. H., of Ohio, report of.....	68
granted leave to retire.....	175
Entitled to representation.....	5, 6
Evening Session, Nov. 11th	17
Nov. 16th.....	104
Nov. 18th.....	146
Nov. 19th.....	187
Executive Committee.....	2
Account of Com. on Woman's	
Work referred to.....	188
Accounts presented.....	119, 120, 121, 146
Annual Report of.....	85-95
Authorized to pay Fees to Depu-	
ties.....	164
Appointed a Gate Keeper.....	85

Executive Committee, Confer with Sec. of Agriculture..	127
Consular Telegraphic Reports re-	
ferred to.....	135
Directed to settle Deficiencies.....	188
Erection of a Temple to Ceres	
referred to.....	149, 181
Election of two members of.....	110
Expenses of.....	28
Inquire into Funding Farm Mort-	
gages.....	137
Lecture Work in report on Educa-	
tion, referred to	186
Make arrangements for Inter-	
change of Farm Products.....	168
Make arrangements for next Ses-	
sion.....	119
Next place of meeting referred to	127
Requested to add to Charter Out-	
fits.....	181, 182
Salary of.....	109
To report next year on P. O. De-	
posits.....	100
To Secure Modification of Tare	
on Cotton.....	178
To procure 100 copies of Daily Pa-	
pers.....	34
To Report on Headquarters at Ex-	
position	106
To publish Literature.....	100
Exemplification of Unwritten Work suspended.....	110
Exemplified Secret Work.....	119
Expenses 24th Session.....	27
of Officers.....	28
Expenditures, Public.....	13, 166
Exposition of '93.....	94
Headquarters at.....	107
Sunday Observance at.....	97

Farm Mortgages, Funding of.....	137
Products, Interchange of.....	168
and open market.....	179
“Farmer's Friend” editor introduced.....	43
Favorable Press.....	21, 183
Faalty of Members, laid on Table.....	99
Taken up and referred.....	120
Adopted.....	167
Fees for Organizing.....	87, 164, 165
not to be retained by Organizers.....	121
Charter.....	96
not to be changed.....	126
Fertilizers.....	136
Fifth Day—commenced.....	83
closed.....	108
Finance of a National Character.....	65
Committee on, appointed.....	78
Report.....	103, 108, 175
of National Grange.....	86
Financial Statement of Com. on Woman's Work.....	118
First Day—commenced....	3
closed.....	17
Fiscal Agency.....	2
Balance in.....	28
Flora's Report.....	83-83
Food Products, Adulteration of.....	184, 185
Forfeiture, Land, Act.....	182
Foreign Affairs, General Report on.....	123
Markets, monthly reports of.....	127
Trade Relations.....	128
Fourth and Fifth Degree Rituals.....	106
Fourth Day—commenced.....	68
closed.....	81
Fraternal and Social Relations.....	15
Free Delivery of Mails.....	14
Postal System.....	98

Free Rural Mail Delivery.....	180, 181, 150-168
and Unlimited Coinage.....	176
Freedom, Political and Religious.....	10
Fruit Crops and Cereals.....	181
Funds of National Grange.....	86
Funds for Lecture Work.....	91
Funding Farm Mortgages.....	137
Futures and Options	131, 132, 136
Full Discussion recommended.....	18

Gate Keeper's Report.....	81, 32
appointed.....	85
General Report of Executive Committee.....	85-95
Committee on Transportation.....	104
Woman's Work.....	110
10,000 to be printed	126
Dormant Granges.....	121
Foreign Relations.....	122
Agriculture.....	137-146
Co operation.....	167
Legislation.....	172-174
National Finance.....	175
Education.....	183-186
Gifford, Mrs., responds to Mrs. Stewart.....	7
W. C., of New York, report of.....	69
Goode & Reese Co., thanks to.....	149
Government Loans.....	177
"Grange Temple".....	150
Ex. Com. to develop plans for.....	149, 181
"Grange Bulletin" editor introduced.....	43
"Melodies".....	92
Law and Usage.....	10, 163
News editor.....	166
Press.....	14, 182
the, Woman's Work in.....	16
Headquarter's at World's Fair.....	107

Granges, new ones.....	80
charter members of.....	90
how to organize.....	90
<hr/>	
Hall, O. E., Assistant Steward, report of.....	65
of Nebraska, report of.....	77
Harbor of Savannah.....	180
Hawkins, Hiram, of Alabama, report of.....	39
Bro. and Sister, granted leave to retire..	170
Hayes, H. E., of Oregon, report of.....	51
“He Careth for Thee” (Poem).....	191
Headquarters at the Exposition.....	106
“Hew to the Line”.....	20
Higgins, John C., of Delaware, report of.....	61
High Priest of Demeter may confer Seventh Degree in State Granges.....	172
Holder, Wm., appeal of sustained.....	169, 170
Honorary Members.....	4
Hosterman Pub. Co., invitation from.....	82
How to Organize Subordinate Granges..	89
Hunt, M. B., of Maine, report of.....	46
<hr/>	
Illinois, report of State Master.....	40
Indiana, report of State Master.....	41
Individual Obligations.....	138
Initiation Service, on shortening of.....	80
In Memoriam Services.....	189-199
Pages.....	200-207
Installation of Officers.....	187
Worthy Ceres.....	78
Interchange of Farm Products.....	168
Interest Law.....	21
Intellectual Advancement of the Order.....	7
Investments of National Grange.....	86
Invitation to Mrs. Stewart, of W. C. T. U.....	6
State Grange of Ohio.....	7

Invitation to Visit Factory of Champion Mowers, etc....	34
Visited	55
Visit Hosterman Pub. Co.	82
Iowa, report of State Master.	73
Ireland, Bro , W. M.....	39
Irrigation of Arid Lands.....	13, 178
<hr/>	
Jones, Caroline McEwen, death of announced	190
Memorial Page.....	203
Journal read and approved.18, 35, 63, 82, 108, 120, 149, 188	
7,000 copies of to be printed.....	81
ended	188
Judges, appointment of.	96
<hr/>	
Kansas, report of State Master.....	42
Kentucky, report of State Master.....	46
Knights of Labor, communication from.....	38
reply to.....	63
Knott, C. H., of West Virginia, report of.....	72
<hr/>	
Labors of First Day closed.....	17
Second Day closed.....	35
Third Day closed.....	62
Fourth Day closed.....	81
Fifth Day closed	108
Sixth Day closed.....	119
Seventh Day closed.....	149
Eight Day closed..	188
Lady Assistant Steward's Report.....	34
Laid on the Table, Fealty of Members.....	99
Taken up and referred.....	120
Land Loan Proposition.....	12
Forfeiture Act.....	132
Lands, Irrigation of Arid.....	13
Law and Usage.....	10, 180
Leave to Retire.....	170, 175, 176

Lecture Field.....	19
Fund	91
Lecturer's entire time, action concerning	124
General Report.....	18-24
Report pertaining to Agriculture, approved....	124
on Rural Free Delivery of Mail.....	150-163
Account.....	20
Legal Tender notes demanded.....	176
Currency.....	178
Legislative Committee to be retained.....	165
General Report of.....	172-174
work of.....	18
to bring matters to attention of Congress.....	181
Legislation, Caucus Controlled.....	15
Report of Committee on.....	172-174
Letter from R. Wilkie, of Dominion Grange.....	63
O. Dinwiddie.....	118
Letter to Secretary of Agriculture	93
Lipscomb, Bro. J. N., death of, regretted.....	29
Death of Announced.....	193
Memorial Page.....	205
Loan Proposition.....	12
Loans of Nation Grange.....	86
by the Government.....	177
Long, J. B., of Texas, Report of.....	74
<hr/>	
Man, the Mortality of.....	16
Manual to have Private Instructions in.....	106
Making Boots and Shoes.....	180
Mails, Rural Free Delivery of.....	14, 98, 130, 181, 150-163
Maine, Report of State Master.....	46
Mars, Thomas, of Michigan, Report of.....	72
Markets of the World for Farm Products.....	179
Maritime Provincial Grange Officers.....	224
Massachusetts, Report of State Master.....	59

Master's Address.....	7-17
Material Advancement.....	8
Majority and Minority Reports.....	98, 125
McDaniel, Charles, of New Hampshire, Report of.....	48
McDowell, Treasurer, Report of.....	26-29
Members Present.....	4
"Member in Good Standing," What constitutes a.....	187
Memorial Services, time fixed for.....	65
Committee on.....	78
take place.....	189-190
Pages.....	200-207
"Melodies" for the Grange.....	92
Messer, Alpha, of Vermont, Report of State Master.....	76
Michigan, Report of State Master.....	72
Mileage and Per Diem.....	147
Miles traveled.....	148
Miller, W. W., Assistant Secretary.....	188
Mississippi, Report of State Master.....	46
Missouri, Report of State Master.....	48
Money.....	11
and Coinage.....	177
Mortality of Man.....	16
Monthly Reports of Foreign Markets.....	127
Mortgages, Funding Farm.....	187
Mrs Stewart invited.....	6
introduced.....	7
<hr/>	
National Committee on Woman's Work, Report of.....	110-118
Finance to a Special Committee.....	65
Committee Appointed.....	78
Report of.....	175
Interest Law.....	21
Investments.....	86
Grange Condemns the Whiskey Traffic.....	128
Nays and Ayes.....	80, 96, 99, 176
Nebraska, Drouth-stricken.....	15
Report of State Master.....	77

Necessary, Organization Among Farmers.....	9
Nelson, W. H., of Tennessee, Report of	74
Neuman's Communication, action on.....	179
New Granges formed.....	80
New Hampshire, Report of State Master.....	48
New Song Book.....	92
New York State Grange and Sunday Observance.....	98
New York, Report of State Master.....	69
New Jersey, Report of State Master.....	49
Next Session, Place of, referred to Ex. Committee.....	127
Northern Pacific Rail Road and Settlers.....	182-184
North Carolina, Report of State Master.....	78
<hr/>	
Obligated in Seventh Degree.....	209
Officers, 1891-'98.....	2
Accounts of.....	170-171
Election of.....	109-110
of Canadian Granges.....	224
Installed.....	187
Present.....	3
Salary of.....	108
Seventh Degree.....	216
of State Granges.....	217-224
Official Circular, 10,000 to be printed.....	82
Ohio State Grange to be notified of Sixth Degree.....	4
Invited.....	7
Committee to invite Officers of.....	17
Ohio, Report of State Master.....	68
Patrons, Thanks to.....	182
Oppressive Combination.....	14
Options and Futures.....	181, 182
Order of Business of last Session adopted.....	5
this Session.....	42
Condition of the.....	15
Achievements of the.....	95
Oregon, Report of State Master.....	51

Organization Among Farmers a Necessity.....	9
Organizing Subordinate Granges.	87
Deputies, Fees of..	90
Organizers not to retain Fees.....	121
Fees for..	164, 165
Outfits, Additions to.....	181, 182
Fee, reduction in wanted.	96
<hr/>	
Page, Ava E., of Missouri, Report of.	48
Past Gate-Keeper, Letter from.....	118
"Patron's Home,"	94
Badges	124
Patrons of Delaware and Pennsylvania Railroad.....	102
of Ohio, Thanks to..	182
Pennsylvania Railroad and Delaware Patrons.....	102
Pennsylvania, Report of State Master.	51
Per Diem and Mileage.....	147
Personal Obligations, etc., laid on Table.....	99
Taken up and referred.....	120
Adopted..	167
Petition to U. S. Senate.....	182
Place of Next Session referred to Executive Committee	127
P. O. Deposits.....	100
Address of State Grange Officers.....	217-224
Secretary of National Grange.....	2
Fiscal Agency.....	2, 224
National Grange Officers.....	2
Canadian Granges.....	224
Poems.....	23, 117, 191
Point of Order.....	187
Political and Religious Freedom.....	10, 166
Pomona Granges, Annual Word for.....	125
Postal Telegraph.....	14
Service.....	97
System, Free Delivery.....	98
Press, Grange.....	14, 182
the Favorable.....	21, 182

Priest of Demeter may confer Seventh Degree.....	172
Print 7,000 copies of Journal	81
Prince, Rufus, Death of announced.....	196
Memorial Page.....	207
Private Instruction in Ritual.....	106
Proceedings of Seventh Degree.....	209-216
7,000 copies to be printed.....	81
Proclamation of Twenty-Fifth Anniversary.....	79, 82
Products of the Farm, Interchange of.....	168
Proposition, the Sub-Treasury	12
Protective Grange, of Vermont, Petition from.....	80
Public Expenditures.....	18, 166
Lands and Settlers thereon.....	129
Publishing of Suitable Literature.....	100
Publication of crime details.....	107
Pure Food.....	184
<hr/>	
Quarter Century Anniversary.....	78, 79, 82
<hr/>	
Reardon, A. P., of Kansas, report of.....	42
Receipts of Secretary's Office.....	80
Reduction in Charter Fees asked.....	96
Relief of Settlers on Government Lands.....	129
Religious and Political Freedom.....	10
Reorganizing Granges, Fees for	164, 165
Representation, resolution on	81
Report of Executive Committee.....	85-95
Worthy Assistant Steward, O. E. Hall.....	65
Chaplain Rose.....	24, 25
Flora, Mrs. Bailey.....	82, 83
Gate Keeper Page.....	31, 32
Lecturer Whitehead.....	18-24
Lady Ass't Steward, Mrs. Douglas	34
Master Brigham.....	7-17
Secretary Trimble	29-31
Steward Davis.....	26
Treasurer McDowell.....	26-29

Report of Committee on Accounts.....	170
Report of Committee on Agriculture, on—	
Adulteration of Food Products.....	134, 135
Commercial Fertilizers.....	136
Consular Telegraphic Reports.....	135
Cottoline.....	135
Dealing in Futures.....	135
Funding Farm Mortgages.....	137
General Report..	137-146
Discussed and adopted.....	187
7,000 copies to be printed.....	187
Irrigation of Arid Lands.....	178
Land Forfeiture Act	132
More Complete Weather Service.....	136
Open Markets of the World.....	179
Options and Futures.....	131
Silk Culture.....	179
Tare on Cotton	178
Worthy Lecturer's Report.....	134
Report of Court of Appeals.....	168-170
Report of Committee on Constitution and By Laws—	
“A Member in Good Standing”.....	187
On Amending Art. VIII, Sec. 1..	171
On Representation	81
Report of Committee on Co-operation.....	167, 168
Report of Committee on Division of Labor.....	101-126
Report of Committee on Digest, on—	
Amending Digest.....	163, 164
Matters of Grange Law and Usage.....	163
Report of Committee on Dormant Granges, on —	
General Report.....	121
Extension of the Order.....	121
Organizer Retaining Fee	121
Report of Committee on Education—	
General Report.....	183
5,000 copies to be printed.....	186
Favorable Press.....	182

Report of Committee on Education, on Grange Press..	183
Report of Committee on Foreign Relations.....	122
Report of Committee on Finance.	102-108
Report of the Committee on Good of the Order, on—	
A. B. Ogle's Communication.....	166
Annual Word for Pomona Granges.	125
Badge for Patrons.....	124
Balloting for more than one Candidate.....	125
Changing Charter Fee.	126
Changing Declaration of Purposes.	107
Fees for Organizing.....	164, 165
Fourth and Fifth Degree Rituals.	106
Grange Headquarters at World's Fair.....	106
Legislative Committee.....	165
Master notifying Chairmen of Committees	124
Paying Fee back to Deputy.....	165
Securing Lecturer's entire time.....	124
Worthy Master's Address.....	166
Report of Committee on Legislation.....	172-174
Report of Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.....	147
Report of Committee on National Finance—	
General Report.....	175
Coinage and Money.....	177
Election of U. S. Senators.....	175
Free and Unlimited Coinage.....	176
Government Loans.....	177
Legal Tender Currency.....	178
Master's Address relating to Money.....	177
Report of Committee on Publication—	
Literature "at actual cost".....	100
Report of Committee on Resolutions—	
Discrimination in Foreign Markets.....	127
Distributing Post Offices in School Districts...	130
Free Rural Postal Delivery.....	98
Foreign Trade Relations.....	128
Fruit Crops.....	131
Monthly Reports of Foreign Markets.....	127

Report of Committee on Resolutions—

Personal Obligations and Fealty.....	187
Postal Telegraph Service	97
Post Office Deposits,	100
Reduction of Charter Fee	96
Savannah Harbor,	180
Settlers on Government Land.....	128
Sunday Observance,	97
Temperance	128
U. S. Judges,	95
Universal Suffrage	180
Reports of State Masters, Alabama	39
California	60
Colorado	65
Connecticut	43
Delaware.....	61
Illinois	40
Indiana	41
Iowa.....	73
Kansas,	42
Kentucky	46
Maine	46
Massachusetts,	59
Michigan,	72
Mississippi,.....	46
Missouri	48
Nebraska.....	77
New Hampshire.....	48
New Jersey.....	49
New York.....	69
North Carolina.....	73
Ohio.....	68
Oregon	51
Pennsylvania.....	51
Rhode Island.....	56
Tennessee,	74
Texas.....	74

Reports of State Masters, Vermont.....	76
Virginia.....	58
Washington....	67
West Virginia.....	72
Wisconsin..	59
Report of Committee on Order of Business—	
Ritual, on Changing Usage	79
Petition of Protective Grange.....	80
To Draft Greeting to W. C. T. U.....	62
Twenty fifth Anniversary.....	82
Report of Committee on Transportation.....	104
Report of Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange	110-118
10,000 copies to be printed.	126
Resolutions on—	
Appointing U. S. Judges.....	96
Erection of Temple to Ceres.....	149
Fees.....	87
Free Rural Postal Delivery.....	98
Free and Unlimited Coinage.....	176
Funding Farm Mortgages.....	137
Post Office Deposits ..	100
Postal Telegraph Service.....	97
Reducing Charter Fee.....	96
Sunday Observance..	97
Temperance.....	128
Thanks	149
Twenty fifth Anniversary.....	78
Universal Suffrage.....	130
Resolutions of Sympathy to Bro. Ireland.....	89
Bro. Lipscomb's family...	39
Bro. Cressey's family.....	78
Resolutions offered by—	
Bailey, Sister—on Thanks for Bouquets.....	149
Booth—on Free Postal Delivery.....	98
on Trusts	137
on Election of U. S. Senators.....	175
on Government Loans.....	177

Resolutions offered by—

Booth—on securing Lecturer's entire time.....	124
Bowen—on Publication of Literature.....	100
Carr, on Enforcing Laws, Usages, etc., of N. G.	180
on R. R. and Hotel Arrangements.....	119
Chartters—on selecting place of next meeting	119
10,000 copies Report on Woman's	
Work.....	126
on Installation of Officers.....	181
on Report on Education.....	186
Clardy—on Coinage and Money.....	177
Davis—on Grange Headquarters.....	106
on Exemplification of Secret Work.....	108
on Consular Telegraphic Reports.....	135
on Additions to Charter Outfits.....	181, 182
Douglas—on Amending Constitution.....	172
on Thanks to Ohio Patrons.....	182
Ellis—on referring erection of Temple to Ex-	
ecutive Committee.....	149
on Changing Usage.....	79
Gifford—Relating to Fruit Crops.....	131
Sister—on Publication of Crimes.....	107
on Universal Suffrage.....	130
Hayes—on U. S. Judges.....	96
on Postal Telegraph Service.....	97
on Master notifying Chairmen.....	124
Hawkins—on Open Markets of the World.....	179
Mars—on Temple to the Order.....	181
Messer—on Agricultural Colleges.....	180
Reardon—on Representation.....	81
on Declaration of Purposes.....	107
Rhone—on Ritual.....	106
on Monthly Reports of Foreign Mkts	127
on more complete Weather Service...	136
on Funding Farm Mortgages.....	137
on Legal Tender Currency.....	178
Russell—on Land Forfeiture Act.....	132-134

Resolutions offered by—

Statesir and Gifford—on Sunday Observance ..	97, 98
Trusler—on Reducing Charter Fee.....	96
on Temperance.....	128
on Relief of Settlers on Government Lands.....	129
on Dealing in Options.....	130
on Adalutation of Food Products..	134
Wilson—on Commercial Fertilizers	136
on Fees for Deputies.....	164
on Marking Boots and Shoes.....	180
Response to Mrs. Stewart by Mrs. Gifford.....	7
Revision of Declaration of Purposes.....	107
Rhode Island, report of State Master.....	56
Rhone, Mrs. M. S., acted as Worthy Ceres.....	26
Leonard, of Pennsylvania, report of.....	51
Ritual Work, omission suggested.....	79
Rituals to have Private Instructions bound in.....	106
Rural Free Delivery of Mail.....	14, 98, 130, 150-168
Russell, D. L., of Washington, report of.....	67
<hr/>	
Salary and Expenses of Officers.....	28
of Officers.....	108
Savannah Harbor.....	180
Savings Banks vs. P. O. Deposits.....	100
Secret Work exemplified.....	119
uniformity required in.....	180
Secretary Trimble's P. O. Address.....	3
Report.....	29-31
Secretary of Agriculture, Letter to.....	98
and Foreign Markets.....	127
National Grange to pay Fees for Organizing	165
Second Day—commenced.....	18
closed.....	35
Securities of National Grange.....	86
Senators, Election of United States.....	175

Selection of place for Next Meeting, time fixed for.....	119
Settlers on Government Lands.....	128-130
and Northern Pacific Railroad.....	182-184
Seven thousand copies of Journal to be printed.....	81
Seventh Day—commenced.....	120
closed.	149
Seventh Degree in State Granges may be conferred by the High Priest of Demeter.....	172
Proceedings of.....	209-216
Committee on Certificates for.....	216
conferred on 429 candidates.....	209
Shortening of Initiation Service.....	80
Signals, a more complete system of.....	136
"Silver Anniversary ".....	78
Committee on.....	79
reported.....	82
Copies to be sent to Canada.....	146
Silk Culture.....	179
Sixth Day—commenced.....	108
closed.....	119
Sixth Degree to be conferred.....	4
conferred on 216 candidates.....	17
Social, Intellectual and Political Advancement.....	8
and Fraternal Relations.....	15
Song Book.....	92
Special Committee on Credentials.....	5
to draft Greeting to W. C. T. U. . .	34
Invite Ohio State Grange.....	17
on Memorial Services.....	78
National Finance.....	78
Twenty-Fifth Anniversary.....	79
Stamping Boots and Shoes.....	180
Standing Committees.....	35-37
State Grange of Ohio invited.....	7
Officers.....	217-224
Dues paid.....	27
charged.....	29

States entitled to representation.....	5, 6
Statesir, John, of New Jersey, Report of.....	49
granted leave to retire.....	170
Stereotype Perfecting Press..	83
Steward's report.....	26
Assistant report.....	65
Stewart, Mrs., invited.....	6
introduced.....	7
Sub-Treasury Proposition.....	13
Subordinate Granges, Fees for Organizing.....	87
How to Organize.....	89
Charter Members of	90
Suffrage, Universal.....	130
Suitable Literature to be published.....	100
Sunday Observance at World's Fair.....	97
Sundry Expenses.....	28
Sympathy, resolutions of, to Bro. Ireland.....	89
to Bro. Lipscomb's family.....	89
Cressey's family.....	78
System of Free Postal Delivery.....	98

Tabular Statement of Mileage and Per Diem.....	147-148
Tare on Cotton.....	92, 178
Tariff	10
Taxation.....	13, 166
Telegram from Knights of Labor.....	88
Reply to.....	63
Telegraph and Telephone Service.....	97
Tellers	109
Telegraph, Postal.....	14
Telegraphic Reports.....	135
Temperance Resolutions.....	128
Union, Representative from.....	7
Committee to Draft Greeting to ...	84
Reported.....	62
Temple to Ceres.....	94, 149, 181

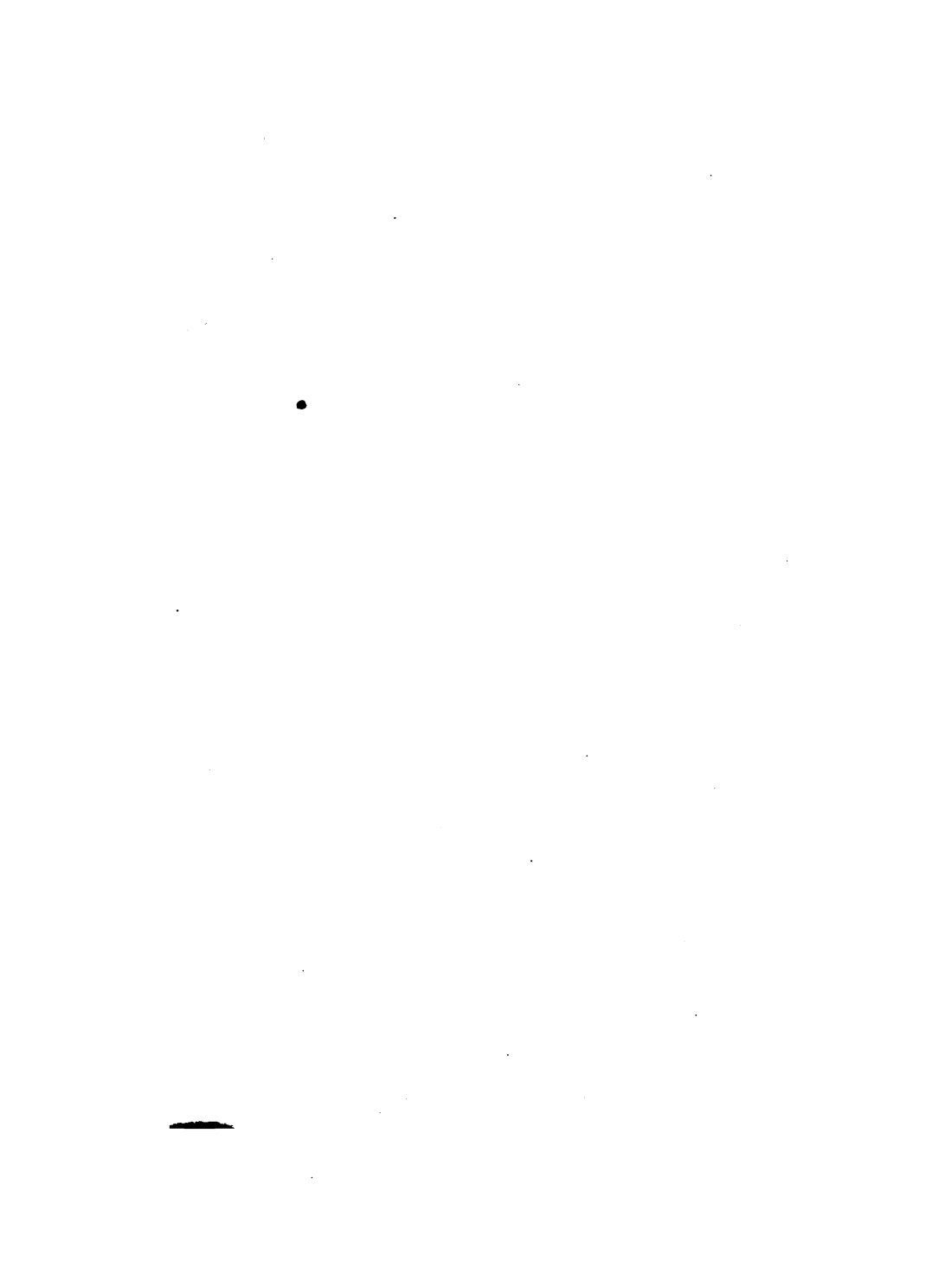
Temporary Order of Business adopted.....	5
Tennessee, Report of State Master.....	74
Thanks to Goode and Reese Co., for Bouquets.....	149
Ohio Patrons.....	182
Installation Officers.....	188
Bro. Holman.....	188
Retiring Officers.....	188
Sister Douglas, Pianist.....	188
Texas, Report of State Master.....	74
Thomas, R. H., introduced.....	43
Thompson, J. M., of Illinois, Report of.....	40
Time for Election fixed.....	43
Memorial Services.....	65
Installation of Officers.....	181
selecting place of Next Meeting.....	119
fixed for closing... ..	120
Trade Relations, Foreign.....	128
Transportation.....	104
Treasurers of State Granges.....	217-224
Treasurer's Report.....	26-29
Trimble, Worthy Secretary, Report of.....	29, 31
P. O. Address of.....	2
Annalist.....	216
Trusts condemned	136, 137
Trusler, of Indiana, Report of.....	41
Tussing, R. J., appointed Gate Keeper.....	35
Twenty fifth Anniversary, resolutions on.....	78
Committee on.....	79
reported.....	82
10,000 Circulars of to be printed.....	82
Copies to be sent to Canada	146
<hr/>	
Unequal Taxation.....	13
United States Judges.....	96
Senate, Petition to.....	132

United States Senators, election of.....	175
Uniformity required.....	180
Universal Suffrage, referred to State Granges.....	180
Unlimited Coinage.....	176
Unwritten Work, exemplification of suspended.....	110
exemplified.....	119
Usage and Law.....	10
Changes in, suggested.....	79
<hr/>	
Vermont, Report of State Master.....	76
Virginia, Report of State Master..	58
Visited Champion Harvesting Machine Works.....	55
Votes by Ayes and Nays.....	80, 96, 99, 176
<hr/>	
Warder, Bushnell and Glessner Co.....	84
Washington, Report of State Master.....	67
Weather Signal Service.....	186
West Virginia, Report of State Master.....	73
Whiskey Traffic a sin.....	128
Whitehead, Mrs. Maye J., acted as Worthy Pomona....	26
Wilkie, R., of Dominion Grange, letter from.....	63
Williams, W. R., of North Carolina, Report of.....	78
Wilson, S. L., of Mississippi, Report of.....	46
William Holder's Appeal Sustained... ..	169, 170
Wisconsin, Report of State Master.....	59
Wolcott, Fred P., introduced.....	43
W. C. T. U. representative introduced.....	7
Com. to draft Greeting to	34
reported.. ..	62
"Woman Suffrage," resolution introduced by sister Gifford.....	39
Woman's Work in the Grange.....	16
General Report on.....	110-118
10,000 copies to be printed.....	126

Woodman, Sister, allowed Mileage and per Diem.....	108
Poem by.....	117
J. J., elected on Executive Committee.....	110
Account of, presented.....	119, 146
Work of Legislative Committee.....	18
World's Exposition.....	94
Sunday Observance at.....	97
Headquarters at.....	166
Worthy Lecturer's entire time, action concerning.....	124
Report on Rural Free Mail Delivery.....	150-163
5000 copies to be printed.....	163
Worthy Master's Address.....	7-17
referred.....	17
relating to money.....	177
addition to.....	199
to appoint Com. on National Finance.....	65
appointed.....	78
on Twenty-fifth Anniversary.....	78
appointed.....	79
Exemplified Secret Work.....	119
to notify Chairmen of Committees.....	124
Expense Accounts of.....	146
asked to rule on what Constitutes a "Member in Good Standing.".....	187
Worthy Lecturer's report.....	18-24
Chaplain's report.....	24, 25
Steward's report.....	26
Treasurer's report.....	26-29
Secretary's report.....	29-31
Gate Keeper's report.....	31-32
Flora's report.....	32-33
Lady Assistant Steward's report.....	34
Assistant Steward's report.....	65
Ceres Installed.....	78
 X. X. Charters elected a member of Ex. Com.....	 110

Yeas and Nays—

change, in Usage of Ritual Work.....	80
reducing Charter Fees.....	96
Free Delivery Postal System.....	99
Unlimited Coinage.....	176





NATIONAL GRANGE, The Patrons of Husbandry.

Office of the Secretary.

JOHN TRIMBLE, Secretary,
514 F Street, Washington, D. C.

December 20th, 1891.

PRICE LIST.

Manuals—Fourth Degree, latest edition, 1889—per set (13)	\$2 75
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ doz...	2 50
Private Instructions in Fourth Degree Work	20
Manuals—Fifth Degree, set of 9	1 50
Private Instructions in Fifth Degree Work	15
Manuals—Sixth Degree, set of 9	3 00

The above are sent (to parties ordering) from this office by express or registered mail prepaid.

In no case will a Manual or Private Instructions be sold to an individual, and all orders for them must bear the Seal of the Grange, whether State or Subordinate, for which ordered. If a Grange has no seal, then the member ordering Manuals or Private Instructions must get the endorsement of the Master or the Secretary of the State Grange.

Song Books—“GRANGE MELODIES,” board	
covers, cloth—the National Grange to pay postage	
single copy, or less than half dozen	40
per dozen	4 00
per half dozen	2 00

Or, the purchaser to pay freight or express—

per dozen	3 50
per hundred	27 00
Secretary's Record Book	45
Treasurer's Account Book	40
Order Book	25
Receipt Book, for dues	25
Roll Book	10
Digest	25
Dedication Ceremony, Grange Hall	10
Application Blanks, per 100	40

As all business of the Secretary's office is conducted on a cash basis, books or supplies will not be sent in any case, *unless the cash accompanies the order.*

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Order, Draft, or Registered Letter. Personal checks should never be sent.

The National Grange does not keep for sale any supplies other than those named in the above list.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN TRIMBLE,
Secretary National Grange.



JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.



—Twenty-Sixth Session—

OF THE

National Grange

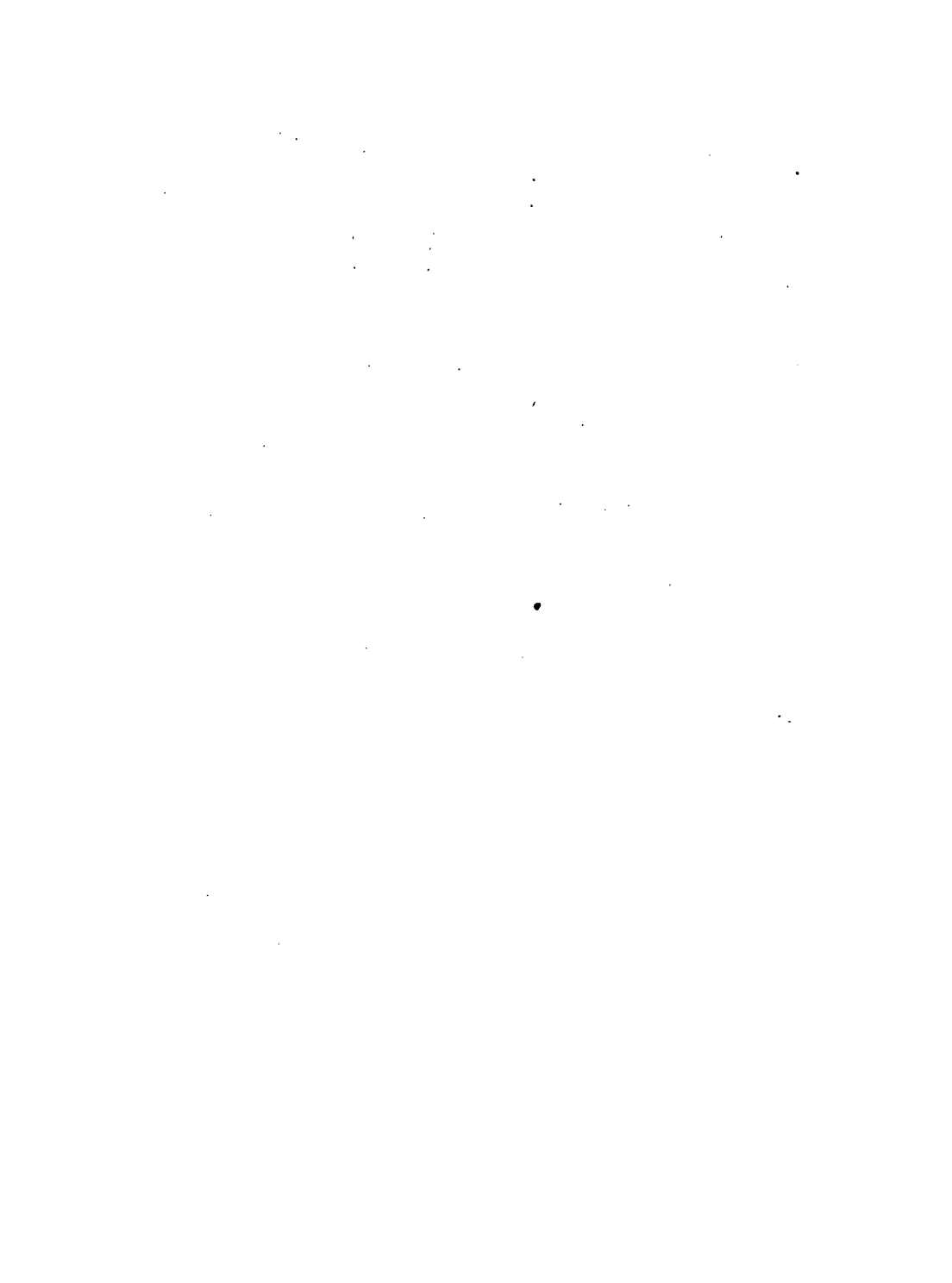
OF THE

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.



1892.





JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

OF THE

NATIONAL GRANGE

OF THE

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1892

JOHN TRIMBLE, Secretary,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. W. MILLER, Ass't Secretary,
CASTALIA, OHIO

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.:
J. A. WAGENSELLER, 23 NORTH SIXTH STREET.
1892.

OFFICERS

OF THE

NATIONAL GRANGE.

1891-1893.

Master.....J. H. BRIGHAM.....Delta, Ohio.
Overseer.....E. W. DAVIS.....Santa Rosa, Cal.
Lecturer.....MORTIMER WHITEHEAD..Middlebush, N. J.
Steward.....AVA E. PAGE.....Appleton City, Mo.
Ass't Steward.....O. E. HALL.....Pawnee City, Neb.
Chaplain.....CHAS. MCDANIEL.....W. Springfield, N.H.
Treasurer.....F. M. McDOWELL.....Penn Yan, N. Y.
Secretary.....JOHN TRIMBLE.....Washington, D. C.
Gate-Keeper.....W. H. NELSON.....White Haven, Tenn.
Ceres.....Mrs. EDNA BRIGHAM.....Delta, Ohio.
Pomona.....Mrs. C. E. BOWEN.....Woodstock, Conn.
Flora.....Mrs. E. P. WILSON.....Okolona, Miss.
L. A. Steward . Mrs. LAURA C. DOUGLAS.Sherborn, Mass.

Secretary's Address,

JOHN TRIMBLE, 514 F Street, Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

LEONARD RHONE, Chairman..Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa.
 J. J. WOODMAN, Secretary....Paw Paw, Van Buren Co., Mich.
 X. X. CHARTERS.....Fredericksburg, Va.
 J. H. BRIGHAM, *ex-officio*.....Delta, Fulton Co., Ohio.

ADDRESS OF THE

Fiscal Agency—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
 22 William Street, New York City, N. Y.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST DAY.

Hall of the House of Representatives,
Concord, N. H.,
WEDNESDAY, November 16th, 1893. }

IN accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the action of the Executive Committee, by special authority conferred by the National Grange at its last Annual Session, the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, assembled in its Twenty-Sixth Annual Session, and was duly opened in the Sixth Degree, at 11 o'clock A. M., there being present—

OFFICERS.

J. H. Brigham, Ohio.	Master.
E. W. Davis, Cal.	Overseer.
Mortimer Whitehead, N. J.	Lecturer.
Ava E. Page, Mo.	Steward.
O. E. Hall, Neb.	Assistant Steward.
Chas. McDaniel, N. H.	Chaplain.
F. M. McDowell, N. Y.	Treasurer.
John Trimble, D. C.	Secretary.
L. F. Batchelder, N. H.	Pro tem. Gate Keeper.
Mrs. M. S. Rhone, Pa.	Pro tem. Ceres.
Mrs. C. E. Bowen, Conn.	Pomona.
Mrs. E. W. Charters, Va.	Pro tem. Flora.
Mrs. Laura C. Douglas, Mass.	L. A. Steward.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

L. Rhone, Pa., J. J. Woodman, Mich., X. X. Charters, Va.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Mrs. Eva S. McDowell, N. Y.	Mrs. Maye J. Whitehead, N. J.
Mrs. H. H. Woodman, Mich.	Mrs. A. M. McDaniel, N. H.
W. H. Stinson, N. H.	Mrs. Josie C. Draper, Mass.
Mrs. W. H. Stinson, N. H.	G. A. Wasson, N. H.
J. H. Hale, Conn.	Mrs. C. L. Wasson, N. H.
Mrs. Addie S. Hale, Conn.	N. B. Douglas.

MEMBERS.

E. W. Davis, Cal.	Mrs. Mary E. Page, Mo.
Mrs. M. L. Davis, Cal.	O. E. Hall, Neb.
D. W. Working, Col.	Mrs. E. M. Hall, Neb.
Mrs. Ella Grace Working, Col.	N. J. Bachelder, N. H.
George A. Bowen, Conn.	Mrs. Mary A. Bachelder, N. H.
Mrs. C. E. Bowen, Conn.	John Statesir, N. J.
John C. Higgins, Del.	W. C. Gifford, N. Y.
J. M. Thompson, Ill.	Mrs. Eliza C. Gifford, N. Y.
Mrs. M. J. Thompson, Ill.	S. H. Ellis, Ohio.
Aaron Jones, Ind.	Mrs. R. J. Ellis, Ohio.
Mrs. Maggie W. Jones, Ind.	R. P. Boise, Ore.
J. E. Blackford, Iowa.	L. Rhone, Pa.
A. P. Reardon, Kan.	Mrs. M. S. Rhone, Pa.
Mrs. Mary M. Reardon, Kan.	A. M. Belcher, R. I.
M. B. Hunt, Me.	Mrs. M. J. Belcher, R. I.
Mrs. Patience Hunt, Me.	Alpha Messer, Vt.
Elmer D. Howe, Mass.	Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer, Vt.
Mrs. Leonora M. Howe, Mass.	X. X. Chartters, Va.
Thomas Mars, Mich.	Mrs. E. W. Chartters, Va.
Mrs. Maggie A. Mars, Mich.	D. L. Russell, Wash.
S. L. Wilson, Miss.	Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, Wash.
Mrs. E. P. Wilson, Miss.	C. H. Knott, W. Va.
Ava E. Page, Mo.	Mrs. S. G. Knott, W. Va.

Mrs. Mary M. Reardon, of Kansas, was conducted to the altar and obligated in the Sixth Degree, by the Worthy Master.

The Worthy Master declared the Grange closed in the Sixth Degree and opened in the Fourth Degree, after which many Fourth Degree members were admitted as visitors.

Bro. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio, offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Order of Business of the last Annual Session of this body be adopted as the Order of Business for this Session, until changed by action of the Grange.

The roll was called by the Worthy Secretary, and a quorum was found present.

Bro. J. R. Dodge, representative of the Department of Agriculture, of Washington, D. C., being present, was called to the rostrum by the Worthy Master, and introduced to the Grange. Bro. Dodge made brief remarks, saying he would speak at greater length at some future time.

The Worthy Master stated that his annual address was at the disposal of the Grange.

On motion of Bro. Alpha Messer, the reading of the Worthy Master's address was made the special order for 2.30 P. M. to-day.

On motion of Bro. J. C. Higgins, it was ordered that the general public be admitted to the galleries during the reading of the Master's address.

The following Committee on Credentials was announced : C. H. Knott, Chairman ; D. W. Working, O. E. Hall, Mrs. C. E. Bowen, Mrs. E. P. Wilson ; and the committee was directed to retire with the Worthy Treasurer and prepare a report of the delegates entitled to seats during the session.

Past Master James Draper, of Massachusetts, was called to the rostrum by the Master. He extended cordial greetings to the National Grange and visiting members on part of New England, and gave a most feeling welcome to all present.

The Committee on Credentials presented the following report, which was adopted :

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to submit the following report :

We find the following States clear upon the books of the Treasurer and entitled to representation in this Twenty-sixth Annual Session of the National Grange, and the following members are present and entitled to seats.

Alabama.....	
California.....	E. W. Davis.
	Mrs. M. L. Davis.
Colorado.....	D. W. Working.
	Mrs. Ella Grace Working.
Connecticut.....	George A. Bowen.
	Mrs. C. E. Bowen.
Delaware.....	John C. Higgins.
Illinois.....	J. M. Thompson.
	Mrs. M. J. Thompson.
Indiana.....	Aaron Jones.
	Mrs. Maggie W. Jones.
Iowa.....	J. E. Blackford.
Kansas.....	A. P. Reardon.
	Mrs. Mary M. Reardon.
Kentucky.....	
Maine.....	M. B. Hunt.
	Mrs. Patience Hunt.
Maryland.....	
Massachusetts.....	Elmer D. Howe.
	Mrs. Leonora M. Howe.
Michigan.....	Thomas Mars.
	Mrs. M. A. Mars.
Mississippi.....	S. L. Wilson.
	Mrs. E. P. Wilson.
Missouri.....	Ava E. Page.
	Mrs. Mary E. Page.
Nebraska.....	O. E. Hall.
	Mrs. E. M. Hall.
New Hampshire.....	N. J. Bachelder.
	Mrs. Mary A. Bachelder.
New Jersey.....	John Statesir.
New York.....	W. C. Gifford.
	Mrs. Eliza C. Gifford.
Ohio.....	S. H. Ellis.
	Mrs. R. J. Ellis.
Oregon.....	R. P. Boise.
Pennsylvania.....	L. Rhone.
	Mrs. M. S. Rhone.
Rhode Island.....	A. M. Belcher.
	Mrs. M. J. Belcher.
Texas.....	
Vermont.....	Alpha Messer.
	Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer.
Virginia.....	X X. Charters.
	Mrs. E. W. Charters.

Washington. D. L. Russell.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Russell.
 West Virginia..... C. H. Knott.
 Mrs. S. G. Knott.
 Wisconsin

CHARLES H. KNOTT,
 O. E. HALL,
 D. W. WORKING,
 MRS. C. E. BOWEN.

* Bro. S. H. Ellis offered the following :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be, and they hereby are instructed to procure for the use of the members of the National Grange, 250 copies of such daily paper or papers as they may deem proper.

Bro. S. L. Wilson, of Mississippi, moved the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the resolution instructing the Executive Committee concerning daily papers be reconsidered and so amended as to strike out 250 and insert 500

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

At 12 30 P. M. the Grange took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Recess having expired, the Grange reassembled at 2 o'clock P. M. in open session, the Worthy Master presiding, and Sister E. P. Wilson, of Mississippi, present as Worthy Flora.

Music,

"The Patron's Standard."

At 2.30 P. M. the Worthy Master, J. H. Brigham, read the following, his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Members of the National Grange:

In response to what seemed to be the unanimous voice of the members of the Order in this stronghold of the Grange, we have "Come back to New England."

The seven years that have swiftly flown since our meeting in an adjoining State, have wrought many changes in our membership, but have not obliterated the good work then accomplished

nor the remembrance of the warm welcome extended to the sisters and brothers who came from the South and West to unite in the important work of an Annual Session of the National Grange.

I see before me a few faces which I met then, and I extend fraternal greeting. But my heart is saddened by the thought that many who attended that session, so full of life and love for our Order, will meet with us no more until we shall awaken in the light of the "Eternal Morning."

Our members come and go, but the good work which we have commenced will go on forever.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER.

The financial standing of the National Grange is good. The funds are safely invested and "we pay as we go."

Reports from State Granges show increasing numerical strength, activity in every good work and a careful observance of the principles of our Order, the permanency of which is no longer questioned; the conservative spirit manifested by our membership and the avoidance of all entangling alliances, has increased the influence of our Order, and will without doubt, bring large accessions to our ranks.

AGRICULTURE.

The labors of the husbandman have been blessed and abundant crops give promise of general prosperity. For these material blessings we should be thankful, and rejoice that we live in a land of plenty where the spectre of hunger and want is seldom seen. Our trust in God is unshaken. "He doeth all things well."

There is however an important work for us to do. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," has resounded in the ear of the husbandman for thousands of years.

The cycles of time have wrought no change in God's decree. The true husbandman asks for no change in the decree, but does ask "an honest share for wife and home, of what the harvest yields."

How to obtain a fair share of the profits of our own labor, is one of the problems which our Order seeks to solve. Like the fruits of the earth, it is only assured as the result of earnest, well directed efforts.

Surrounded as we are, by thoroughly organized forces, in the professions, as well as in every department of business, we feel that there is no sure way of securing our own, except through intelligent co-operation on the part of the farmers.

We must help ourselves. We are not necessarily weak or

nelless. Only so from choice or as a result of neglect. Thorough organization, and intelligent co-operation should be our motto. We can thus protect and promote agriculture.

If commerce and trade exact too much for the service rendered, we can successfully resist such exactions. If agriculture is unequally taxed we can enforce equality. If officials are careless or extravagant in managing the affairs of Government, we can retire them and make better selections.

The evils and hardships of which we complain are but the results of our negligence. If we wish reforms, we must reform our own methods.

The people must resume the control of the Government, and fully protect in all their rights, the toiling millions, whose labor produces the wealth of the nation.

In all real reforms our Order will not be found wanting. Much has been accomplished already.

The elevation of the Department of Agriculture: the Oleomargarine law; the Inter-state Commerce law; the establishment and maintenance of Agricultural Experiment stations; the Meat Inspection law; the adaptation of the weather service to the needs of the farmer; the increased Protection secured to farmers in the late revision of the Tariff laws; the opening of the markets of other countries to the products of agriculture; the increased interest in agriculture, manifested by the management of Agricultural and Mechanical colleges; and ballot reforms, are some of the results of our efforts.

In accomplishing the foregoing results, we have set in motion agencies which will be of incalculable value to the farmer and our country.

FUTURE WORK.

We must in future keep watch and guard over this legislation, as there are interests in this country antagonistic to some of it, and efforts will undoubtedly be made to modify or repeal some of the laws. We must not relax our efforts for other needed legislation.

PURE FOOD.

The adulteration of food products is dangerous to the health of our people and a fraud upon both producer and consumer. We must stop this nefarious business.

ANTI-OPTION BILL.

The representatives of Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and Exchanges, who appeared before Committees of Congress in opposition to the Washburn-Hatch bill, were unanimous in expressing opinions that the enactment into law of such

bill, would utterly demoralize the grain trade of the country; and *reduce* very greatly the prices of grain to the great injury of the *farmers*.

The bill did not become a law, and therefore had no effect upon prices, and we now call upon these representatives to explain the present condition of the market; and account for the phenomenal decline which leaves nothing but loss to the producer.

I believe that we should redouble our efforts to secure the early passage of the Washburn-Hatch bill at the next session of Congress. It may be possible that we will be disappointed in the results, but if so we will have tested one of the methods proposed for the relief of agriculture. The effect of gambling in farm products can never be known until it ceases and trade resumes its normal proportions.

EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE OF THE GRANGE.

Education is the great central object of our Order. It is our purpose to teach better methods in all branches of our work, including all that pertains to good citizenship. And blind must be the man who does not see that great progress has been made, although the work has but just begun.

GRANGE PRESS.

One of the important factors in the educational work of our Order, is the Grange Press. No member can afford to ignore this source of information. Special efforts should be made to extend the circulation of our own Press.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE GRANGE.

The work already accomplished by the committee on Woman's Work, has demonstrated the wisdom of continuing the Committee, and of extending all the aid and encouragement, which we can possibly give. The details of the work of the National Committee will appear in the report which will be submitted and published with our proceedings.

FREE DELIVERY OF MAIL TO OUR RURAL POPULATION.

The Grange has taken a decided stand in favor of the free delivery of mail to those who live outside the cities and villages.

There is no argument in favor of delivering mail free to those who reside in cities and villages which does not apply with far greater force to the extension of the system to the country. The only objection worthy of consideration is the cost, and when this is considered in its true light, it will be seen that it will be a great saving to our people instead of increasing their burdens.

One individual can distribute mail to fifty or one hundred families daily, at a cost, in the country, of not to exceed two dollars, whilst the time expended in sending a member of each family after mail would be worth ten times the above amount.

Nothing that can be done will accomplish more in the way of enlightening our people and making them contented to remain in their country homes. We should vigorously press our demands for at least a fair trial of the system, not in the villages but in the country outside.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The farmers are deeply interested in the relations which exist between the employer and the employee in this country, and we view with apprehension the disagreements which are too frequent for the best interests of all.

Believing, as we do, that the "laborer is worthy of his hire," and that steady employment, at fair wages, is of vital importance, not only to the laborer and his family but to all of our people, we deprecate all disposition, on the part of greedy corporations, to reduce the pay of workmen, except when declining prices make it absolutely necessary in order to avoid serious loss.

We believe that employers can better afford to accept losses, which result from temporary causes, than to provoke a conflict with the men whose labor in former years brought great profit to the employer. We have no sympathy with organized capital, when its power is used to destroy organizations formed to promote the interests of workmen. The right to combine for mutual advantage is as sacred to employee as to employer.

We seriously regret, however, that members of labor organizations seem sometimes inclined to encroach upon the rights of employers, and of their fellow laborers, who, for some reason, do not join their organizations. The right to labor for the support of self and family is something that must not be interfered with; and if a laborer in the exercise of his rights as a citizen, declines to associate with fellow laborers, those who do unite, have no right to interfere with his freedom to work for whomever will give him employment, at a price agreed upon by both.

The right to organize or not to do so, must be maintained. When labor organizations make unjust and unreasonable demands they cannot expect the support of conservative people. And when they resort to violence to enforce their unjust demands, they must expect to meet the united opposition of all law abiding citizens. Conservative demands, patience and a strict observance of the law and a respect for the rights of all concerned, will in the end give to labor the moral support of all good citizens; and what is more, their active help where the rights of labor are not regarded.

We do not however lose sight of the fact that organized capital frequently disregards, and sometimes defies the law. That it uses its power in an unfair way to destroy weaker competitors. That it sometimes corrupts legislators and even our courts, in order to accomplish its purpose. The labor unions are not alone in making unjust and unreasonable demands, nor alone in resorting to force to accomplish unlawful purposes. Capital is selfish, cold, calculating and frequently merciless in its methods. We have no sympathy to waste upon soulless corporations, but at the same time capital must be protected in its legal rights and uses. When capital is willing to bear its fair share of the cost of government, when it becomes regardful of the rights of the poor, when its methods are all legal, then, and not till then, has it the right to complain of those whose toil has produced it, if at times they resort to extreme measures to prevent the destruction of organizations formed to protect the laborer.

THE PEOPLE RULE.

Every two years the people choose their representatives in the lower house of Congress, and every six years, through State legislatures, those of the upper house or Senate. Every four years the Chief Executive, and through him the members of the Supreme Court, who are appointed to replace those who die or resign.

All national legislation must meet the scrutiny of these officials. Congress is expected to reflect the views of the people and carry out the policy indorsed by them at the ballot box, where every citizen is a sovereign. This system of government seems to afford perfect security to the people.

The one objection which may be urged with some force is the frequent changes of policy rendered possible by the short time which elapses between elections. The country can hardly enter upon one line of policy and can certainly give it no fair trial, before the people have an opportunity to change their minds and declare in favor of some other course. It is probable that a longer time between general elections would be conducive to prosperity.

Four years ago the verdict of the people was in favor of a protective tariff. Two years after, the decision was overruled in the selection of the lower house, but as no opportunity had been afforded the people to test the merits of the tariff act, the contest was renewed in the campaign recently closed, and the people have emphatically declared against any form of protective legislation.

No one will question their right to change front on this question, and it is the duty of those who find themselves in the

minority to cheerfully accept the result, and unite with the majority in the demand that the decision of the people be promptly recognized in the enactment of laws in strict conformity thereto. It is probably a misfortune that the opposite policy was not accorded sufficient time in which to test fully the working of a law framed to protect all American interests.

But the right to change front is one which the people must not surrender. All our Order will ask of the new administration is that the same consideration given to other interests be accorded to agriculture.

If the producer on the farm must compete with cheap labor, let the producer in the factory and mine do the same, this is but justice to the farmer.

Protection has been advocated in the name of *labor*, and the returns indicate that it is labor employed in manufacturing which has declared against it. Let the decision be regarded. Let the cleaver descend upon every protected industry and not alone upon agriculture. The farmers have become accustomed to neglect and unequal legislation, but they are not wholly indifferent to it and they may at some future time reach a point where partizan associations and prejudice may not be strong enough to prevent them from resenting unjust discrimination against the agricultural interest.

ARID LANDS OF THE WEST.

I again call your attention to the fact that there seems to be a well defined purpose upon the part of interested persons to induce the government to expend large sums of money in the irrigation of the dry lands of the West; and it will be well for the farmers to take note of the fact.

We have no doubt that the time will come when these lands will be needed to sustain the increasing population of our country and the world; but it is very certain that they are not now needed. There is already more land under cultivation than can be farmed with profit; and we should insist upon it, that no money belonging to the people be expended at this time to bring under cultivation, lands not needed, and which will return little or no profit to those who cultivate the same, and will still further reduce the profit of those who now find it difficult to dispose of surplus crops at fair prices.

FINANCIAL QUESTION.

It is not the province of our Order to interfere with the freedom of, or dictate what any member shall believe upon any economic question, but rather to encourage investigation and thought, whilst at the same time we counsel conservative action

when important changes are proposed. "It is oftentimes better to endure the ills we suffer, rather than fly to those we know not of."

The farmers are vitally interested in all questions relating to the circulating medium of the country; and full and free discussion of everything pertaining thereto is desirable. We should avoid all reflections upon the patriotism, or integrity of those who differ with our views; recognizing the right of every man to his own opinions. We should urge all, however, to investigate for themselves rather than adopt the opinions of others.

The subject was discussed by a former Master of the National Grange in his annual address delivered seventeen years ago, and I quote the language and commend it to the thoughtful consideration of all:

WORTHY MASTER ADAMS SAID:

"A thousand years ago learned and thoughtful chemists devoted the energies of a lifetime to a vain search for the wonderful philosopher's stone whose magic touch should convert the baser metals into purest gold, and thus fill the whole world at once with wealth and luxury. To-day we have numerous citizens who are eagerly pursuing the same phantom. They are torturing their poor brains to devise some plan whose talismanic power will transmute bits of printed paper into countless millions of actual money, of such a subtle nature that, true as the needle to the pole, it shall go straight to the pockets of the poor, and, like a veritable "Will o'the wisp," forever evade the clutches of the rich.

It is an indisputable fact that our country is now seriously suffering from a derangement of finances. We need not be at loss to know the cause. It is a solemn reality that our country has passed through a most wasting civil war. It cost us in money, time lost, industry disturbed, material destroyed, production stopped, more than ten billions of dollars. That immense sum was in four years subtracted from the wealth of the country. It was consumed, and is forever gone. It made us comparatively poor. To bridge over this emergency of the hour the government issued great volumes of irredeemable paper currency, which we used as money, and thus for a time disguised and hid our poverty. By using this currency our judgment of values became more and more confused as we drifted farther from the world's standard. We totally failed to realize our changed circumstances and to inaugurate a corresponding system of economy and industry, and consequently, with an inheritance of debt, extravagant habits and distorted judgment of values, we have been incessantly drifting to leeward. Out of this trouble there is no royal road.

Only by a return to habits of industry and economy, guided by intelligence, can we regain our wealth and remove our load of debt. As an auxiliary to this, we want a stable and sound currency that shall be a reliable measure of values and recognized as such by all the civilized world. For we may gain this truth from others and our own history, that an irredeemable fluctuating currency always favors speculators and sharpers at the expense of those engaged in productive industry."

Worthy Master Adams is an able man, and expressed his views in a clear and forcible manner. The years that have elapsed since he wrote, bear testimony to the truths enunciated. The philosopher's stone has never been discovered. No chemist has yet found a way to turn the baser metals into pure gold, and it is a fortunate thing for us that it is so, as such a discovery would destroy the most important function of Gold as a money metal.

The experience of the world has demonstrated the fact that gold and silver are the two commodities best adapted for the purposes of mankind as a medium of exchange, and measure of value. No good substitutes have yet been discovered.

Governments are sometimes clothed with great power, but there are certain natural laws, which even powerful governments cannot set aside nor defy with impunity. The constitution of the United States gives Congress power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, but if in the exercise of this power, Congress shall attempt to fix arbitrary value to any piece of money, all such attempts will come to naught. Congress may determine the number of grains of silver or gold which are to make a dollar; but a higher law will always step in and fix the value of the pieces of money coined. If one piece contains more value in bullion to the unit than the other, the cheaper money will circulate and the most valuable will be hoarded and the government will be powerless to stop it.

It is very desirable that both metals be used as money, but it has always been a difficult matter for any country to maintain two standards of value. It remains to be seen whether or not several strong countries uniting in the effort can do so successfully without making the one subsidiary to the other.

It is also desirable that there be convenient representatives of money; and experience has demonstrated that the notes of the government are the best yet devised. Care however must be exercised in the issue of such notes; and they *must be made and kept interchangeable* by the government with the best money, or they will certainly depreciate.

The stamp of the government can never fix nor maintain the value of these notes. Their value will depend upon their interchangeability. If the government will exchange coin "on de-

mand" for the notes, they will readily circulate at par. But if for any reason the government fails to thus redeem, the notes will *at once depreciate* and the amount of the depreciation will depend upon the confidence of the people in the purpose and ability of the government to redeem such notes some time in the future.

PRACTICAL WORK.

The theory of our Order has been kept before the farmers for many years and meets with general approval. What is now wanted is the evidence that we can reduce theory to practice and give substantial help to our members. Much of a practical nature has already been accomplished, and the good results are shared by all, but it is possible that other and farther help can be given to those who especially need it.

FINANCIAL HELP.

Some of our members have contracted debts upon which they are paying high rates of interest. Others of our members, and persons who are friendly to our Order have money which they are willing to loan at reasonable rates of interest if they can be satisfied that the security is perfectly good, and that interest will be paid promptly.

It has occurred to me that some plan can be devised that will help both, and I have appointed an able committee to investigate the matter thoroughly and report results to this meeting; and I bespeak for the report careful consideration.

LECTURE WORK.

The Lecturer and Secretary have rendered important service in the lecture field during the year and good results may be expected therefrom.

I have also visited the States of Nebraska, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Kansas, New York and Pennsylvania; and in all of these States I have found earnest Sisters and Brothers who are true to the principles of our noble Order. May God bless and reward them, one and all, for their loyalty to the cause, and their labors in season and out of season for the extension of the Grange.

THE TEMPLE OF CERES AND THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The "Temple of Ceres" and the "Columbian Exposition" are subjects assigned to the Executive Committee and will receive attention in the report of said Committee. The work of the Committee on National Legislation will also appear in the report submitted, to both of which reports I invite your attention.

DEATH OF BROTHER IRELAND.

Since our last meeting, one of the founders of our Order has passed through the valley of the shadow of death. His earthly career is ended; but he leaves behind him a monument that I trust will never crumble nor decay. He was a faithful, earnest Patron, a capable and willing worker. Death came not unexpected, and found him ready to go. He died trusting in the promises of a Loving Father. A devout and earnest Christian. We believe that our loss has been for him great gain.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion allow me to suggest that all subjects for reference to committees be introduced at once in order that due consideration may be given thereto, and reports be prepared in time for thorough discussion. We cannot afford to give to the public any matter that has not been very thoroughly discussed and considered here. We have acquired some distinction as a safe, conservative Order, and we must add to rather than detract from a well earned reputation.

I hope that all will participate in the discussions. Modesty is sometimes to be commended, but here you should feel that the Patrons who have elected you to the responsible position of legislators in our Order, have a right to expect you to voice and vote their sentiments upon the important questions considered by the National Grange.

Allowing nothing to pass this body which does not meet your approval without voicing your objections. The Order at large has the right to suppose that everything which passes this body is adopted unanimously, after full consideration, unless the record shows to the contrary.

With these suggestions I invite your earnest attention to the work of the Twenty-sixth Annual Session of the National Grange. May God bless and direct your labors.

J. H. BRIGHAM.

After the reading of the Master's address the choir rendered "Hail to the Harvest," the gates were closed, and the Grange resumed work in the Fourth Degree.

The address of the Worthy Master was referred to the Committee on Division of Labor, by direction of the Worthy Overseer, Bro. E. W. Davis.

The following Standing Committees were announced by the Worthy Master:

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE GRANGE.

Mrs. L. A. Hawkins, *Chairman*.

Mrs. H. H. Woodman, Mrs. E. Russell.

CREDENTIALS.

C. H. Knott, *Chairman*.

D. W. Working, Mrs. C. E. Bowen,

O. E. Hall, Mrs. E. P. Wilson.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

D. L. Russell, *Chairman*.

N. J. Bachelder, M. B. Hunt,

Mrs. E. G. Working, Mrs. M. S. Rhone.

DIVISION OF LABOR

Ava E. Page, *Chairman*.

Elmer D. Howe, Hiram Hawkins,

Mrs. Maggie A. Mars, Mrs. Mary M. Reardon.

PUBLICATION.

G. A. Bowen, *Chairman*.

E. W. Davis, A. M. Belcher,

Mrs. Mary M. Reardon, Mrs. M. J. Thompson.

CLAIMS AND GRIEVANCES.

A. P. Reardon, *Chairman*.

C. H. Knott, J. E. Blackford,

Mrs. E. M. Hall, Mrs. E. Russell.

DORMANT GRANGES.

J. M. Thompson, *Chairman*.

A. M. Belcher, O. E. Hall,

Mrs. Mary A. Bachelder, Mrs. Emma K. Long.

ACCOUNTS

Thomas Mars, *Chairman*.

R. P. Boise, Aaron Jon ,

Mrs. Mary E. Page, Mrs. Patience Hunt.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

M. B. Hunt, *Chairman*.

X. X. Chartters, Elmer D. Howe,

Mrs. M. L. Davis, Mrs. Maggie W. Jones.

FINANCE.

John C. Higgins, *Chairman.*

J. D. Clardy,	John Statesir,
Mrs. S. G. Knott,	Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer.

DIGEST.

A. M. Belcher, *Chairman.*

C. H. Knott,	D. W. Working,
Mrs. A. F. Clardy,	Mrs. Maggie W. Jones.

RITUAL.

John Statesir, *Chairman.*

E. W. Davis,	D. L. Russell,
Mrs. Maggie A. Mars,	Mrs. Mary A. Bachelder.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

J. D. Clardy, *Chairman.*

R. P. Boise,	N. J. Bachelder,
Mrs. M. J. Thompson,	Mrs. Ella Grace Working.

CO-OPERATION.

Hiram Hawkins, *Chairman.*

A. P. Reardon,	S. H. Ellis,
Mrs. E. W. Chartters,	Mrs. J. Belcher.

RESOLUTIONS.

Thomas Mars, *Chairman.*

J. C. Higgins,	J. B. Long,
Mrs. E. P. Wilson,	Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer.

GOOD OF THE ORDER.

S. H. Ellis, *Chairman.*

Aaron Jones,	R. P. Boise,
Mrs. E. C. Gifford,	Mrs. A. F. Clardy.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

W. R. Williams, *Chairman.*

S. L. Wilson,	J. E. Blackford,
Mrs. M. L. Davis,	Mrs. E. M. Hall.

EDUCATION.

Alpha Messer, *Chairman.*

J. M. Thompson,	W. R. Williams,
Mrs. L. M. Howe,	Mrs. E. C. Gifford.

TRANSPORTATION.

W. C. Gifford, *Chairman.*

J. E. Blackford,	A. Messer,
Mrs. Patience Hunt,	Mrs. C. E. Bowen.

AGRICULTURE.

John B. Long, *Chairman.*

Ava E. Page,	W. C. Gifford,
Mrs. R. J. Ellis,	Mrs. L. M. Howe.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL FINANCES.

S. L. Wilson, *Chairman.*

Thomas Mars,	J. M. Thompson,
A. Messer,	J. C. Higgins.

SPECIAL COM., P. OF H. INVESTMENT AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Geo. A. Bowen, *Chairman.*

E. W. Davis,	O. E. Hall,
J. D. Clardy,	W. C. Gifford,
J. B. Long,	Aaron Jones,
N. J. Bachelder,	A. P. Reardon.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO ABOVE.

F. M. McDowell, *Chairman.*

Leonard Rhone,	C. G. Luce,
James Draper,	Frederick Robie,
J. J. Woodman,	X. X. Charters.

Under the call for reports from the officers of the National Grange the following were presented, read and spread upon the journal :

Report of Worthy Overseer.

Worthy Master, Officers, and Members of National Grange, P. of H. :

Since our last session your Overseer has found little to do, as an Officer of the National Grange. While all must admit the truthfulness of the adage, "Where there's a will there's a way," yet, your Overseer has not been able, (owing to the efficiency of the Worthy Master, in whose absence and under whose orders the Overseer alone can act,) to do any active or aggressive work for the Grange. It was my purpose to have visited in my official capacity, the State Granges of Oregon, Washington and

Colorado during the past year, but circumstances which were beyond my control deprived me of my anticipated pleasure.

It is a pleasure, however, to report as your Sentinel on duty at the Western Gate of this great Nation, that no foes have invaded our Grange fields or ranks from the western approaches. Peace, Plenty and Fraternity are our share, and the orders of the Worthy Master have been faithfully transmitted to the craft, and have been duly observed by all the Laborers. The Overseer freely commends the Laborers and Maids, the Cultivators and Shepherdesses, the Harvesters and Gleaners, the Husbandmen and Matrons of this Order everywhere, to the favorable consideration of this National Grange. And he urges that the legislation of this session, and all future sessions, may be such as will bring thousands and millions of American farmers to see the Beacon Light—the Grange—of their social, financial, civil and moral welfare.

Fraternally submitted,

E. W. DAVIS.

Report of Worthy Steward.

To the Officers and Members of the National Grange, P. of H. :

In accordance with the laws and usages of the Order, I here with present my report as Steward for the past year :

The year just past, in many respects has been one of prosperity to the husbandman—a year which I hope will give us encouragement for the future advancement of Agricultural classes. As a reward for the year's work, the Steward with much pleasure reports, that many new laborers have been attracted to the work in our field, and they have all come divested of the idea that the Grange is a money making organization.

When a great cause prospers its devotees are inspired with new life. The Patron of Husbandry who has faith in his country and in his Order, looks over our union of States with smiling face and contented heart, on recognizing the fast growing sentiment in favor of the elevation of the farmer.

The Patron's profession is no longer classed as inferior, but all intelligent minds know that it is the underlying element of American power.

The prosperity of the farmer means the prosperity of the nation. The improvement in machinery, blooded stock, and farm products, has added a thousand blessings to the rural world. The best modern thought, through the Grange, has found its way to the farm, and we see the results in fine buildings, rich fruits, and comfortable homes on the hills and in the valleys of our broad land. In a Republic like ours, the farm grows more important every year. The sober and industrious citizens reared

in the fresh air, and amid the charms of nature, are the "bone and sinew" of American liberty. They buy and improve their farms, they build happy homes, they cultivate independence, they study and practice political and domestic economy, they protect the public school system, and send their sons and daughters to colleges and universities.

Good books and papers by the quantity, are finding their way into every Patron's home, bringing the fresh germ thoughts of the world's benefactors to the hearts of all lovers of truth. It is encouraging to see these steps forward in the right direction.

It is for us as an Order, and as individuals, to foster the proper spirit in farm communities, and in all vocations in life, a spirit that will bind together in a true brotherhood, all workers for the good of humanity.

We must joyfully look upon the progress and achievements of all professions, for the world is lifted by the harmonious workings of the toilers in every field.

In order that the farmer may hold his place and use his best power, he must constantly strive to implant the true idea of education and labor. We must educate, in order that there may be more intelligent labor.

Every true Patron should see that his children receive all the mental and moral development he can possibly give them. We must educate for a general development of a higher manhood and womanhood, and that it may be possible to do more orderly and scientific work. True education will create a desire to remain on the farm and make it more attractive and profitable.

Already our academies and colleges are supported mainly by young people from the farm, and a great per cent. should return to their rural homes and work systematically for the advancement of agricultural science.

The spirit and attitude of the farmers will do much in ennobling labor, and making it a blessing instead of a curse. True education only means true labor. The educated man loves to work because he makes himself useful, and usefulness makes happiness. Now let us rightly educate, because it teaches us how to labor, and let us labor to be useful, and let us be useful because it makes the world sacredly happy.

AVA E. PAGE.

Report of Worthy Treasurer.

Bro. F. M. McDowell, the Worthy Treasurer, offered and read his annual report, as follows :

**F. M. McDowell, Treasurer, in account with the National
Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.**

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

1891.		
October 1.	To Balance in Trust Company.....	\$6,741 72
1892.		
Sept. 30.	Deposited in Trust Company by Secretary, Receipts of Secretary's Office.....	5,400 00
	Deposited by Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, interest on account	97 78
	Deposited by F. M. McDowell, Treasurer, demand loans	2,000 00
	Interest on demand loans.	100 00
	Deposited by F. M. McDowell, Treasurer, interest on mortgages.....	2,078 07
	Deposited by F. M. McDowell, Treasurer, mortgages paid.	6,300 00

Deposited by Treasurers of

STATE GRANGES FOR DUES.

California.....	\$154 30
Connecticut.....	464 45
Delaware.....	48 39
Illinois.....	394 76
Indiana.....	221 87
Iowa.....	85 54
Kansas.....	83 83
Kentucky.....	24 10
Maine.....	767 95
Maryland.....	101 23
Massachusetts.....	441 96
Michigan.....	358 53
Minnesota.....	18 25
Mississippi.....	19 99
Missouri.....	88 27
Nebraska.....	135 54
New Hampshire.....	517 60
New Jersey.....	84 74
New York.....	1,862 83
North Carolina.....	17 76
Ohio.....	1,371 79
Oregon.....	147 84
Rhode Island.....	85 60
Tennessee.....	15 86
Texas.....	119 82
Vermont.....	53 11

Washington	55 79
West Virginia.....	33 29
Wisconsin.....	47 13
	<hr/>
	\$7,266 58
	<hr/>
	\$29,984 15
	<hr/>

CONTRA.

1892.	
Sept. 30.	By Drafts drawn for expenses of 25th Annual Session, mile- age and per diem \$5,360 53
	Expenses of 25th Annual Ses- sion, printing and sundries :
	Account railroad rates.....\$23 00
	D. C. White, Assistant Clerk 30 00
	Newspapers 37 93
	Gatekeeper..... 25 00
	R. B. Holman, sundries..... 4 05
	Janitor..... 5 00
	Stationery and Printing..... 72 53
	Postage, etc..... 40 42
	Assistant for Secretary..... 75 00
	J. Trimble, traveling expenses..... 41 30
	J. Trimble, sundries..... 63 35
	Assistant for Treasurer..... 25 00
	Printing Proceedings, etc 958 93
	Railroad rates 26th Session..... 11 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,412 51
	Printing 2,022 05
	Contingent Secretary's Office..... 681 34
	Office Rent..... 200 00
	Lecture Fund..... 713 06
	Committee on Women's Work..... 80 26
	New Song Book..... 765 19
	Legislative Committee..... 800 00
	Deputy Fee Fund 800 00
	 SALARY AND EXPENSES OF OFFICERS.
	J. H. Brigham, salary..... 500 00
	F. M. McDowell, salary..... \$300 00
	Traveling and office expenses..... 100 00
	<hr/>
	\$400 00
	John Trimble, salary..... 1,200 00
	M. Whitehead, Lecturer, traveling, per diem and office expenses..... 416 98

EXPENSES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. J. Woodman.....	\$391 23	
L. Rhone.....	65 37	
X. X. Charters.....	52 68	
		\$509 27

SUNDRIES.

Song Books returned.....	\$15 50	
Tin Boxes.....	70 00	
Bound Proceedings ExecutiveCom- mittee.....	8 00	
Gavels.....	50 00	
Furniture Secretary's Office.....	56 73	
		\$200 23
Loaned on demand.....	2,000 00	
Amount loaned on Real Estate.....	5,700 00	
Balance in Trust Company.....	6,282 73	
		\$29,984 15

Oct. 1. By balance in Trust Company..... **\$6,282 73**

The report of dues from State Granges in above report embraces only the money paid in during the fiscal year. The following is a statement of the amount of dues which they are charged with for the year ending June 30th, 1892, from reports of State Secretaries:

Alabama.....	\$ 20 00
California.....	154 30
Colorado.....	37 10
Connecticut.....	474 27
Delaware.....	48 39
Illinois.....	391 69
Indiana.....	139 80
Iowa.....	34 01
Kansas.....	83 45
Kentucky.....	23 75
Maine.....	769 18
Maryland.....	48 24
Massachusetts.....	479 72
Michigan.....	475 52
Minnesota.....	
Mississippi.....	37 09
Missouri.....	70 93
Nebraska.....	66 76
New Hampshire.....	517 60

Patrons, among God's best gifts are the beautiful fruit care of these may come to us as a sacred duty, if not an act of choice. The young Husbandman plants and rears and in a few years can fully dispense from the ably granted him.

Sisters, are we left out? Do I not see, standing at the old of the dear old home, maids (and matrons, too,) gazing with longing eyes, heedless of the warmth and glow of love that surrounds them. A vocation beckons, a road seems to attract their restless feet; wealth is surely just and a recognition of talent which could place them free of the petty grind of baking and brewing, cleaning and sewing.

Dear Sisters, is that all? Has God given us a host of dear ones, for naught?

Are we not expected, as creatures of sense, to look after and take of the fruitage that *will* reward our care, and make our home a paradise below?

Can we better occupy our artistic taste, than to beautify our homes?

If not in our power to produce a gem in oil to hang on the walls, let us place a vase of delicate flowers here and there, and spray above a dish of fruit—thus educating the child children of a larger growth as well, to take and eat of it in their endless variety, and eschew the harmful consequences. Pecuniarily, also, for this must be considered, or my plans seem irrational.

Are not choice fruits always in demand? Maid and man, as well as the good Husbandman, will put faith in God and reap his reward in a liberal harvest of comforts and blessings the way.

MRS. C. E. BOWEN
Pomona, National Grange

Under the call of the roll of States for the introduction of a bill to be referred without debate, Bro. E. W. Davis, presented a resolution from the California State Grange, subject of the Nicaragua Canal, which was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

The Worthy Secretary read the following letters, which were ordered to record:

HAWKINSVILLE, ALA., Nov. 14th,

Worthy Master Brigham:

Dear Brother,—Your esteemed favor received and considered. I am glad to say that my health is much improved. I am now without my crutches, attending State fair at

ham, but most of the time remaining at hotel. I still feel the effects of so great a shock. I love my Grange work and always strive to make my work a success.

I respectfully submit, however, that while I have sustained no injury to prevent me from doing any office work, that it would be for the best interest of our Order that you appoint, as my successor, some one whose energy, activity, and ability will infuse new life into our cause.

I regret very much that I shall miss this grand reunion and the cordial greetings which are so many links in the chain that binds us as brothers and sisters in our great fraternal union. Trusting and hoping that this coming session may be one of great interest and profit to our noble Order, with kindly greetings and hearty good wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally, MRS. L. A. HAWKINS.

WEST RIVER, MD., NOV. 11th, 1892.

HON. J. H. BRIGHAM,

New Eagle Hotel, Concord, N. H.

Dear Sir and Worthy Brother :

As the representatives of Maryland State Grange will not be present at this session of the National Grange, I send you the enclosed communication from Montgomery County Grange, No. 7, and trust that it may meet the approval of the National Grange, and that some plan may be devised by which the matter in question may be satisfactorily arranged.

We regret very much that we will not be with you, but our State Grange is still at such a low ebb that we do not feel justified in putting the National Grange to the expense which our attendance would cause.

Trusting that you may have a pleasant and profitable meeting, and that much good to our beloved Order may result therefrom, with kindest regards to all, we remain,

Truly and fraternally yours,

H. M. MURRAY,
MARY H. MURRAY.

At 4.40 P. M., the Grange took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grange re-assembled at 7.50 o'clock, P. M., in the Fourth Degree, and proceeded to business by receiving reports from State Masters.

The following reports were read :

CALIFORNIA.

E. W. DAVIS, Master. *Worthy Master of the National Grange, P. of H.*—California comes with her greetings, and though she may not bring tidings of *great* joy, nevertheless, her representatives can bring words of cheer and encouragement. They are duly authorized by the Patrons of the Golden West to say for the Order in that State, "Esto Perpetua." With abundant crops of cereals, fruits and hops; with liberal increase in herds, flocks and fleeces, and fairly paying prices for all, with health, peace and plenty as the rule, the farmers of California are not the most miserable of all men.

The Grange has such a foothold with our people, its roots have taken such a hold in our fertile soil, and its branches and leaves have been so healthily nourished by our balmy breezes and fleecy clouds, that the Grange tree, full of blossoms, is growing in full vigor and yielding a bountiful harvest of good fruit. During the year since last we met at Springfield, Ohio, there have been several new Granges organized, a number of Dormants revived, and a healthful increase of membership in many of the Subordinates.

In the Spring of 1893, by and with the advice of the Executive Committee of the State Grange, a thorough campaign of the agricultural portions of the State was made. Every Past Master of the State Grange joined in this work, and the Lecturer and Master did their respective parts energetically. All but two of the speakers labored without compensation other than necessary traveling expenses (which the Executive Committee insisted on paying). Two of our noble Past Masters are so true to the Order, that they wanted to do the work and pay their own bills. By the plan above outlined, you will readily see that much efficient work for the Good of the Order was accomplished at a merely nominal expense.

Patrons on the Pacific Coast, and more especially in California, had indulged the hope, and yet nurture that same hope, that some one of the many talented speakers of the National Grange would have been sent to discuss with them the many live and important issues which affect the American farmer and his family and home.

Though disappointed in this desire, as far as the year 1893 is concerned, we again renew the request and the invitation, and hope this body, through its Executive Committee, will not forget Pacific Coast Patrons in making out the campaign list of 1893.

The State Grange of California, through its Committee on Woman's Work, is ready to do a full share toward the construction of "A National Grange Home." We want the "Temple

to Ceres," and only wait the action of this body to tell us *how* and *what* to do to assist in building a "National Home" for our beloved Order.

Among the sisterhood of States, California has ever been ready to do her duty to every just and honest cause. And so she stands firm and steadfast in her devotion to the Grange. Neither force nor foe can alienate the Patrons of California from the Order which is always foremost in the battle for Agriculture, for good Government, for universal Education, for Freedom of person and thought, for Prudence, and for Justice to all mankind.

California will ever prove loyal to her Star, whether it be in the National Grange, or in the Flag of this great, progressive Nation. California, rich in gold, and golden fruits and grain, is yet richer in her bright, honest, true, thoughtful men and women of the farm. Her Husbandmen are too honest to be bought or sold. Her Matrons are too virtuous and too lovable to betray or be betrayed. Patrons of Husbandry indeed are these.

Who'll cross the mountains and the plains,
To tend the sessions of this Grange?
They'll bring their hearts, their love, their labor,
And freely give to you—their neighbor.

They ask you in return to help them;
With your counsel freely bless them;
And when others fill these places,
May you kindly greet their faces.

California greets you all,
Loves you kindly, large or small,
And forever, yes, forever,
Brings true Friendship, none can sever.

CONNECTICUT.

GEORGE A. BOWEN, Master. *Worthy Master and Patrons*—In presenting the report of the condition of the Grange in Connecticut, I find myself in no small degree embarrassed, for the statement has appeared in the Grange Press, that the State is the best organized Grange State in the Union, and the endorsement of several high officials of the Order has confirmed the utterance. If this be true, then we in Connecticut have reason for self-congratulation, and for an honest pride. If it is false, we must strive to make it true, or hide our heads in humiliation and woe, and suffer a merited disgrace for our ambition.

The State has not lost a single Grange since it entered the ranks as a Grange State seven and a half years ago, but has steadily gained in numbers, adding, the last year, four new Granges to the list, and one of the pre historic Granges reorganized, with an aggregate charter roll for the five of 141, and a general increased growth in all the Granges of 1,221—632 Brothers, 581 Sisters; and beyond this the organization of one Pomona Grange with 178 charter members, since greatly increased.

The last annual meeting of the State Grange witnessed an election which resulted in but few changes of officers. I believe that this was a mistake on the part of the membership, for there is an abundance of good material for officers; and, in my judgment, reasonably frequent changes make better feeling, strengthen the Order by introducing new ideas, and, mention it in whispers only, gives an opportunity for individuals to gratify their ambition; and I find that Patrons have quite as much of this quality as "the outside barbarian." But the event gave occasion for a new set of deputies. The retiring ones cheerfully surrendered their jewels, but retained, and will hold all their lives the confidence and respect of the Granges, for they were faithful and self sacrificing workers, and to them is due a large share of the prosperity of the Order in the State. They do not retire from Grange work, however, but are still enthusiastic, and respond as readily to the immediate call as when in official position.

The new deputies were selected from Masters and Past Masters who had shown good discretion in the management of their respective Granges, and are earning for themselves similar laurels to their predecessors. Several of them have visited every Grange in their jurisdiction, examining well into the details of their workings.

In addition to regular visits of deputies, Connecticut has a well organized system of Grange inspection. Each Subordinate Grange is inspected by a State officer, or a deputy who is foreign to that Pomona district in which the Grange is located. This brings a new element to face the Patron, and demands better work on the part of all, for each deputy's work is overlooked or inspected by another officer. The inspection for the current year is now well under way, fully one-half of the Granges having been visited. The reports show quite a uniform condition throughout the State, and a general good feeling and confidence in the future of the Order, dues mostly paid up, and in every instance money in the treasury, in sums from seven dollars and a half to five hundred and twenty; this is from treasurer's account only; many of the Granges are well fixed with

permanent property consisting of halls, furniture, pictures and decorations, apparatus for heating, lighting, etc., all of which represent capital. Some of the halls are entirely paid for, others are still encumbered, but are working under systems of payment which will in the near future clear them of all indebtedness. Beyond this, several Granges are contemplating the erection of halls, which speaks well for the faith of Patrons in the future of the Order in the State.

In addition to the inspection service, aiding in bringing the Granges into line under one directing influence, is the enforcement of Article 57, page 64 of the Digest, which requires Masters and Lecturers to report semi annually to the higher officials, a firm insistence and frequent reminding upon this point, has been of marked benefit to the Order.

I would not have it inferred that the whole Grange cause has run smoothly in the State, and no friction manifested. There has been the usual amount of contention, opposition and discontent, that is everywhere manifested, for human nature in Connecticut is like New England weather, which is, perhaps, well expressed under the word versatile, a free definition of which would be, all sorts, and much of each; but, *the Digest and discipline, discipline and the Digest*, have brought refractory Granges and individuals into line without much show of personal authority, which is less potent than general Grange authority, and to-day we are harmonious.

In co-operative measures we are not as successful as we ought to be. The trade card system is in general use and results in thousands of little savings, but the purchase of heavy goods could be largely extended. Some Granges have co operated quite extensively, however, one to the amount of \$18,000 last year. The State Grange has just concluded a deal for one thousand tons of cotton seed meal. From our fertilizer agent, a Brother of the Order, who is under bonds for \$5,000 for guarantees, we have made extensive purchases and at a fair saving. As we grow older and learn to have more confidence in ourselves and one another, we can greatly augment this branch of work.

Our fire insurance company is still the object lesson mentioned in my last report; its policies now cover farm buildings valued at three millions of dollars, entirely owned by Patrons. The present year has been marked in insurance circles as one of notable losses, the destructive power of lightning was never more manifested; property upon which we have risks seemed to be targets for its aims, occasioning us heavy losses, which has necessitated an assessment upon the members of the company, the first in our existence of five years, which has been

responded to with alacrity and cheerfulness, showing a development of fraternal and co-operative feeling gratifying to witness. A draft upon the pocketbook is the most trying test to impose.

The Committee of Woman's Work have made another good year's record, and have aided quite materially in maintaining the efficiency of our organization ; to them has been entrusted much delicate work that could not well be carried out by a State officer or a deputy, as it would be regarded as too zealous an oversight should such appear in it. This committee with a nameless object have found work worthy of a Patron's zeal.

Connecticut cannot claim large figures or show startling results, for it is a little State, but it presents that little as well organized, well disciplined and progressive, aiding the farmer to a higher intelligence, a greater devotion to his farm, his home and his country, bettering his general condition, thus making him a more worthy and estimable citizen, a keener, truer, and more progressive American.

COLORADO.

D. W. WORKING, Master. *Worthy Master*—Ten months ago the Colorado State Grange passed a crisis in its history. For three years strong efforts had been made to turn the Grange aside from its avowed purposes, and to commit it to a policy that, in my judgment, cannot fail to speedily destroy any organization established on so broad a foundation as that of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. With the good judgment that characterizes all his acts, my worthy predecessor opposed the plans of those who, while professing to build up the Grange, were perfecting plans which, had they been carried out, could not but have resulted in its destruction.

A year ago this body approved the judgment and confirmed the ruling of the Master of the Colorado State Grange ; and when, at the last session of our State Grange, the decision of the National Grange and a decisive vote of the State Grange of Colorado, forever settled the controversy that had caused so much trouble, our difficulty had reached its point of culmination. Afterwards there remained only the task of stating in definite form the doctrines of the Grange ; of resisting or anticipating and guarding against the direct and persistent attempts to destroy the usefulness and prevent the growth of the Order ; and of building it up along the old lines. This task was (unwisely enough, no doubt,) given me to perform. Of course, I have not done the desirable amount of work ; and the work done has been only partially satisfactory because of my own lack of ability, time and means. But I have managed to travel—by rail, by stage, by carriage and on foot—about seventeen hundred miles in the in-

terest of the Grange ; to visit most of the active Granges in Colorado, although they are widely scattered ; to spend a little more than a month in making these visits ; and to write nearly two hundred personal letters, besides writing a considerable number of articles for publication.

Of course, you understand that a State Grange whose annual dues to the National Grange amount to only about forty dollars, cannot have much money to pay out for salaries and expenses. Besides, my predecessor had set the very generous, but not very wise, example of working for nothing and paying his own expenses. But we have not been idle in Colorado, and I trust that our State will soon show substantial gains in organizations and membership as a result of the work done during the year soon to close.

During the year I have had the active help of the most faithful of secretaries, and an executive committee composed of men of good judgment, who believe in the Grange. We planned trade arrangements, by which we hoped to do much good. Our plans, however, except in regard to buying binding twine, were quite unsatisfactory in their results. Our plan was a new one ; and had it been as successful as I believe it ought to have been, I should have submitted it as part of this report.

I am continuing with some modifications as to method—an effort begun more than a year ago, to interest the Granges in lectures. Some lectures have been delivered, and considerable interest has been shown. With the help of some good Patrons, I am now urging the establishment of Grange libraries, and have offered a small collection of books as a prize to the Grange that shall make the best report of a prescribed sort at our next annual meeting in January.

Worthy Master, I am here rather as a learner than as a teacher—as one seeking inspiration and instruction—so my report must be short. I have made it.

IOWA.

J. E. BLACKFORD, Master. *Worthy Master*—In Iowa there is no decided advance in Grange sentiment, but there are many persons who are still working to build it up. The rise and fall of the Grange, as well as of other farm organizations in Iowa, furnish a sad proof of the instability of the farm as members of organized bodies. In the early history of the Grange it was a strong and powerful organization in Iowa ; the Farmers' Alliance followed with a marvelous growth, and now neither are in a flourishing condition. But the teachings of both have left their impress on the farms of Iowa. Mutual insurance companies

and co-operative creameries, as well as many co-operative business associations for general business purposes, which, I am glad to say, are generally successful, have grown out of these organizations.

The farmer has learned a still more valuable lesson, as it seems to me, in his increased independence and determination to oppose monopolies and protect his rights by all just means in his power. Those of us who believe the Grange by far the best form of organization for the farm yet devised, will continue to work for its success. Our desire is to work steadily to this end, and when the next demand for organization comes, as come it will, we hope to take advantage of it and build up our Order on a more enduring basis than before.

KANSAS.

A. P. REARDON, Master. *Worthy Master*—For the second time before this National Grange, duty calls upon me to submit my annual report. Again we meet to renew our friendship and fidelity with some of those whom we have met before, and to form new acquaintances. We meet again as officers and delegates of an organization, representing citizens of the United States, tillers of the soil and sturdy yeomanry of agricultural industry—the advance guard of civilization.

Fully recognizing the facts that it is the product of the farm that feeds the nation—truly the mechanic in his shop, the smith at his anvil, the minister in his pulpit, the professional man at his desk, the merchant in his store-room, the professor in his college; every one, it matters not what his profession or his occupation may be—all look to the farmer for the necessities of life.

As regards the Grange in Kansas, there has been no great material change since my last report. Grange sentiment is still advancing in the way of reading, thought and culture. We realize the fact that education and elevation are potent factors in our progressive Order, and Patrons are realizing the fact that agriculture is a business requiring intelligent thought, systematic business qualifications. The nature of the soil must be taken into consideration, the kind of seed best adapted, a combination of labor and intelligence to produce a crop, and a no small business qualification to know when to dispose of that crop in order to get the best market.

There have been no new Granges organized in our State during the past year, and but one dormant Grange reorganized, yet the report of the State Secretary up to November 1st shows a gradual increase of membership for the last part of 1892. While

we have made a great many failures in co-operative business enterprises, which were the result of a lack of system and business qualifications, yet we have, in Johnson County, a co-operative store, organized in 1879, with a capital stock of less than \$800, with the sale for the first quarter but a few hundred dollars, starting in a rented building. Yet, adhering strictly to the Roachdale plan, as adopted by the National Grange, they now have a building of their own, costing \$40,000, built and paid for by themselves, while the business of the last two quarters shows a sale of \$132,676.27, making a net profit on the same of \$4,513.36, while their present capital stock is \$96,275.52; besides a surplus fund of \$27,922.77. They are now running their own bank, chartered by the State, with a capital stock of \$75,000 and about \$100,000 on deposit, and is now considered the best and safest bank in the city. There are other stores in the State doing a good business under the same rules.

Through the Grange our members are learning to be better business men and women, and are becoming better and more useful citizens. Confidence is becoming restored, and a fraternal good will one toward another. They are taking more time for thought and intelligent reflection and improvement, increasing in knowledge and power, advocating a better system of public schools and education, wholesome laws, pure homes, purer ballots, a better manhood and womanhood.

MAINE.

M. B. HUNT, Master. *Worthy Master*—The Order in Maine is in a good condition. As usual, there are some weak places, but as a whole the Order stands as strong as ever before. This has been an exceptionally hard year for Grange work in my State. The political interests, consequent on two elections, has largely absorbed the attention of our people, and even in politics there has been an unusual lack of earnestness, enthusiasm and zeal manifested. The Grange is not the only organization suffering from a general depression. All other secret societies, I am informed, are suffering from the same cause. Nevertheless, we think we have no reason to complain. We have, during the year, organized four new Granges and reorganized three dormant ones, the same number of each as in the two years previous. We have seventeen Pomona Granges, all actively at work, meeting monthly; are largely attended, and the sessions are looked forward to with much interest as they meet from place to place in each county.

Our fire insurance companies and our co-operative store are still in a prosperous condition. Quite a number of new halls

have been built and dedicated to the use of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. We have also done much work in the interest of tax reform, from which we hope for good results. No backward steps have been taken.

MISSOURI.

AVA E. PAGE, Master. *Worthy Master*—Missouri has held her own since the last meeting of the National Grange; have reorganized two Granges and added 154 members to old Granges, and the outlook is favorable for an increase in membership the coming year. Those who thought to better their condition by casting their lot with a younger member of the family now see their mistake, and many are returning to their first love, which is, indeed, a source of much gratification to all the old members.

Our depleted Grange treasury and the scarcity of lecturers will, in a great measure, answer the inquiry, Why such slow advancement? I have spent much time during the last year, without compensation, visiting many parts of the State, always finding the farmers present willing to hear but very slow to act—seemingly more willing to work for their political party than for Betsey and the babies.

We were greatly cheered during the last days of September and first of October by having with us the Master of this body and our Worthy Lecturer, who did us grand and noble work.

In conclusion, the Order in Missouri is composed of representative men and women who are working together for their mutual advancement and for the growth of agriculture, and we shall always continue loyal to our cause and strive to make our Order perpetual.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

N. J. BACHELDER, Master. *Worthy Master and Patrons*—We are able to report a successful year for the Grange in New Hampshire, not only in increased membership, but in all departments of Grange work. Since your last annual session no Grange has become dormant in our State, and during the same period 25 Subordinate and 3 Pomona Granges have been organized. The membership of the Grange is accurately recorded on the books of our State Secretary each year, and at the close of business, we know where we stand. The membership of the 156 Subordinate Granges of the State, June 30, 1892, was 11,131, making a net gain over all losses during the year of 1406. At the close of the present quarter our membership will be about 12,000. The membership of the 12 Pomona Granges is 3,100, a net gain during the year of 800.

The Pomona Granges of the State are holding 150 meetings, and the Subordinate Granges 3,000 meetings annually. In addition to these each Pomona Grange holds an annual field meeting in August, which are well attended and addressed by State officers and leading agriculturists.

The success of the Grange in New Hampshire is very materially enhanced by the following means: 1st, The establishment of a Grange State Fair Association, which has held seven successful and highly creditable State exhibitions at Tilton. This fair is not only managed by members of the Grange, but all premium exhibits are confined to members of the Order. All expenses and premiums have been paid from the proceeds of the fairs. 2d, The formation of the Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which has been doing business five years, and now has 1,600 policies in force, insuring property owned by members of the Grange to the value of \$2,200,000. The cost of this insurance thus far has been one-half of one per cent. for a term of three years, or just one-half the amount charged by stock insurance companies upon the same class of risks. The net savings to the 1,600 policy holders has been \$11,000 every three years, or in that proportion. 3d, A system of thorough Grange inspection, by which a competent deputy visits each Grange once during the year for examination and giving instructions. These things, supplemented by the most active interest in all Grange matters by the officers and members generally, enable us to make this somewhat gratifying report of the year's work by the Grange in New Hampshire.

NEW JERSEY.

JOHN STATESIR, Master. *Worthy Master and Patrons*—The growth of the Order in our State during the year just drawing to a close has been steady, though slow. No new Granges have been organized, but most of our Subordinate Granges report an increase in membership, some of them a very gratifying one.

The members are learning the advantages of co-operation slowly, yet we think surely, if we are to judge the tree by its fruits. In the way of co-operative purchasing, some Granges now do a yearly business amounting to twice as many thousands of dollars as it numbered hundreds ten years ago. Co operative selling seems to be a more difficult matter to manage satisfactorily, although some effort is being made in that direction.

Our fire insurance companies are being more generally patronized as they become more generally known; have given general satisfaction, and the saving to the members amount to thousands of dollars yearly, presenting a strong inducement, in

tangible form, to those who have long held aloof, to join our Order and partake of its benefits.

During the past year, under the combined efforts of members of the Order and of our county boards of agriculture, a new movement, inaugurated by our "State College for the Benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," to meet the increasing demand that something should be done to bring the benefits of the institution within the reach of our farmers generally, has been tried, and has given general satisfaction, so far as tried. This is by a course of lectures, 12 in number, delivered by Professors of the College, at a small cost, in any town in the State where a class shall be formed. The course delivered in our county (Monmouth) last winter, to a class of about 100, at a cost of less than \$3 each, was very gratifying to all concerned, and I think several such will be formed during the coming winter. The subjects of the course given in our county were :

1. The Constituents of Plants and their Sources.
2. Soils; their Formation, Classification and Composition.
3. Natural Manures; their General Character.
4. Artificial or Concentrated Manures; their Source and Composition.
5. Manures : How to Buy and Use : Formulas.
6. Farm Crops; their General Character and Composition
7. Rotation of Crops and Permanent Pastures.
8. Fodders and Feeds; their Composition.
9. Feeding Standards: Nutritive Ratio: Rations.
10. Manurial Values of Fodders and Feeds.
11. Dairy Animals: Breeds and Management.
12. The Dairy: Composition of Dairy Products.

After the lecture a general discussion was had, questions answered and previous lecture reviewed. A syllabus of the lectures was given each member of the class for future reference.

Now that the benefits of scientific education have, in a measure, been brought to the farmer at his home, it remains to be seen to what extent the benefit will be accepted and appreciated.

VIRGINIA.

- X. X. CHARTTERS, Master. *Worthy Master*—There has been no material change in the condition of the Order in the State of Virginia. There have been no new Granges organized or reorganized, but there has been an increase in membership. The political campaign and the low prices for what the farmer has to sell have had a depressing effect. That, coupled with my extreme illness for the past eight months, has kept me out of the field. But there is a silver lining behind the cloud, which is now

passing over us. I think good and effective work can and will be done the next year. Our members are co operating more than in former years, and the Grange is teaching farmers protection of the interests of agriculture from the aggressions of other interests and for the advancement of its votaries—socially, intellectually, financially and politically. We feel more encouraged than heretofore in our State, and we trust next year that our report will be filled with encouraging news of the Order in Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA.

C. H. KNOTT, Master. *Worthy Master and Patrons*—West Virginia has not made that progress in increasing its membership that I promised you one year ago at Springfield. The causes have, in part, been removed, yet I think I am, to a great extent, individually responsible for its failure. In the early summer the condition of roads kept me from making a personal tour into the rural districts, but during the month of October, in part, I accomplished the trip, and was so well pleased with our Patrons that I have determined a renewal of a visit in the near future. The result you will know.

Our membership is loyal and true and of refined material, and I am truly proud of its loyalty. I do not care to advertise its difficulties, yet I am proud of its allegiance. We are conservative in our policy, yet fearless in its advocacy, and in the near future, if properly sustained, I predict glorious results. Ours is an active, energetic and honest brotherhood of farmers, and, judging from an exchange of confidence, we will meet the expectations of the membership of our sister States.

Our Worthy Overseer, T. C. Atkeson, is well qualified for his position, and has leisure time to fill, with marked ability, the honored offices of Professor of Agriculture and our State University, and also President of the State Agricultural Board. Our Secretary, H. N. Turner, is also Secretary of the Agricultural Board, an active, energetic young gentleman. You can readily see I am alone responsible for our present condition.

RHODE ISLAND.

A. M. BELCHER, Master. *Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the National Grange*—In Rhode Island the Grange has slowly but steadily increased in membership. One Pomona and two Subordinate Granges have been organized since the last session of this Grange, and many new members have been added. It is well known that more than one-half of our population are residents of the cities, and as a large per cent. of the balance are mechanics and operatives in the various manufacturing villages

in the State, we feel a just pride that so large a proportion of those actually engaged in agricultural pursuits are active and earnest workers in the Grange.

We believe that during the past year our Granges have been doing commendable work in the educational department of Grange duty and enterprise. The work began with a most excellent literary session at our State Grange, with the programme arranged by our Worthy State Lecturer.

The earnest work of the Pomona Grange Lecturers, supplemented by the co-operation of the membership, has resulted in very interesting sessions, usually very largely attended.

Competitive programmes between divisions in many of the Subordinate Granges, and other plans to stimulate the efforts of the members in literary work, have proved of great value.

The Lecturer's chair is a most important and responsible position to fill. That Brother or Sister who occupies it, whose inventive mind plans with patience, and who executes with such tact and enthusiasm that every meeting is made *instructive* to young and old, to farmer and housewife alike, with only sufficient of the frivolous to amuse, without wasting valuable time, is wise indeed, and a treasury of intellectual wealth to every Grange.

We would like to see the members of our Order more deeply interested in the observance of "Arbor Day," especially in its relation to our public schools. The children in our cities have a love for the beautiful in nature, awakened within them by their familiarity with the beautiful parks and public gardens, in which the annual planting of trees by the pupils gives each a *personal interest*. The surroundings of the child are educating up or down, as they may be beautiful and attractive, or barren and repulsive.

As good Patrons we make our homes attractive by a neatly-kept lawn, and by planting trees, shrubs and flowers. Let us labor to do the same by our country school houses and play grounds, and deem no effort too arduous whereby a love for nature and her beautiful productions may be encouraged in the young.

We now have in Rhode Island a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, which did not by statute exist a few years ago. An agricultural school had been planted and was prospering, which has now developed into the above-named institution, with a full-fledged four years' College course.

Knowing that to bring about any such result would require effort, members of the Grange, with citizens united in the organization of a citizens' committee to secure, if possible, the appropriation of the funds coming to the State under the new

Morrill Bill of 1890 for Agricultural and Mechanical Education, to an institution controlled by the *State* and separate and distinct from Brown University, the technical but inefficient Agricultural College under the Act of 1862

The Committee of Ten, on the part of the General Assembly, appointed to confer with the University and report what might best be done, formed a compromise, which would have resulted in making the Kingston School and Experiment Station a mere division of the University.

A minority report, signed by only one member of the commission, incorporated a bill, drawn by a lawyer, at the request of the Citizens' Committee. This bill was introduced in the House and referred to a committee on special legislation.

Three hearings were held, at which the attorney of the Citizens' Committee and influential members of the Grange, as well as citizens, appeared and advocated the changing of the Kingston School into an Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the appropriation of the new Morrill Bill money to its support.

The attorneys and trustees of Brown University appeared in its behalf.

The committee drew a compromise bill and reported the College Bill for indefinite postponement.

By the force of public opinion, the *former* was indefinitely postponed, and the original bill passed by a large majority, and later became a law by a *unanimous* vote in the Senate.

It was generally thought that the University would acquiesce in the demand of the public, as evidenced by the Act, but such opinion proved to be false.

The University immediately placed an injunction upon the General Treasurer to restrain him from paying the money to the treasurer of the corporation at Kingston, and an injunction upon the treasurer of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, to prevent him from accepting the money.

The answer was to be filed in the Supreme Court of the State, before judges, most of whom, if not all, were graduates of Brown University, and some of whom had expressed an opinion in the case. Counsel was employed, and with the Attorney General of the State, petitioned the removal of the case to the United States Circuit Court, where the case comes up for trial at this November term

Such, briefly, is the history of the effort on the part of the people to get the people's money appropriated and applied to the support of a people's college for the purpose of giving agricultural and mechanical instruction.

We are by no means out of legal entanglements. The work is by no means completed, but our efforts have been marked with

many encouragements, and we push on firmly, believing that *right* and *justice* must and will prevail.

The Secretary read a telegram on the subject of Sunday closing of the World's Columbian Exposition, which was referred to the Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange.

Bro. S. H. Ellis offered a resolution on the subject of ritual. Referred to the Committee on Ritual. And a resolution providing for an annual word for Pomona Granges. Referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Also, Resolution relative to providing for balloting for two or more applicants at same time. Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Bro. E. W. Davis offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the special order immediately after reading and approval of Journal on Friday, Nov. 18th, 1892, be the Address of the Representative of the Department of U. S. Agriculture, Bro. J. R. Dodge.

Bro. J. H. Hale, Past Master of the Connecticut State Grange, being present, and called upon for remarks, responded very happily.

Bro. Wm. H. Stinson, Past Master of the New Hampshire State Grange, responded to an invitation to speak, by making a very feeling reference to his meeting with his old associates of the National Grange.

Sister Addie S. Hale, of Conn., made very acceptable remarks to her many warm personal friends of the Grange.

Bro. J. J. Woodman explained why the Executive Committee had selected Concord, N. H., as the place for holding this session of the National Grange.

Bro. Aaron Jones, of Indiana, moved the following, which was adopted unanimously by a rising vote :

Resolved, That the National Grange approve the action of the Executive Committee in selecting the city of Concord, N. H., as the place for holding the Twenty-sixth Annual Session in that city.

At 9.15 o'clock, P. M., the labors of the day were closed.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, November 17th, 1892.

The Grange assembled at 9.30 o'clock, A. M., and was formally opened in the Fourth Degree, with Mrs Lizzie B. Messer, of Vt., acting as Worthy Ceres, *pro tem*.

The officers and members were in their proper stations as reported yesterday, and a large increase in visiting members in attendance.

The roll was called, and a quorum responded to their names.

Wednesday's journal was read and approved.

Bro. W. R. Williams, of N. C., and Bro. J. B. Long and Sister Emma K. Long, of Texas, reported, and were seated as delegates.

Bro. Mortimer Whitehead, Worthy Lecturer, read his annual report, which was referred to the Committee on Division of Labor

• Repor of Worthy Lecturer.

Worthy Master, Sisters, and Brothers:

The rounding out to its close of another year in our Order brings with it the duty of reporting upon the work placed in my hands.

In the lecture field proper I have, by direction of the Executive Committee, visited three states,—Alabama, Nebraska, and Missouri,—in each of which, under the care and guidance respectively of Worthy State Masters Hawkins, Hall, and Page, a well planned series of meetings was held, covering as far as possible all portions of their several jurisdictions. The travelling expense of going to and coming from these states was borne by the National Grange. The expense for the same purpose within these states was sustained by the Patrons of the localities visited. Owing to the fact that I was holding a position in the Department of Agriculture, I was enabled to attend these public meetings of farmers without any expense charge upon the National Grange, or upon our members for per diem, or individual pay for the labor performed. In addition to this work, I have spent the greater portion of the year in lecture work, without expense of any kind to the National Grange. The Secretary of Agriculture, in his well-considered efforts to make the Department of Agriculture of the greatest practical value to ours, the greatest

industry of our country, specially so by bringing its work as close to the farm and the farmer as possible, has held—as will be found in his published reports—that as one means of so doing, the Department, including its various bureaus and divisions, should have its representatives present at the important meetings of all farmers' organizations or gatherings; thus helping the farmer in his efforts to help himself. The Department in turn, through this close touch with practical men, ascertaining in what directions the lines of work, by its scientists and specialists, can best be guided. In accordance with this policy of the Secretary of Agriculture, and under his direction, and with his approval and that of his chief of the Weather Bureau, with which I have been more directly connected, I have attended a large number of farmers' gatherings, boards of agriculture, agricultural societies, institutes, and other meetings, in all of which I have endeavored not only to present *our* Department and its work, but to advocate the cause of organized agriculture, specially as illustrated by the great object lesson presented by our Order with its twenty-six years of history, and its beneficent work ever extending to a wider field. All in all, I have during the year been in twenty-two states, have travelled nearly 20,000 miles, have attended five States Granges, many Pomona and other Granges, institutes, and other gatherings as before mentioned.

Another duty placed upon its Lecturer by the National Grange is that which is familiarly known as the editorial work; the preparation of such literature in the form of circulars for distribution and for the press as will fairly represent the work and progress of our Order, not only as a means of information and encouragement to our members, but to serve also as an advertisement of our organization to those without our gates. Under the direction and supervision of the Executive Committee, regularly during the year, twice a month, I have prepared and sent out this literature to a list of upwards of five hundred Grange, agricultural and other "favorable" journals, whose printing-presses and columns, thus freely opened to our use, have multiplied the principles, precepts, and work of our Order literally by millions of copies, and have carried the light, life, and spirit of the Grange to firesides innumerable in all our country 'round. This literature has also been distributed, as far as the funds appropriated for this purpose would admit, to officers of State Granges, deputies, and other "workers" who have made application for the same.

The circulars sent out have in part covered the following subjects: What the Grange has done and is doing. The Grange as it is. Rural free mail delivery. The Grange and the Weather Bureau. Grange growth and progress. The position of the

Grange in politics, on the tariff, free silver, finance, pure food, trusts, and dealing in futures. The Department of Agriculture, Grange education, and Grange growth and progress. The total number of these circulars amounts to nearly 100,000.

A new responsibility was placed upon the Lecturer at the last session of the National Grange. In my report to this body in 1889 will be found these words: "I believe a system should be devised and put in practice that will more generally distribute the good gained in our local Granges. Many bright young minds are growing and developing in the weekly and monthly meetings that are held all up and down the land, and their thoughts should have wider circulation. Let the lecturers of Subordinate and Pomona Granges gather these wayside flowers, send them to State and National Lecturers to be gleaned and arranged, and then again scattered to bloom and blossom in a wider field for the upbuilding of all that is good and pure and true."

With the adoption of the report of the Committee on Education at our session one year ago, paragraph 57, page 64 of the Digest, was extended as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Lecturer of Subordinate Granges to report to the Lecturer of the State Grange, at the end of the March and September quarters, giving a report of the literary work within their Grange. The State Lecturer to summarize the same, and make a semi-annual report to the Lecturer of the National Grange."

"The Lecturer of the National Grange shall have power to issue to Lecturers of Subordinate Granges, through the Lecturer of the State Grange, such subjects and information as the Executive Committee shall direct."

Becoming thus a part of our Grange law, one of our rules and regulations which all officers have obligated themselves to faithfully "conform to and abide by," I endeavored to carry out the requirements of the same, and had reason to expect that all State and Subordinate Lecturers would also govern themselves accordingly. Early in the year I prepared a circular embodying the above law, together with some suggestions and a series of questions in accordance therewith; also, arranging for an exchange of essays read in different Granges. Several thousand copies were printed, and a quota sufficient to reach the lecturers of each Subordinate Grange was forwarded through the office of the lecturers of the several State Granges. These circulars were also published in the Grange papers. I am pleased to state that most of the lecturers of the State Granges entered heartily into the work, and from them I have received many satisfactory and encouraging reports, together with a number of excellent essays selected from those they had received from their Subordinate

Lecturers. I am sorry to state that from some State Grange Lecturers I have had no reports whatever, not even an acknowledgment of the receipt of the documents sent them. It is to be hoped that these officials will yet see their duty in respecting the laws of our organization. The reports from the State Lecturers plainly prove what has been so generally known in our past experience, that those Granges that are seeking to develop the educational features of our Order are the most prosperous. Those having the "Lecturer's hour," with a carefully prepared literary programme, published often months in advance, and to which thought, care, and faithful work are applied, are reaping a bountiful harvest in mental growth and culture, developing the natural and varied talents of their members. Have we not reason to hope that in some of these Grange schools may be developed those who will fill the places of our own Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, or Hemans; or of the farmer statesmen who once honored our legislative halls. This new departure has required a large additional amount of correspondence and office work, but I fully believe that with time and care this forward step taken by the National Grange will become one of the best features of the educational work of our Order.

Located, as I have been of late, at the Capital of our country, I have been able to assist somewhat in presenting and keeping the true position of our Order upon important questions before the representatives of our people in Congress. The legislative committee of the National Grange invited me to co-operate with them in going before the appropriate committees and arguing the farmers' side of various bills presented. My own State Grange—New Jersey—has also for several years delegated me to act as their representative in matters affecting our interests before Congress. Our Order stands high in the appreciation of the various departments of our government, and our just demands are more and more respected and heeded by our national legislators.

My account stands as follows :

Editorial work, preparing circulars, correspondence, office work, mailing, etc	\$400 00
Printing	117 74
Postage	224 00
Express	5 55
Stationery, envelopes, etc.....	32 90
	<hr/>
	\$780 19
Circulars sold	23 15
	<hr/>
Net cost to National Grange.....	\$757 04

In line with the educational work of our Order, I am pleased to call attention to another step lately taken, which I believe marks a true advance.

In my report to the National Grange, in 1889, will be found these words: "Cannot the National Grange supply some comprehensive and uniform system of reading and study covering all the varied features of our life on the farm?"

Our "Declaration of Purposes," has all these many years proclaimed,—“We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home be taught in their courses of study.” The influence of our Order in several States has been so well directed that their agricultural and mechanical colleges have become in fact more nearly what the spirit of the law which brought them into existence intended they should be. They are nearer, and are coming still nearer to the farmer's home. The "Pennsylvania way" in business and other co operative enterprises has proven the key-note of success in other States; and the Pennsylvania Agricultural College offers us an "Agricultural Chautauqua,"—a course of home readings in agriculture. The professor of agriculture of the college, Prof. H. J. Waters, informs me that the work is growing very nicely, and the student list already covers nine States and Canada. The plan of the work says, in part:

"It is believed that there are many farmers and farmers' sons and daughters in the State who, for various reasons, are unable to take either the long or the short course in agriculture offered by the college, but who, nevertheless, desire to obtain a fuller acquaintance with science in its application to agriculture, and with modern farm methods, both for their educational value and as an aid to a better understanding of the results obtained at the experiment station.

"To such the Pennsylvania State College offers a carefully prepared course of home reading and study upon technical, agricultural, and horticultural subjects, substantially upon the Chautauqua plan. The course and text books are as follows:—"

Then follows a list of books used and which are furnished at reduced prices.

"This course is *open to all*, there being no requirements as to age, sex, or previous preparation, and no examination for admission.

"It aims to meet the wants of those of mature years who feel the need of a better understanding of the underlying principles of their calling, and, as well, to interest the boys and girls who are growing up on the farm in the science and practice of agri-

culture, and to enable them to begin active life under the most favorable conditions possible."

I commend this simple and practical course of study to our Subordinate Granges. It seems specially well adapted to the Lecturer's Hour, and I believe it to be but the commencement of a line of work that, if faithfully followed, will be of great value to agriculture. University extension is now receiving much favorable consideration. Why should not the science and practice of agriculture be promoted in the same way?

In my visits, during the year, to so many States, and my close intercourse with farmers in portions of our country so widely separated, I found not only members of the Grange, but other farmers as well, deeply interested in the important economic questions which come closely home to a very large proportion of our people. And further, I have found a growing conviction that while some have been following after strange gods and and those who said, "Lo here and lo there is the way,"—that it is through the Grange that relief must eventually come. Now is a most opportune time to encourage the rebuilding of our Order in some of the desert places.

Our members testify that the extension of the work of the Weather Bureau among farmers as recommended by the Grange has already resulted in much good; but I am satisfied that the full benefits of this service to a very large proportion of our farmers living at considerable distance from the railroads, cities, and villages can never be realized until another measure, advocated by the National Grange, shall become law; and that is, government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines for postal and these other services, with at least one government telegraph station at each county, say at the county seat, and this connected by telephone with each local post office, or, in addition and better still, with every farmer's home. Then the farmer will be up with the times in the news and progress of the day, posted on the latest market prices, and receive his weather forecasts twenty-four to thirty-six hours ahead. The leading patents on telephones will expire in a short time. With the monopoly of an extended patent prevented, as did our Order years ago with sewing machine patents, the telephone instruments would be sold, not rented, and at a price within the reach of the average farmer.

Right in the same line of quick and frequent transmission of the news, markets, etc., comes the free delivery of rural mails. Farmers everywhere are heartily and enthusiastically approving and appreciating the good work already done by the Grange in this connection.

And closely connected with this is the subject of better roads,

now being so successfully pushed and championed in some quarters. I find farmers quite generally in favor of improved roads. They know their advantages and appreciate the importance of the question; but before permitting themselves to be taxed to bear the extra burden of expense necessary to build permanently good roads,—one State legislature had before it last winter a proposition to issue ten million dollars' worth of bonds for road improvement,—they should see to it that another important question is settled *first*, and that it the equalization of taxation. Thousands of millions of dollars' worth of property, by "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," annually escapes paying its fair share of tax, not only for road building, but for the general support of our government, and the protection of this very property. I believe our Order should take a firm, united stand on this question. Say to our wealthy city friends who are just now so patriotically and philanthropically pushing the cause of good roads,—Assist us farmers in securing the passage of just laws, equalizing the taxes of our State, and we will help you, and ourselves as well, in getting better roads, for the payment of which we will *all* be equally taxed. There is practical reciprocity in this. Within a few days one of the agricultural papers of a neighboring State gave an instance of the evasion of taxes. Mr. J. N. Fisk, a Boston millionaire, who lately died, according to the figures of the assessors' office paid taxes, for 1892, on the following property: Real estate, \$1,090,000; personal property, \$400,000; total, \$1,490,000; and yet the inventory of his estate, as filed within a few days in the probate office, showed the following figures: Real estate, \$1,094,700; personal property, \$4,189,823; total, \$5,284,023. "Here, then, is a case in which a five millionaire dodged taxes on three million dollars. And this is not an exceptional or isolated case."

Led by our members, farmers are discussing, agitating, and pushing the questions of pure food, and the anti-option law. With proper effort and united support I believe that both of these measures that now hang fire, the one in the House of Representatives and the other in the Senate, can become the law of the land before the adjournment of the present Congress.

And I have found that farmers are thinking, discussing, and acting upon some other questions—that they have come to the conclusion are of even far greater importance than these others.

We have taught them for years in the Grange that "Difference of opinion is no crime, and that it is by difference of opinion that we arrive at the truth." Yes, they are earnestly discussing other questions, and they *are* arriving at the *truth*. They are trying to find out how to pay their debts and support their families on 50 cent wheat and 6-cent cotton. They have read the late census

reports showing nine million mortgaged homes; that the mortgages of Kansas amounted in 1890 to nearly 60 per cent. of the assessed value of all the real estate of the State; that the mortgages of Nebraska *increased* last year nearly \$17,000,000, and this, too, in spite of a year that produced the grandest crops the State has ever known. They know that their investments in farms are shrinking year by year, and that with all the hard toil of themselves and families, each year finds them further behind, with no prospect of accumulation, no hope of comfort, no hope of education for the children that are to come after them. Nine out of every ten of the farmers know and *feel* this steady decline of agriculture and the tightening of the bonds that are upon them. Why should we shut our eyes to the true situation? Why not accept the facts, meet them squarely and bravely, and then devise the remedy? As a sample by which we can measure the condition of most of the other States of the Union, as to the terrible shrinkage of farm values, just as the official mortgage figures of Kansas and Nebraska will measure the mortgage figures of other States, let us look for a moment at a State that is neither a pioneer State under pioneer conditions, nor one of the older and longer settled Eastern and Middle States. It is a grand State; grand in its resources, grand in its people, grand in its tens of thousands of members of our Order, who, under the leadership of a State Master longer in service than any on this floor, rally around our Patrons' standard. And yet this State, probably as fairly as any in our country, represents an average condition for nearly all the rest. I allude to Ohio, and as I always try to do, I will give official figures, obtained from one who was a member of the last State board of equalization. The re-valuation of the real estate of Ohio, in 1890, shows the following exhibit: Average value per acre, 1880, \$27; average value per acre, 1890, \$22.08; a decreased value per acre, 1890, of \$4.92. Aggregate value of real estate in 1890, as equalized by the board, \$1,140,135,496; in 1880, as equalized by the board, \$1,097,509,830; increase over 1880, \$42,625,666. Value of farm lands, 1890, \$560,361,909; *decrease* from 1880, \$115,464,607. Value of real estate in towns and cities in 1890, \$570,773,587; value in 1880, \$412,583,314; increase over 1880, \$158,090,273. The total increase of real property in Ohio in 1890 over 1880, as equalized by the State board in both years, amounted to a fraction less than four per cent.

This increase remains as a balance of the increase of towns and cities, after cancelling the appalling loss on farm lands. On farm lands the *loss* aggregates about *seventeen per cent.* in the decade, while the towns and cities *gain* a fraction over thirty eight per cent. These official figures show a divergence between the

value of farm lands and town and city value of *fifty five per cent.* As this member of the board says, "Where is the intelligent and conservative citizen who is not amazed at the shrinkage in the value of Ohio farms?" He further says, "This is not the testimony of 'calamity howlers,' but it is the facts conceded by all the varied interests of our great and noble State."

In view of these facts, which can be duplicated again and again, is it any wonder that census figures for the last ten years show a three times greater increase of population in the cities as compared with the country than any other ten years' period in our country's history? Is it any wonder the boys leave the farm? Is it any wonder that money is said to be plentiful and cheap in money centres, because it cannot be safely used at average interest rates on the average farm? And so the mortgage increases, while the value of the farm decreases.

The Grange, in all the years of its existence, in its hundreds of thousands of meetings, has been teaching the farmer to reason from cause to effect. He has been a good student and is becoming a good reasoner. He has been *feeling* the effect, and more and more he *knows* the cause. He has learned to dig deeper for the cause than some of the old issues which have divided him from his neighbor in the past. Other organizations have sprung up, other schools have been opened, and the leaven started in the Grange is leavening up the whole lump. True, the farmer may attempt too much, go too far in his remedy. One extreme often follows another. The pendulum sometimes swings too far to the other side. He may, even before becoming fully educated as to the real cause of his troubles, strike blindly at some other law—like the tariff—as the sole cause, or even overthrow his political party. But truth always comes out uppermost in the end, so I find a vast number of our membership, and of farmers outside, who believe that in the adverse financial legislation of past years is the real root of most of our evils, and that in it may be traced the greatest cause of our declining agriculture.

It may be said that I take a gloomy view of the situation. Far from it; to the contrary, I am an optimist, and was never so cheerful as to the future. The bright, blue sky of hope is appearing above us. The bow of promise that our Order has raised rests upon the dark clouds that are commencing to break away. A great unrest exists among our farmers and extends to other toilers. I believe it to be a healthy unrest. Last week a national election was held, and at this very hour partisans are celebrating what they believe to have been a *party* victory. But they are mistaken. *It was a victory of the people.* Our Order for years has inculcated the lesson that the citizen should "affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles." "Edu-

cation sets free." The Grange education in true politics has loosened party ties and the voter was never so free as now in our country, aided as he is by the Australian ballot, which was years ago championed by our Order, and through it its influence rapidly extended over so many States. Promises of relief have won over—apparently only—to one party a large majority of the voters of our country. If these promises are not kept, a revolution greater than that, the echoes of which have hardly yet died away, will come in the near future. The people *will* rule in our country. And, basing what I say upon my close intercourse with so many good farmers all over our country during this past year, I can truthfully say I never had a greater faith in our people or in our country than right now.

The question of the hour for our Order is, How best to guide our membership who form so goodly a portion of the present army of unrest so that the greatest good to the greatest number may come, not only to themselves but to our class and to our country. Let us show that the Grange is our true ark of safety, our shield and our protection. Let us show the anxious farmer seeking light, seeking to save his home, that our Order *will* help him. That it will give him something to hope for, something to work for. Then let our Masters, our Lecturers, and our printed pages go forth and proclaim to the world that the grand old Grange that has stood the storms of a quarter of a century still sails by the old chart, still recognizes the old land-marks, still steers for the pole star of freedom and equality for the American farmer equal to that enjoyed by all other citizens of our common country.

One of New England's poets, in his stirring poem, "The Ever Present Crisis," says:

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of truth and falsehood, for the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom
or blight,
Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon right,
And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that
light."

"New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient goods
uncouth;
They must upward still and onward, who would keep abreast
of truth;
Lo, before us gleam our camp fires; we ourselves must Pil-
grims be,

Launch our Mayflower and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea."

Fraternally submitted,

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

Bro. Charles McDaniel, Worthy Chaplain, made the following report :

Report of Worthy Chaplain.

Worthy Master and Patrons :

One of the many lessons taught us many years since was, that no person should undertake any great and important work without first invoking the blessing of God, and our ritual enjoins upon us the force of this injunction.

In our Order as Patrons of Husbandry, we are taught, emblematically, to remember that whatever we do, to do in faith and with hope under the all seeing eye of God.

We, at this time, feel to congratulate ourselves upon the favorable auspices under which we meet, and like rendering our most devotional thanks to the great Master of the universe, that so many of our representative Brothers and Sisters are permitted to meet again in annual session for the consideration of ways and means to elevate and ennoble our membership, and to promote loftier sentiments socially, morally and spiritually.

Our duty as Chaplain during the past year has been performed with an eye to the welfare, prosperity, and harmony of our entire fraternity, whether located among the hills and valleys of the east, on the golden shores of the Pacific, on the prairies of the north and west, or in the sunny fields of the south.

It is a truism that no occupation brings man into closer relation with the Creator than those connected with agriculture or with the cultivation of the soil. If the many evidences in the works of nature, the growth and development of plants are duly considered, we shall of one accord give united praise to Him who hath done all things well, and broaden our charity for all mankind, forgetting selfishness, doing good, helping those less fortunate than ourselves, hoping for nothing in return, but the reward will be truly great.

We recognize the fact that agriculture was the first and only occupation instituted by our Creator, that He caused to spring from the ground trees and plants good for food and pleasant to the sight, as well as for our comfort and protection ; that he created the laws of reproduction and commanded man to go forth and cultivate or till the soil, and that we, as Patrons, should ever render due acknowledgment to Him for all daily

blessings with which we are constantly surrounded. We also recognize the fact that we are, of necessity, more or less isolated according to the nature of our business in our daily pursuits, but are always in close communion with our Maker. We should in our inmost hearts ever remember with gratitude the work of the seven founders of our Order, who conceived of such a national organization that has during the past twenty-five years had more than one million members enrolled.

Now, Brethren, with faith in God that our work may be good and acceptable in His sight, added to that hope which gives us confidence that our work shall be duly rewarded in the near future, with charity that never faileth, and fidelity to all the principles and precepts laid down in our fundamental law, may we, by our united efforts, continue to improve in elevating and ennobling the work intended by our Creator and Divine Master.

Fraternally submitted, CHARLES MCDANIEL,

Chaplain.

The Executive Committee reported back a letter from the Montgomery County, Md., Pomona Grange, and recommended that it be referred to the Committee on Good of the Order. It was so ordered by the Grange.

The Committee on Order of Business submitted the following report, which was adopted :

Worthy Master of the National Grange of the P. of H.:

Your Committee on Order of Business beg leave to submit the following for each daily session :

1. Opening the Grange.
2. Roll Call.
3. Reading and approving Journal of preceding day.
4. Calling Roll of States for introduction of business for reference without debate.
5. Reports and Recommendations of Officers.
6. Reports of Executive Committee.
7. Reports of Standing Committees.
8. Reports of Special Committees.
9. Motions and Resolutions.
10. Special Orders of the Day.
11. New Business.
15. Unfinished Business.

We recommend that the sessions for each day shall be :

Morning Session from 9.30 A. M. to 12.30 P. M.

Afternoon Session from 2 P. M. to 5.30 P. M.

Evening Session at 7.30 P. M.

D. L. RUSSELL,
N. J. BACHELDER,
MRS. M. S. RHONE.

Bro. John Statesir, Chairman, made the following report for the Committee on Ritual, and it was adopted :

Werthy Master :

Your Committee on Ritual, to whom was referred the resolution offered by Bro. Ellis, of Ohio, viz.:

"That it would be for the good of the Order for the National Grange to so provide as that Masters of Granges might, when in their judgment, the interests of the Order would be subserved thereby, omit any part or parts of the Ritual in initiation or Degree work, provided that the obligations shall never be omitted," have had the same under consideration, and are of the opinion that such legislation would be extremely unwise and injurious, and would destroy the symmetry of our Subordinate, Pomona, State and National Grange organizations, and we therefore recommend that the resolution be not adopted.

JOHN STATESIR,
E. W. DAVIS,
MRS. MARY A. BACHELDER,
MRS. MAGGIE A. MARS,

Committee.

Under the call of the roll of States for the introduction of business to be referred without debate, the following were presented and referred :

By Bro. E. W. Davis, of Cal.—Fruit production and consumption—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Bro. M. B. Hunt, of Me.—Subject: Constitution and By-Laws—to the Committee on Constitution and By Laws.

By Bro. Thos. Mars, of Mich.—Subject: Annual Word for Pomona Granges—to Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. X. X. Charters, of Va.—Subject: Roads—to the Committee on Transportation.

Subject: Pure food—to the Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. C. H. Knott, of West Va.—Subject: Indorsing the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Bro. John C. Higgins, of Del.—Resolution from Pomona Grange of Kent County, Del., relative to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Referred to the Committee on Transportation.

The following reports from Masters of State Granges were read :

PENNSYLVANIA.

LEONARD RHONE, Master. *Worthy Master*—I have the honor herewith of submitting the report of the Pennsylvania State Grange for 1892.

There were admitted by initiations during September quarter, 1891, not counted in my report of 1890, 349; during December quarter, 1891, 701; during March quarter, 1892, 1166; during June quarter, 1892, 966; during September quarter, 1892, 506.

We have organized since November 1st, 1891, twenty-six (26) new Granges, with an aggregate charter membership of 529, and reorganized five (5) Dormant Granges, with an aggregate membership of 89, making a total increase from November 1st, 1891, to November 1st, 1892, 4306.

We have organized three County or Pomona Granges: Perry County Pomona Grange, No. 47, with a charter list of 36 members; Beaver County Pomona Grange, No. 48, with a charter list of 29 members; Fayette County Pomona Grange, No. 49, with a charter list of 40 members.

Quarterly reports and payments of fees and dues have been more promptly made.

We have paid to the National Grange, from Nov. 1st, 1891, to November 1st, 1892, for new charters, \$390.00; for Sixth Degree certificates, \$103.00; dues to the National Grange, \$1263.57, making the total amount paid to the National Grange during the year, \$1756.57.

It will be observed from the foregoing that there has been a continued encouraging growth of the Order throughout Pennsylvania; this has been brought about by the earnest and persistent work of the devoted membership of the Order and conscientious efforts of its officers. There has been a continued growth of conviction among the people that the Grange is slowly but surely meeting the wants of the agricultural class.

This position is fully sustained by the steady increase in membership since 1885; much of this confidence is owing to the firm but liberal political policy pursued by our Order, the

largest latitude being allowed for political beliefs ; a farmer to become a Patron is not required to pin himself to the coat-tail of any political party, but on the contrary is permitted to be a democrat, a republican, a prohibitionist or a populist without let or hindrance ; while the broadest latitude is given to the individual member in his partizan conviction, at the same time there is the strongest union of political action among the members of our Order for the welfare of the farmer ; they have an intelligent realization of the fact (from experience), that simply placing a party in power does not bring the needed relief for the distressed condition of the farmer ; they have learned that after the triumphal success of any political party, that it is largely a question with the managers as to the division of the spoils of office, and not the welfare of the people.

The Patron has learned the fact that the average elected representative outside of a few questions that are essential to partizan success, will vote for the interests he represents, irrespective of whether he is a democrat, republican, prohibitionist or populist ; the Patron has therefore learned that it is of more importance that he should be represented by an honest man of his own class, than it is that he be a representative of any political party ; the proof of the correctness of this position, taken by the Grange in Pennsylvania, is shown by the fact that the Patrons secured out of their contest for the equalization of taxation in Pennsylvania, \$4,700,000, thus securing \$4,000,000 additional annually for the public schools from personal and corporate property. They secured the passage of the State oleomargarine law which prohibits its manufacture and sale by heavy penalties ; they have secured State quarantine protection which has stamped out Pluro Pneumonia from among cattle, they have succeeded in establishing an agriculture and horticulture experiment station, and are now ready to establish Weather Signal Stations in each Grange as soon as the State or National government is ready to furnish the necessary outfits for the proper equipment of these stations. Numbers of young men and women in the Grange have volunteered their services to take charge of these stations without even a consideration of compensation.

We might enumerate many more of Grange legislative achievements in Pennsylvania if time would permit. As to national legislation, our State Grange has always been foremost in support of the National Grange in securing Nation-

al legislation for the promotion of agriculture. But not only all the achievements enumerated, but even more has been accomplished without asking a single member to join any political party, by simply carrying out the doctrine of the Grange, that of nominating and electing favorable men by all our political parties, but it must not be concluded that the Order has been idle or negligent in reminding the members of their political duties, to themselves and their country, but on the contrary the Order has been most persistent in urging upon its membership the importance of attending the primary or nominating meetings of their respective political organizations, in order to secure the nomination and the election of favorable men ; it has gone even to the extent of urging its members to vote for favorable men on the ticket of other parties, when unworthy nominations are made by their own. By this policy the Grange has secured more for the farmer than could have been won by tying its members to any particular party organization with the consequent obligation to support its nominees, whether worthy or unworthy. The Order in Pennsylvania has not permitted itself to be loaded down with the hobbies of other societies ; but it has stood as a bulwark against every form of wrong, fought its own battles for the farmer on Grange principles, and has by this consistent course won the respect and admiration of all classes ; at the same time it has been foremost in advocating the cause of good morals and good government as well as that of agricultural education and co-operation among farmers.

Our co-operative business system has been of untold benefit to our people and an important factor in maintaining the Order in our State ; it has demonstrated to the farmer that the Grange is striving to do for him through its organization what the Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange and Boards of Trade are doing for other classes. It is indeed doubtful whether the Order could be maintained without it ; it is certainly the easiest managed and best co-operative business system known to any society in the world ; through it every individual Patron, the moment he becomes a member, can receive its benefits without the investment of a single dollar, or even without being dependent upon any other member ; so liberal is this system that any Patron in the world is entitled to its benefits ; through it farm implements and machinery, seeds, plants, trees and supplies in general can be bought at a discount of 25 to 40 per cent. from retail prices.

Our Grange Inspection Service is working reasonably well

and is of valuable help to our organization, but it is susceptible of many improvements to make it more useful and acceptable, which should receive the careful consideration of the National Grange at its present session. Our Grange Insurance Companies are doing well, and where they are exclusively confined to the membership of the Order, have been a great help in Grange work ; perhaps in no State in the Union has the membership in the Order been so strictly confined to farmers ; in fact farmers have dominated its every action and stood up for the Grange pure and simple ; farmers have filled nearly all of its principal offices, and dictated its political, legislative and commercial policy.

The Great National meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry at Williams' Grove, Cumberland County, the meeting at Grange Park, Central Pennsylvania, the Tioga Picnic, which have become regular annual encampments, and many other single day County Grange gatherings, have been of untold benefit to the Order. At Williams' Grove, a commodious National Grange Hall has been erected in which the higher degrees of the Order, that of Pomona and Flora, are annually being conferred ; this year a new and interesting feature was introduced by presenting the Courts of the several Subordinate Degrees in full Court Robes and emblamatical arrangement of the Stage, which inspired a new interest and enthusiasm in Subordinate Grange work. This brought out a very full discussion from the sisters upon the subject, and no doubt will be the means of introducing this instructive and interesting feature into many of the Subordinate Granges in the State.

It was suggested that a book be prepared with suitable designs and instructions to encourage Subordinate Granges to adopt this impressive method of Grange work.

The Department of Woman's Work in the Grange has been of great help to the Order throughout the State, our State Grange Woman's Committee having visited many of the Grange gatherings in Pennsylvania.

During the past year we had the honor of the presence of Bro. Brigham, Master of the National Grange, at Williams' Grove and Grange Park.

Our National Lecturer, Bro. Whitehead, did extensive work in Pennsylvania, largely under the auspices of the State Grange, without drawing upon the National Grange Treasury.

Our State Lecturer, Bro. Ailman, and many of the County

Deputies, as well as the Executive Committee of the State Grange, were untiring in their efforts, assisting Subordinate and County Granges throughout the State.

But even all the pecuniary and material achievements of the Order in Pennsylvania are not to be compared with the *great fraternity* it has established among farmers. The men and women it has raised up and educated, making them the brightest and most useful citizens of the land, men and women any nation might well feel proud of. How it has quickened into life and usefulness the society of the rural districts, saving hundreds and thousands from despondency for want of opportunity for intellectual improvements and social accomplishments on the farm. This is a record of work accomplished of which any organization might take pride, and it demonstrates that the farmers of this country are as capable of intelligent action, when acting together, as any class, guild or profession.

ILLINOIS.

J. M. THOMPSON, Master. *Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the National Grange*—There are two important reasons why Illinois cannot this year make as good a showing in Grange work at this session of the National Grange as for several years past. The Columbian Exposition has attracted the attention of the people of the State to a larger degree than it would have done had it been held in any other State. All classes, high and low, rich and poor, felt as though the honor and dignity of this great agricultural State must be sustained. To do this our State Grange assisted, through its influence in the Legislature, to make an appropriation of \$800,000 for the advancement of this great undertaking.

Our weekly and daily papers have been full of Fair matter each issue for a year, thus diverting the mind of our citizens from almost everything else. Next came the fall campaign, and while unprecedented in the history of the country as a quiet, clean campaign of education, it absorbed the attention of the masses, and the frequent rallies of the two parties took much of their time, so the usual picnic season went by and Grange work was almost discontinued for lack of attendance on these occasions. Notwithstanding these disturbing influences we have organized five new Granges and reorganized three old ones, and made large gains in the Subordinate Granges. We have also organized quite a number of Pomona Granges that are doing good work, and with the older ones are assisting in building up the Order. We have built quite a number of new Grange halls and thus

anchoring the work already completed. Our record shows that in 1890 we paid the National Grange as dues \$217.73. In 1891 we paid the National Grange dues amounting to \$327.10, and in 1892 dues to the amount of \$391.69, showing an increase each year. We now have in our treasury over \$3,000, with no outstanding debts.

We have quite a number of co-operative stores, some of which have been in operation fifteen years, with capital invested, as per last year's report, as high as \$22,000, and all doing a good, safe business.

Our business arm of the Order has been perfected and is being patronized by our members, saving them many thousands of dollars. While the reports of the National Grange show that we are gaining fairly well and have risen in five years from quite a low number to be the ninth Grange State in the Union, we have losses to deduct which we will show and take from the splendid gains we expect to make next year.

We are much indebted to our Woman's Work Committee in Illinois for good, active work that has greatly assisted us in bringing about the results above stated.

The Worthy Master and the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange have both visited us this year, spoken to large audiences and left good impressions upon our people and the public that will, we hope, bring forth fruit the coming year.

OHIO.

S. H. ELLIS, Master. *Worthy Master and Patrons.*—For the past Grange year we report 6 new Granges organized, 8 dormant Granges reorganized, and have—September 30th, 1892—350 Granges with a paid up membership of 15,000. We have paid dues to the National Grange for the year as follows, viz :

First quarter.....	\$224 57
Second “	215 65
Third “	235 81
Fourth “	187 17

Total to the National Grange for the year.....\$863 20

The Grange in Ohio is a power for good. We have continued to reach out our co-operative work in buying our machinery and farm and household supplies, and while we have not yet been able to enlist all our members in this line of saving money, yet to those who have availed themselves of this means of help, great savings have been achieved. We have likely saved more on the purchase of binding twine than any other one article. Four o-

State. Many wild and visionary schemes for making and saving money were organized, departing from and ignoring to a large degree well-established business rules and principles with the result of large financial losses.

Co-operative stores on a credit system were established, large liabilities incurred, and in a great many instances the organizations through which the business branch of the Order was attempted to be conducted was not legally incorporated; and the farmers were held by the courts as co-partners, and hence suffered large financial losses by their connection with some one or more of the business ventures made in the early days of the Order in our State. The reaction came, and the Grange lost in membership more rapidly than it had been built up. The memory of its mistakes and failures remained more clearly in the minds of the farmers than its successes and benefits, and hence for a great many years the Order in Indiana did not prosper. But for the past two years, however, the re establishing of confidence is manifest.

The Order in our State owes much to the hard work and persistent effort of my predecessor, that faithful, true, honest and earnest patron, Hon. Milton Trusler. To him in an eminent degree is due the improved condition of the Order in our State. For the past two years the Order has been gaining in strength and membership, and it is now being rebuilt with the full and clear understanding that the primary and principal object of the Order *is not the making or saving of money to the members*, but that its *first* and highest object is to elevate and improve its members in social, intellectual and moral attainments, and on these lines the future growth of the Order will be built in Indiana. I am glad to be able to report that the Order is growing strong in the minds of the farmers, business and professional men. To day no Order in our State enjoys the confidence and has the hearty good wishes for success more cordially extended to it by all the good citizens of the State than the Patrons of Husbandry, and I can truthfully say the Order is stronger to day in Indiana than at any period of its history.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ELMER D. HOWE, Master. *Officers and Members of the National Grange*—To the series of favorable reports of the condition of the Order in Massachusetts, which have been made by my predecessors for the last twelve years, it is my pleasure to add yet another. The old motto which used to adorn the wall of our school room, "*Vestigia nulla retrorsum*"—no backward steps—seems to be the inspiration which has urged Massachu-

settle Patrons to make each succeeding year just a little better than the last.

At the beginning of our administration we sent out to each Subordinate Grange a circular letter calling for a general advance along the line of thorough work, impressing as forcibly as we could the idea that if Grange work was worth doing at all, it was worth doing well. As a further means towards attaining this end, we sent personal letters to our brother and sister officers of the State Grange, placing upon them in a measure the responsibility of efficient work by their corresponding officers in the Subordinate Granges.

Our co-laborers on the Board of State Officers have entered heartily into our plans, and in nearly every instance have issued printed circulars to the Subordinate Granges, making helpful suggestions and calling for reports of the condition of the Order in their particular department.

From these reports, we expect to have at our next State Grange an accurate pen picture of the work all over our State.

So much for increased efficiency. In the line of new work, we have organized 5 new Granges, with a charter list aggregating 203, and one Grange, dormant for thirteen years, has been reorganized with 27 members. These, with the large accessions to the membership of our older Granges, will make our net gain in numbers something over 1,000. Our present membership is 10,387, and number of Granges 119.

Four Pomona Granges have been organized during the year, making six of these bodies now in our State, besides which we have eight District Granges which are practically untamed Pomona Granges. We have participated in the dedication of two Grange halls, much to our delight, as we view with pleasure these tokens of confidence in the perpetuity of our Order.

Early in the year, a proposition was received from the New England Sunday School Assembly, to unite with them in holding a Grange day at their Chautauqua meetings. Our Executive Committee were favorably impressed with the idea, and we at once took measures to secure the best exponents of Grange thought and ideas which it was possible to obtain.

You may judge of our success when I tell you that we secured ex-Gov. Luce, of Michigan, and Dr. George A. Bowen, of Connecticut, and a masterly paper by our honored Bro. Trimble.

Need I tell you that in spite of the fact that the thermometer was rollicking among the nineties and the dust was nearly a foot thick, an audience of quite 2,000 Patrons and their friends listened with open eyes and ears—yes, and mouths, too—for more than two hours to these eloquent Brothers, and at the conclusion, unanimously voted for a Grange Day in '93.

Our efforts to secure a more equal distribution of the burdens of taxation have been only partially successful, and of a negative rather than a positive nature. A movement, originating in the city of Boston, was started for the purpose of exempting municipal bonds from taxation; and the very plausible argument was adduced that if municipal bonds were exempted, cities and towns could borrow money at lower rates, and thus local taxes would be lightened. Although this trap was well baited and carefully covered, our best thinkers saw in it the letting down of the bars for the exemption of *all* securities from taxation, and although the advocates of the measure stoutly affirmed that such would not be the case, we were just stupid enough not to see it in that light, and by sharp and earnest work we prevented the passage of the bill.

The Dairy Bureau, through an efficient commission, is doing noble work in following up the illegal sale of oleomargarine, as well as in disseminating practical knowledge concerning dairy methods. We mention this because it is a child of the Grange, and all the members comprising the bureau and commission are loyal Patrons.

Grange inspections, inaugurated several years ago, are still continued, and their value in keeping the work up to high-water mark cannot be over-estimated. Nothing so conduces to the multiplying of Dormant Granges, as the allowing of local Granges to drift along without taking any official notice of them until summoned to the last rites of what might have been a powerful agent in moulding the lives and fortunes of an agricultural community.

NEW YORK.

W. C. GIFFORD, Master. The Order of Patrons of Husbandry in the State of New York, I am happy to report, is in a fairly prosperous condition. There have been 21 new Granges organized since the last session of the National Grange, and in the same period we have reorganized eight Dormant Granges. The gain in membership in the old Granges has been 675; in new Granges 978. Total gain, 1663. This is not as large a gain as has been made in former years, yet in consideration of the agitation incident to a presidential campaign, we feel that our smaller gain is no cause for discouragement. The total number of active living Granges in the State of New York at the present time is 509, the total membership not less than 30,000. We have paid into the treasury of the National Grange for the year ending November 1st, as shown by the reports of the treasurer, the sum of \$1,425.19, a net gain over the previous year of \$194.57.

In some portions of our State the Grange is very prosperous,

while in other portions it seems to be very difficult to interest our farmers in organization for the advancement of their special interests. We are, however, happy to be able to report that we are gaining a stronger foothold in these uncultivated portions of the Grange field, and we expect, through energy and perseverance, to carry the benefits and blessings of the Grange to the farmers of every town and hamlet in the old Empire State in the near future. We have earnest and efficient deputies in every Grange county, who are doing good work in visiting and inspecting our Subordinate Granges, and in organizing new Granges wherever possible. During the past year we have held many notable Grange meetings in different parts of the State, which have been addressed by able speakers, among which we mention with pleasure the Master, Secretary, and Lecturer of the National Grange. These public gatherings have been productive of great good, and we intend to continue and increase the number of these meetings, believing that there are no more effective means by which we can educate those outside the gates in the objects, purposes, and benefits of the Grange. Notable among these public gatherings was Grange day at Chautauqua, where many thousand farmers listened with pleasure and profit to the eloquent addresses from the Master and Secretary of the National Grange. Another immense gathering of farmers and Patrons was held at Lilly Dale, in Chautauqua County, which was addressed by our Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange, who never fails to inspire his audience with a love for our Order.

Another notable event was Grange day at Thousand Island Park, where thousands upon thousands of farmers were educated in Grange principles and the necessity of organization by the Master and Secretary of the National Grange.

In the matter of co-operative trade, we have arrangements with supply houses of all kinds in different sections of the State, through which our members are largely benefitted, the saving in the aggregate amounting to many thousands of dollars annually.

In the great majority of our Grange counties, we have established co-operative fire insurance organizations, which, as auxiliaries to Grange growth and perpetuity, are proving of inestimable value. The amount of insurance carried by eighty co-operative fire insurance companies, as per report of the State Central Organization of co-operative fire insurance, which is also a Grange organization, is \$121,438,699. The average amount carried by eighty companies for the last three years is \$110,255,347. Total number of policies, 70,622; average amount insured in each company, \$1,583,543. We have, however, some com-

panies carrying much larger amounts—for instance, the County of Chautauqua, which claims the honor of the first Subordinate Grange ever organized, and which is now the home of 27 Granges, with 3,500 members, has a little Grange insurance company carrying \$3,737,107. The jurisdiction confined to one county. We have several companies occupying one to the three counties, that are carrying as much, and in some cases, even more. The total losses and expenses in 1891 were \$473,323; cost of insurance for three years \$4.29, a trifle more than fifty per cent. of the cost in stock companies. These financial gains or savings are more than gratifying to our members, yet they pale into insignificance in comparison with the educational benefits of our beloved Order.

In our Grange gatherings, we are striving to impress upon our membership the great truths embodied in our Declaration of Purposes, especially that portion relating to a broader education for farmers, and through it the attainment of a higher and nobler manhood and womanhood. We hold that education should ever be accorded the most prominent place in our Grange deliberations, and that no pains should be spared by our Grange educators to impress this truth, that the success and perpetuity of our Order must and will depend upon the intelligence of its membership. In our Grange gatherings we indulge in no partisan politics, but we hold it to be the right of every Subordinate Grange to fully and freely discuss all questions of political economy, as well as the great issues now before this country. As an Order, we advocate the reduction of the present rate of interest, and the more equitable distribution of the burdens of government, but our experience convinces us that these justly demanded reforms will never come until we have a sufficient number of farmers in our legislature to hold the balance of power. We believe the time has come in both State and Nation for earnest and decisive action, and we propose to stand by the interests of our people until equity and justice shall prevail; nor do we propose to be thwarted from our purpose by aggregated capital, scheming politicians, nor Connecticut Hale storms.

OREGON.

R. P. BOISE, Master. *Worthy Master*—During the past year the Grange in Oregon has been able to add but little to the number of its members.

To materially increase our membership requires labor in the field by the Lecturer of the State Grange or the Master. Prior to the last meeting of the State Grange in June our Worthy Lecturer, Brother Holden, had been able to do but little work, for the reason that he was unable to leave his home on account

of sickness in his family; and our Worthy Master, Bro. H. E. Hayes, was also detained at home on account of sickness of Sister Hayes and his daughter, both of whom are now recovered.

Since our harvest was gathered our Lecturer has taken the field, and I have learned that he is making good progress in serving and extending the Order in Eastern Oregon, where he is at present engaged. One of the reasons of our slow growth is, that during the past year the Farmers' Alliance has been making rapid progress in Oregon, and I think now embraces a larger membership than the Grange. In some sections the Alliance has been increased at the expense of our Order by some members leaving the Grange and joining the Alliance, and by some very worthy farmers becoming members of the Alliance who would otherwise have joined the Grange. A good many of our members belong to both Orders, and there has been entire harmony between them. They have both, each in its own way, worked for the interests of Agriculture. I think that even now the Grange is drawing aid and influence from the work of the Alliance, and will soon gain largely in members from the same source. Through both Orders the farmers are rapidly learning the benefits and the power accruing to them from organization and co-operation among themselves. They are, indeed, learning that organization is the shibboleth of this progressive age; and that that class of working men or women that does not unite and shield itself under its protecting power will have to yield up the prime profits of its labor and enterprises to other classes who have more wisely sought its power and discipline; not only to profit themselves, but also not infrequently to rob others who are unfortunately without the pale of some protecting association.

Our Agricultural College has received the special care of some members of the Grange, and through their influence has been redeemed from being a religious, sectarian, literary institution, paying no attention to Agriculture, and has become in fact what it was only in name, a College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, where manual labor is honorable and where Agriculture and its kindred sciences are brought to the front in its curriculum.

In all the public affairs of the State our influence is being felt more and more every year; and though political affairs are still in a great measure in the keeping of the old rings, they are becoming less arrogant, and come to consult us as to candidates and measures, protesting most earnestly that they are the friends of the farmer, and that Agriculture is the most useful, and should be the most honorable of all the callings of men. Before the last election they seemed willing to promise us everything except the offices. These they must have, for in them was their living.

As we are becoming better educated, and see more clearly our rights and duties, our self-respect and influence magnifies; and if we keep right on without being held back or diverted from the course meted out by our principles, we will soon command sufficient influence and power to put in practice the great economical measures which we have promulgated and advocated, and do away with the corrupt legislation which selfish men have placed on our statutes to depress our industries and satisfy their greed. And right here I would suggest that measures originate with men. They are the creations of the brain, best understood and appreciated by those who conceived and gave them their form. And if we expect to have these measures adopted by our National and State Legislators, we will act most wisely when we send our own men to these assemblies to formulate, present and advocate our measures, and see them enacted into wholesome laws that will lift heavy loads from the burdened shoulders of our Agricultural people, and be for the general good of our country and mankind.

A few years ago, through the influence of the Grange, we procured the enactment of a law making it a criminal offense for a railroad corporation to charge more for carrying freight for a shorter than a longer distance.

One of the managers of a railroad in our State was prosecuted for this offense and found guilty by a jury, and fined \$1,000. There was no doubt of his guilt, but the corporation appealed to the Supreme Court, and that court, without giving any satisfactory reason, declared the law repealed by another later statute, which made no reference to the former either in words or by implication.

Here we have to meet another danger, for the corporations are looking after the persons who are to sit in judgment in our courts.

They have declared that they will be able to so control the appointment of new judges, that the Granger cases will be overruled, and then the corporations will be relieved from control by State legislation. And two cases lately decided strongly indicate that they have about completed their work.

These people may be vain enough to think that through the court of last resort they will hedge the way against any legislation that tends to restrain their avarice and exalt these corporations above the legislative power that gave them existence. But they are mistaken. Years ago I heard the profoundest thinker and political philosopher I ever knew say that public opinion was ever to be the final arbiter of all public questions in this Republic. I believed then, and I believe it now.

Constitutions and laws and the constructions given them are but the work of men. They will be wise and just as the men

who make them are capable and honest, and they are liable to change as the opinions of men change.

If the corporations can procure the overruling of decisions of the courts that are favorable to the interests of the people, then the people can restore these precedents by exalting to the Presidency a man who will appoint judges who entertain their views on these great questions, and also elect judges who will enforce our State laws in restraint of corporate greed.

Nothing but the decrees of God are eternal. The right of self-government by the people is a divine right, and will endure while the ages roll. It is like Milton's angels, vital in every part, and cannot but by annihilation die.

The Supreme Court of the United States once declared, through its Chief Justice, Judge Marshall, that the United States Bank was constitutional, and that Congress and the President were bound by that decision.

President Jackson, in speaking of the binding force of that decision in his veto message, said: "The Congress, the Executive and the Court must each, for itself, be guided by its opinion of the Constitution. . . . The opinion of the judges has no more authority over Congress than the opinion of Congress has over the judges, and the President is independent of both. The authority of the Supreme Court must not therefore be permitted to control the Congress or the Executive when acting in their legislative capacity, but to have only such influence as the force of their reasoning may deserve." The public opinion of the country sustained Jackson, and the bank perished.

The Supreme Court, through Chief Justice Taney, once decided that the ordinance which excluded slavery from all the Territories of the United States north of the Ohio River was unconstitutional and void. An appeal was taken to the people, and public opinion decided that the ordinance was constitutional. That public opinion expressed by the votes of the people has become the final judgment of the country and now binds the court.

The time was when in good old Massachusetts (the home of all my ancestors) it was constitutional and lawful to take the lives of people supposed to be witches, but public opinion has long since decided that it is unconstitutional to hang witches.

If the decrees of a prejudiced or corrupt court could hedge the way of legislation and withstand the will of the people, the wheels of civilization would have to stop. Public opinion cannot be staid in its destined progress. It is like a mighty river fed with the eternal fountains of ever increasing knowledge, which must and will forever seek its destiny.

•

DELAWARE.

JOHN C. HIGGINS, Master. *Worthy Master*—The Grange has held its own in Delaware during the past year. It has become our custom to do the most of our Grange work during the four or five months next after the meeting of the National Grange. I have personally visited nearly all of the Subordinate and Pomona Granges, and while there was evidently room for improvement, some of them in the former, the latter never failed of large attendance and an adequate discussion of the questions of the day. There was an attempt at the introduction of the Farmers' Alliance about two years ago, but it did not take root, and to-day probably has no vestige of organization left.

We have some Granges that, with large membership and great devotion to the principles of the Order, will probably compare favorably with those of our sister States. A few influential and devoted Patrons are found to be centres of attraction and influence, and their Grange builds up into a permanent existence, strong in social benefits, co-operating in all their buying and much of their selling, and always improving every educational opportunity.

There are other communities, however, which do not furnish such. Despite every effort, we fail to engage men, otherwise qualified, in the Grange work. Deputies will go among them and work earnestly, and no doubt well, but when the day of meeting comes, find they have failed.

Merchants shrewdly cater for the trade of farmers who are suspected of Grange tendencies; and so long as the Grange keeps the prices down to low figures the whole State is sharing in its benefits. The cash basis has become a trouble to those who must ask for credit, and, unfortunately, this class is a large and increasing one. Yet, notwithstanding such troubles, the Grange of Delaware exhibits a devoted membership of men and women who are an honor to any society and to any country, and it would be hard to find among them one who does not love, approve and value the Grange organization.

When agriculture again becomes prosperous, and the Delaware farmer can pay as he goes, there will be a large accession to Grange membership. We have a thoroughly-equipped Agricultural College, an Experiment Station, conducted with great intelligence and industry, and Farmers' Institute in each county. If Delaware agriculture does not prove successful, it will not be for the lack of any means of instruction; and all of these, as we well know, are the result of Grange co-operation and determined effort.

The Worthy Secretary read the following letter from the Hon. •

Wm. E. Chandler, United States Senator from New Hampshire:

CONCORD, N. H., November 17, 1892.

My Dear Trimble :

The *Monitor and Statesman* new printing establishment is worth seeing. What could the Granges do without printers' ink and presses? I shall feel honored if you and your associates will visit us to-morrow (Friday) morning at 8 30, or at any other hour you may fix.

Very respectfully,

W. E. CHANDLER.

Past Master James Draper offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the National Grange be extended to Senator Chandler for his kind invitation, and that we accept the same, and will visit the establishment at 8.30 o'clock Friday morning.

The Secretary read the following announcement:

CONCORD, N. H., November 17, 1892.

JOHN TRIMBLE, *Worthy Annalist*:

Please announce a meeting of officers of the Assembly for to-morrow morning at 8.30, in the Opera House. It is important that every officer be present.

LEONARD RHONE,

High Priest.

The following was received, read and ordered spread on the journal, and the Worthy Secretary was directed to respond on behalf of the Grange :

CONCORD, N. H., November 15, 1892.

To the National Grange, Concord, N. H., GREETING:

The Granite Cutters' National Union of the United States of America extends the right hand of friendship to your organization, and if in any way it can be of assistance to you during your session in Concord, please let us know. Having many objects in common, we believe our organizations should practically carry out the friendly feelings which should exist towards each other.

Yours, fraternally,

SYLVANUS SMITH, *N. U. Prest.*,

M. B. CLANCY,

WM. C. COLMER,

LAURENCE MONIHAN,

OWEN E. O'CALLAHAN,

MICHAEL BOWDEN,

JOSIAH B. DYER, *N. U. Sec'y*,

N. U. Committee.

The Worthy Secretary sent the following response to the above:

To SYLVANUS SMITH, *President, Concord, N. H.*:

DEAR SIR:—By unanimous vote of the National Grange I have been directed to reply to the fraternal greetings extended through you by the members of the Granite Cutters' National Union of the United States of America to the National Grange. The members of the Grange appreciate your kind words and have ordered them spread upon the minutes of the session.

The organized farmers of our common country, as represented in the Grange, have only the most fraternal feelings for all associations of toilers in their laudable efforts to improve themselves and for the general welfare of our institutions.

With best wishes,

Yours, fraternally,

JOHN TRIMBLE, *Secretary.*

The following report was presented and adopted:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to submit the following report:

We find the following States clear upon the books of the Treasurer and entitled to representation in this Twenty-sixth Annual Session of the National Grange, and the following members present are entitled to seats: North Carolina, W. R. Wilhelm; Texas, John B. Long, Mrs. E. K. Long.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. H. KNOTT, *Chairman,*

D. W. WORKING,

O. E. HALL,

Committee.

The Secretary read papers from Albert A. Pope, of Boston, on the subject of roads, which were referred to the Committee on Transportation.

The following, presented by Bro. S. H. Ellis, was adopted:

Resolved, That six hundred copies of the Worthy Lecturer's annual report be printed for the use of the members of this body

Bro. Alpha Messer, Master of the Vermont State Grange, made the following report:

VERMONT.

Worthy Master:

Vermont is not a large State and has not made a large gain in Grange membership during the past year, but the growth has

been steady and substantial, with a net gain of 231 members. One new Grange hall has been dedicated, another is now ready for dedication, and still another in process of construction.

Our wholesale trade arrangements have been very satisfactory to the membership during the past year, and while this feature is not by any means the leading object of the Order in Vermont, it is a powerful lever in increasing the membership and strength of our Grange.

The educational and social features of the Order are the foundation upon which the Grange in Vermont now stands, and I am happy to say that the good influence of the Grange is being felt in all parts of the State.

It has been my pleasure to meet a large proportion of the membership of the Order in our State during the past six weeks, and I am pleased to say that, with a single exception, I have found the Granges working in entire harmony, striving to make the Order of benefit to themselves and to the communities in which they live. In most of the Granges the members are active and aggressive in the work, and there is but little doubt of a large increase in membership in the near future.

The following was presented by Bro. X. X. Charters and was adopted by the Grange:

Resolved, That memorial services of the death of our beloved brother, Wm. M. Ireland, one of the Founders of our Order, be held in this hall on Sunday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

At 12.30 P. M., the Grange took a recess until 8 o'clock P. M., to meet at White's Opera House for the purpose of conferring the Sixth Degree—the afternoon to be devoted to a public reception tendered by the citizens of Concord and the State of New Hampshire.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grange re-assembled at White's Opera House at 8 o'clock P. M. in the Sixth Degree, and the Degree of Flora was conferred in full and ample form on three hundred and sixty-eight candidates.

At 9.30 P. M. the labors of the day were closed.

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, November 18th, 1892.

The Grange assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives, Capitol Building, at 9.30 o'clock A. M., with the Worthy Steward, Bro. Ava E. Page, presiding, Sister M. L. Davis, of California, acting Overseer pro tem., and Bro. Alpha Messer, of Vermont, as Worthy Lecturer pro tem., and was opened in the Fourth Degree.

Bro. J. D. Clardy and Sister A. F. Clardy reported, and were assigned seats as delegates from Kentucky.

The Worthy Secretary called the roll of States and a quorum was found present, with a *very large* attendance of visiting members of the Order.

Thursday's journal was read and approved.

Bro. C. H. Knott, Chairman, offered the following supplemental report from the Committee on Credentials, which was read and approved :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to submit the following report :

That we find the following State clear upon the books of the Treasurer and entitled to representation, and the following members : Bro. J. D. Clardy and Sister A. F. Clardy, of Kentucky, present.

CHAS. H. KNOTT, *Chairman*,
O. E. HALL,
D. W. WORKING,

Committee.

As per special order adopted Wednesday, Bro. J. R. Dodge, of the Department of Agriculture, was introduced and addressed the Grange as follows, which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order :

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

In appearing as a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture at this annual meeting of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, I may properly recognize this noble and influential institution as one of the legitimate children of that department. The inception of its plan, the in-

ding of its ritual, its organization and initial work, were largely due to the inspiration and effort of officials of that department. The names of William Saunders, O. H. Kelley and A. B. Grosh will be recognized as the earliest leaders of this movement for rural organization, co-operation and education. Mr. Saunders is still an efficient head of one of the branches of department effort and an honored adherent and wise counsellor of this socio-economic body. Personally, as a member of the order of Potomac Grange, No. 1, the first ever organized, and as an official of the department from the first month of its existence, I therefore, perhaps not unnaturally, have a home feeling in this presence.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. J. M. Rusk, is in sympathy with the high aims of our beneficent Order, and welcomes its co-operation in the work of advancing the interests of agriculture and elevating the condition of the husbandman. He is extending the work of the Department of Agriculture, increasing its opportunities for practical usefulness, enlarging the outlet of surplus products of agriculture to foreign markets, and seeking to cheapen cost of production while widening its range and facilitating its distribution, that rural labor may find full and profitable employment and fair remuneration. This is a difficult problem, in view of the vast volume of immigration, which tends to overwhelm production with plethora and cheapness, unless the stream can be diverted into other industrial channels, and agricultural effort, by skill and enterprise, shall be broadened to reach beyond corn and wheat and cotton, and include the sugar, the fibres, the fruits and other products required for consumption, which now drain the country of two hundred million dollars in gold per annum. This country has now the agricultural labor sufficient to produce all the food that its people can consume, and the material for all the clothing they can wear; it has also the soils and climates suited for all the products required, with few exceptions.

The Patrons of Husbandry are not counselling a return to the wooden plow, the scythe and flail, that all may enjoy the benefits of hard labor and constant employment. I assume that they welcome facilitating invention and labor-saving processes, the elimination of unnecessary drudgery, the elevation and refinement of labor, the infusion of brain into muscular activities. I imagine the sisters of the Order do not sigh for the return of the old crane and the Dutch oven, the scanty kitchen equipment of the olden time, or the clumsy appliances of ancient dairying. They probably do not replace the old reel, the spinning wheel and the loom in their zeal for household industry, or as an antidote for idleness or *ennui*. The good housewife can be profitably busy, even without her knitting needles. Therefore it is no

remedy for over-production to go back to primitive hand labor and utter negation of mechanical aids. Horses are still used and higher in price, notwithstanding the multiplying of transportation a thousandfold by the use of steam. As labor is relieved or lightened, new avenues for its employment are opened; new wants are born of the opportunities for their supply. The expansion of human desire possible of gratification will ever absorb labor faster than invention can command relief from drudgery. So we still try to cheapen the cost of production, but in so doing it would be fatal error not to widen its lines, enlarge its list of varieties produced, and refine and render attractive by skill in manipulation and preparation for market.

Our farmers are inclined to mourn the movement of population to cities, and regret the preference of their sons for a career outside of agriculture. If they could induce their brightest boys to remain on the farm, and encourage the dullards to seek other business, it would prove an undisguised blessing. A relative increase of the number of consumers would prove a positive advantage to the remaining producers, stimulating demand, raising prices, and calling out ambition to excel, and skill in applying science and art for the attainment of superiority. Farmers should hail with delight, instead of deprecating, the increase of city population, the enlargement of the ratio between consumers and producers of food stuffs, notwithstanding the fact that there are districts having a positive scarcity of farm laborers.

While this is an indisputable proposition, on its face, there is a proviso, as to the occupation of consumers, which is a vital point, admitting the possibility that such an increase may be a curse to agriculture. The swarming thousands of speculators, under the innocent disguise of brokers, in every city, not to receive and forward grain, but to bet upon its future price, producing nothing, neither cultivating nor carrying to market a bushel, and yet these thousands live upon the finest of the wheat. In other lines of commercial business—in real estate, in money lending—other thousands manipulate property to depress values in purchasing, and use the same arts to advance prices in selling, and may easily for every dime earned by legitimate service obtain a dollar, and thus fatten upon the necessities and the credulity of those with whom they deal. The class of market men and hucksters, perfectly legitimate and necessary, become a menace and an injury to agriculture by unnecessary increase of numbers, so crowding the guild that competition would be destructive but for the convenient expedient of combination, by which the price paid to producers is regulated, and that to be paid by consumers is fixed daily, by the relative abundance or scarcity of the day, upon the basis of the necessities of the consumers, limited only

by the extent of endurance of the patience of customers. Thus competition is displaced by monopoly, and the useful middleman is sunk in the greedy extortionist, and the farmer is plundered. All this comes from the prevalent desire to make money easily, to get something for nothing, and should be deprecated, frowned upon and legislated against. Such increase of the consuming class, some producing only a little constructively, others nothing at all, is injurious, not merely to farmers, but artisans and mechanics and real producers of every grade.

But the increase of producers of manufactured products, of miners, of constructors of buildings (public and private), of laborers on public works or railroads that are needed, of the creators of wealth by the magic of labor, is a guarantee of agricultural prosperity, while unproductive consumers who prey upon honest industry as leeches have a depleting and depressing effect upon the general welfare. There is a need of popular illumination on this subject, which shall make as clear as sunlight the fact that labor in useful production and construction increases the wealth of the country and benefits all classes, while those who produce nothing, yet live luxuriously upon the products created by real labor, must necessarily reduce the equitable share of the farmer, the artisan, the mechanic and miner, and the other legitimate servitors in all industrial, moral and educational lines. There is a pretence of service in many non-productive vocations, and probably in some that are distinctly pernicious and piratical, but a sharp discrimination should be made and a submission to this test: Does it produce anything? Does it add a dollar to the wealth of the country or an iota of good to the common weal?

Criminals, paupers, all persons without visible or legitimate means of support who will not work, are also consumers, but they are of no benefit to farmers or anybody else, and detract, rather than add, to the general welfare. They consume, not their own, but the property of farmers and others. All persons who produce nothing and render no valuable service to society, even though high liver and money getters, stand morally and economically in the category of the destructive class, in opposition to constructive and productive classes. We have too many of them, both home and foreign born, and the gates of immigration should be promptly closed against the admission of more. It is time that a sharp discrimination should be made between the useful and the injurious, the productive and destructive classes, with a helping hand and warm welcome to useful activity, and a "cold shoulder" and stern repression to laziness and piracy.

There is an absurd idea that appears to be held by many which has heretofore caused much local loss in this country. It is the

fallacy that wealth is created by trading rather than by production. That the oftener an article is sold, and the longer the mileage of its transportation, the greater is the profit accrued, carries its own refutation in the bare statement. If that article is made outside of the United States, and to its transportation by land is added carriage by sea, the imputed profit is still greater in the eyes of those who prefer trade to industry. People may have acquired a competence by making jackknives—never by swapping them. If communities of farmers have excluded artisans and artificers, and encouraged trade and transportation instead, they have been able to buy little and have still remained poor. Therefore farmers should encourage the building of towns and cities, and help, rather than hinder, division of labor to other productive industries, while discouraging by all their personal influence and legal restraint the speculative tendencies of the age, the plundering instincts of conscienceless trade. Let us deal generously with honest commerce, pay a fair tribute to forwarder and carrier, but repudiate the tax levied by speculative greed and commercial monopoly, and as early as possible cheapen cost of what we buy and save transportation by the wholesome competition of general and abundant production, which shall eliminate the larger part of the disabilities now resulting from middlemen, railway discrimination, the option dealer, and the large class who live by their wits on what is produced by honest labor. Farmers may rest assured that the productive classes are their friends and helpers, and that the non-productive and speculative classes are their parasites and enemies.

The work of this Order, during the past twenty years, has been a large success socially, obviating measurably the disadvantages of the isolation of farmers, bringing them into association and sympathy, and proving a means of education and refinement as well. This improvement will continue to be progressive, but other beneficent results are possible.

When it is seen that the influences hostile to agriculture, especially those hinted at in preceding paragraphs, are made effective by combination and associated action, a hint is given of the means of protection in the hands of the husbandman. Combination, co-operation, are the defenses of this warfare. And here arises a difficulty that must be surmounted. Farmers must be trained to business methods, so that co-operative enterprises, intended to break monopoly and compel fair dealing of middlemen, shall not fail from inexperience and incapability. Such efforts should embody the financial strength and tact and skill to command success in spite of any opposition. There have been failures and resulting discouragement in these respects, but time and experience are educators, and there are now in successful opera-

tion co-operative enterprizes which have saved to farmers immense sums in the purchase of supplies of all kinds, in the sale of their products, in the manufacture of flour, butter and cheese and other articles. Let us develop the commercial instinct sufficiently to cope with the sharps who are scaling down farm prices, adopt correct business principles, and become established in business habits.

There is a form of associated effort that many regard as a great boon of co-operation in the future. It is the establishment of farmers' saving and loan associations, on the idea which has been so beneficial in Europe as people's banks. The plan may be modified for this country, but in some form it seems to be a necessary supplement of public banking facilities, so convenient and ample for general business of cities, but so meagre for the average farmer and mechanic of country districts.

These loan and credit unions, or peoples' banks, so extensively operated under various names in Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia, have filled a virtual vacuum in banking opportunities for the agricultural and industrial classes, encouraging self-help and inducing economy, through small savings which have become the basis of small loans to those who are by their circumstances practically excluded from ordinary credit of banks. The shares can be purchased outright, or paid weekly or in monthly instalments, and there is much elasticity in the working of these associations, and adaptations to controlling circumstances. Probably the American organizations coming nearest to these financial institutions are the building associations of our cities, with monthly assessments ultimately completing the value of the shares, and loans to members on real estate, usually for home building, at rates either fixed or subject to the competition of bidders for loans. There are also real estate investment companies, the shares of which are paid in by small monthly instalments, which have been successful, first as institutions encouraging savings, and incidentally giving good dividends from rise in value or rents of real estate, and some of these have made loans to members, while generally permitting withdrawal at short notice. It may be desirable for the Patrons of Husbandry to canvass the possibility of introducing some form of co-operative banking, among farming communities, that shall be safe, encouraging thrift, aiding enterprise, and equalizing the distribution of money for the convenience and welfare of both debtor and creditor. In Europe there have been surprisingly few losses by peoples' banks; and care should be taken that similar institutions, if organized here, should be equally sound and conservative.

This Order has been singularly free from the vagaries and

absurdities, in a membership embracing every grade of intelligence and experience, so liable to arise from a sense of the possession of almost unlimited power. It has been practical and sensible in a high degree, holding its solidarity for advance in the practice and increase in the profits of agriculture ; discussing within the Grange all questions of economics or politics liable to affect their calling, while leaving to the individual member to exercise his freedom of thought and independence of action in giving practical effect to his views. The Grange is content to do as a body those things in which it can properly exercise supreme control, with practical unanimity of its membership and admitted advantage to all, without attempting to leave its sphere to accomplish the impracticable in a vain essay to reform the universe. Its mission is by no means ended ; its opportunities for beneficence are yet open ; there is still a chance for development in social and educational directions ; the rate of yield of farm lands, now slowly increasing, can be greatly advanced by more scientific and skillful cultivation ; the present demand for improved roads, the crying need of the hour, can be powerfully seconded ; new rural industries can be established, and old ones made more profitable by economy of production and marketing ; the excessive middleman tax can be reduced through wise co-operative agencies ; savings and surplus of individuals, through popular financial organizations, can be used to supply temporary wants, and facilitate and equalize local distribution of available currency ; and a powerful and salutary influence can be exerted, as individuals, through various agencies and organizations, industrial and political, for industrial progress, sound fiscal policy and good government. The Grange rests on a basis of granite, and not on the sand. *Esto perpetua*, with increasing honors and influence.

In conclusion, allow me to express the confidence that I feel in the wisdom and ability of this beneficent Order to meet the agricultural exigencies of the immediate future, and solve its practical problems. We now have an army of farmers and farm laborers of nearly nine millions, an agricultural population of more than twenty-seven millions. We are annually confronted with an immigration of about half a million per annum, crowding the avenues of labor and enhancing production in all lines.

More than four-tenths of our workers are farmers and farm laborers. One-third is ample. Great Britain has scarcely one-eighth who produce half the requirement of food for consumption. As laborers multiply, invention renders it more effective in production, until we are confronted with the question, What shall we do with our increasing body of labor ? Shall it be applied to the production of corn ? The price in years of least pro-

duction is more than double that of seasons of largest crops. Shall we grow more cotton? I have known an increase of a million bales to yield less by \$45,000,000 than the previous smaller crop. If we produce a great surplus of wheat, it must be sold in competition with the lowest agricultural labor in the world of wheat growing.

Then what is the problem? To find new products, to relieve competition, to divert labor from the staples, and, if necessary, to other lines of industry. Conservatism of habit opposes any change. So the old style farmer continues to get \$10 per acre from his land, while the enterprising specialist, in extreme cases, gets \$400 per acre for his fruits or his vegetables. The one is poor and despondent; the other is hopeful and thrifty.

While labor is wasted in depressing the price of a few staples, of which there is a great surplus, it is waiting (so far mostly in vain,) for employment in supplying products either totally wanting or deficient in supply. There is a demand for food and fibres, and other supplies which we do not produce, amounting to \$200,000,000 per annum. Foremost of these products is sugar. It is too late to say we cannot produce it. Europe makes a full supply for 360,000,000 people from the beet alone, half of it the result of ten years' progress. We have available lands for making it all of cane, and a much larger area suited to beet culture. Is it possible that we can compete successfully, thousands of miles away, with the cheapest and bulkiest products of European agriculture, and cannot acquire the skill and enterprise for meeting home requirements of the most profitable rural products of Europe? It is absurd. Tropical Florida grows wild as good quality of sisal (*Agave sisalana*) as that for which we pay four to five million dollars annually to Mexico and Yucatan. A new textile in the South, ramie, or China grass, not competing with cotton, but more like silk, may become the basis of a great agricultural industry. A score of other fibres should save many millions more to reward the labors of agriculture. Fruits and vegetables which now load the floors of our city groceries, from France, England and Scotland, will afford more millions to domestic labor when we shall acquire the taste and skill to put up the commonest products of our soil in fascinating and appetizing guise.

It is time to take a new departure. It is a time of crisis. A parting of the ways is at hand. We must not cultivate the old staples less, but new products more. We must stop the wastes of the most prodigal agriculture on earth, study the economics of husbandry, find a wide range of production, acquire a knowledge of new methods, and practice the teachings of the latest development of science.

If we cannot do this, if we choose to sit supinely and allow the people of Europe to feed us with the costly and luxurious things of agriculture, for which we try to pay in corn at 10 to 20 cents per bushel and the cost of transportation five thousand miles—we shall see lower prices still, and be glad to seek some better business than agriculture. If we heed the lesson of wisdom, and regard the logic of facts, we shall supply ourselves with all the food and all the clothing we need, and furnish employment, ample and remunerative, to all our rural population, so that farm laborer and farm proprietor shall prosper, and all the wants of a people hitherto the best fed and the best clothed that exist on the earth, shall be fully supplied without reduction of the standard of living. This is one of the serious problems of the many which the present time presents to the Grange and the American people for solution. May Grange and people act with such wisdom as to avoid disaster and command success.

Music by the choir—"Sowing the Seed."

The Worthy Master, Worthy Overseer, and Worthy Lecturer came in and occupied their respective chairs.

Sister Emma K. Long was called to Worthy Ceres' chair temporarily.

The Worthy Secretary read the following letter, and, on motion of Bro. A. Messer, the invitation was accepted, and the Secretary directed to notify the Chairman of the Committee of the same:

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 18th, 1893.

J. H. BRIGHAM, *Master of National Grange, Concord, N. H.:*

Dear Sir:—In behalf of the Concord Commercial Club, I have the honor to extend to the members of the National Grange, with attending visitors, a most cordial invitation to visit Manchester and inspect the mills of that city on Tuesday afternoon, November 22d.

The train should leave the depot at 2.10 in the afternoon, and arrangements have been made to meet a reception committee of the Manchester Board of Trade at the Manchester depot, make the inspection referred to, and return so as to reach Concord at about 5.45 o'clock.

You are invited to go as the guests of the Commercial Club, a committee of which association will accompany you on the trip.

Kindly present this communication to your association, and make an immediate reply stating your action with reference thereto.

GEO. F. PAGE,

Chairman of the Com. on Grange for the Concord C. C.

The Secretary read a letter from Wm. J. Jones, of Ind., in relation to roads, which was referred to the Committee on Transportation.

The following letter and report were received and read by the Worthy Secretary ;

PORTER'S MILLS, Wis., Nov. 14, 1892.

J. H. Brigham, Worthy Master of National Grange :

Dear Sir and Brother :—Owing to physical disability, I am compelled to forego the pleasures and profit of meeting with you and all the good Patrons of our Order, who may assemble at the Twenty sixth Annual Session of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry on the 16th inst. I expected to be in attendance as surely as I ever expected anything, and did not abandon the hope till forced to, and to say that it is a disappointment is a very tame way of expressing it. I had anticipated a great deal of pleasure and enjoyment, as well as profit, out of the opportunity, and was expecting to look into the faces and grasp the hands of the representative Patrons of our Nation. I have heard it said that man proposes, but God disposes, and so it seems to be in this case. I sincerely hope you will have an entertaining, instructive, profitable and harmonious session, one that will be productive of much good to our Order, to our country, and to mankind.

Our State Grange is to convene in Reedsburg, December 13th. and we are making an effort to get a full representation out, and see if we cannot devise some scheme to start a revival in our State. I have written to all, or nearly all, the Masters or Secretaries, trying to stir up their pure minds by way of remembrance, and to let them know that they are wanted in the Grange camp in Reedsburg the 13th of December, 1892. I have written to Bro. Haviland that I could not be with you, and that he had better go as our representative, but presume his business will be such that he cannot leave it. I regret exceedingly my inability to be with you, and herewith enclose a short report of our standing, so as to keep in line.

Sincerely and fraternally, WASH. CHURCHILL.

Report of the Master of the Wisconsin State Grange, forwarded by Bro. Wash. Churchill, Master :

WISCONSIN.

Worthy Master :

There has been no material change in the standing of the Order in my jurisdiction since the last annual report of my predecessor. A few members have been added to some of the work-

ing Granges, while a few have dropped out, and our Secretary writes me that we have kept our number good. In my travels about the State, I find a good degree of interest manifested, and a strong desire expressed for a revival of Grange work, such as was witnessed in our early history.

Now that the political campaign is ended, we hope for more favorable conditions in the near future, and that something for the strengthening and upbuilding of the Order will be accomplished ere the close of another year. A few of the Dormant Granges have been inquiring for the old paths, and looking for the way back into camp, and one elected officers and reported to the Secretary's office.

Under the call of the roll of States for the introduction of business to be referred without debate, the following were presented and referred :

By Sister E. Grace Working, of Col.—Subject : Equal Suffrage—to the Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange.

By Bro. D. W. Working, of Col.—Subject : Initiative and Referendum—to the Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. M. B. Hunt, of Maine—Subject : Amendment to Constitution—referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws

By Bro. X. X. Chartters, of Va.—Subject : Endorsing W. H. Hatch, Chairman of Committee on Agriculture of National House of Representatives—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Sister Laura C. Douglas, Worthy Lady Assistant Steward , read the following, her annual report :

Report of Lady Assistant Steward.

Worthy Master :

Since the close of the session at Springfield one year ago, my duties as Lady Assistant Steward of the National Grange have not been arduous. I have, however, endeavored to keep the "eye of the mind open," and to glean from various sources.

Among the many items of interest in connection with the work of the Grange, none has more deeply impressed me than the continued activity and increasing influence of the Sisters.

When from any cause there comes to be a lack of interest and a feeling of apathy in the Subordinate Grange, who come so nobly to the rescue as the Sisters? It is evident that in New England, where the Grange is making a steady, healthy growth, the women are coming more and more to the front as leaders.

According to the Grange Directory of Massachusetts, in a total of 118 Granges, we find that two Sisters are filling the Master's chair, 55 are Lecturers, and 78 are Secretaries.

Thus is woman showing herself a willing worker and a competent and trusted leader.

Mrs. LAURA C. DOUGLAS,
Lady Assistant Steward.

Bro. Alpha Messer, Chairman, read the following report from the Committee on Education :

Education.

Worthy Master :

Your committee to whom has been referred the subject of education are not unmindful of the difficulty which lies before them in attempting to make a report upon a subject that is so frequently discussed, which will be interesting and at the same time of real value to our Order. In making our report we trust that we may be pardoned if we deviate somewhat from the beaten paths of the past in the discussion of education, educational methods and results. Every intelligent and observing mind recognizes the fact that we are living in a progressive and intensely practical age, and that old methods of instruction and hallowed traditions of knowledge have much less influence upon the thoughtful mind at the present time than in former periods. The intense activity and keen perceptions of the mass of distinctly American people, has resulted in a spirit of investigation and inquiry, which seriously threatens to break some of the idols of the past, and to set up in their place something that is real and tangible, something that is practical as well as theoretical. In years gone by it has been thought that all the knowledge worth attaining has been locked up in the classics and in the sciences, and that he who would unlock these storehouses of knowledge must spend the best years of his life in solving abstruse problems and in poring over classical literature, but such is not the case to-day. A very large class of thinking men, and women also, do not accept the definition of education as a mere disciplining of the mind. They feel constrained to give it a broader and deeper significance, and would have it apply, not merely to the intellectuality of the individual, but to his capability, also. The American farmer, the mechanic, the business man, that class of people which come into contact with the actualities of life in their daily experience, are looking for, striving for, asking for a system of education which will be of practical value to their child-

ren in the varied industries of life. By this it should not be inferred that there is any disrespect for the study of the classics by those who desire to make them the basis of their education ; but at the same time be claimed that equal discipline, polish and grace of diction can be gained by the study of the English language. Professor Thorndyke says : " We import our learning as a matter of luxury, not of necessity. The English language once so barren and barbaric has been enriched with the most priceless jewels that ever sparkled in the world's intellectual crown of glory." There seems to be an irresistible, undefinable trend in public opinion which inclines to break away from old theories in education, some which call for years of closest study, and, instead, make education in some sense a part of real life, thus keeping the student in constant touch with the world's progress and its activities. As a result of this principle the minds of the people are naturally directed to that system of education which combines the practical with the theoretical, which not only disciplines the mind, but at the same time gives direction to the thought, and skill to the hand. Hence the recent establishment and multiplication of industrial schools and colleges, in this and in foreign lands. It is not the province, nor the desire of your committee at this time to discuss the different phases of industrial education, however important and interesting they may be. In this brief discussion they wish to confine themselves more particularly to that phase of industrial education which is represented by our agricultural and mechanical colleges, because the farming class which is represented in this body, is more directly interested in those colleges than in any other schools for industrial education and training.

In 1862 Senator Morrill of Vermont secured the passage of an act by Congress for the establishment and maintenance of agricultural and mechanical colleges in each State in the Union, and for this object the government donated a large amount of public land which was divided among the different States according to their representation in Congress. The States, sooner or later accepted the donation with the conditions, and many of them sold all their allotments of land as soon as possible and with the money received, proceeded to establish their agricultural colleges. Unfortunately for the course of industrial education, this munificent donation from the General Government was given to the States at a time, when the minds and energies of the people were almost

wholly engrossed in the eventful and stirring scenes of the war of the rebellion, and but little thought was given by the farming and other laboring classes to educational interests.

Coupled with this were the vague ideas which a majority of farmers had of an agricultural and mechanical college, and when the proposition came for the establishment and maintenance of these colleges, there were wide differences of opinion in regard to their cost, expediency and usefulness. Consequently when the question of establishing agricultural colleges came before the legislatures of the several States, there was in a majority of cases a division of thought. To the credit of a portion of the farming population in nearly all of the States, an earnest desire was expressed for a distinct agricultural college, such as could be established under the act of Congress. These men, with almost prophetic vision, portrayed the benefits and advantages that would accrue to the people from a system of industrial education of a higher order, which would be admirably adapted to the requirements and conditions of their children. The other, much the larger and more indifferent class of farmers, favored uniting the agricultural colleges with existing classical colleges or universities, and thus be freed from all future trouble and responsibility in the matter. The opinions of this class were still farther strengthened by the representations of crafty college officials and their friends, who greatly desired the funds to strengthen and build up their institutions, many of which for various causes were in a languishing condition. It was represented that the establishment of new colleges would call for large appropriations by the States, and that, in addition to the funds from the government, the people would be heavily taxed for their maintenance, and it was further argued that if the old colleges and universities, with their high reputation for learning and usefulness were but poorly patronized by the people, the prospects would be poor indeed for new colleges without any reputation or any traditions to fall back upon. Under these circumstances it is not strange that in many of the older States the agricultural and mechanical colleges were by act of legislatures united with, and became a part of classical colleges and universities. But as time passed on the agricultural department of these institutions did not materialize, the separate agricultural colleges in States where no combination existed were doing a good work, while in adjoining States where the agricultural colleges had become departments of universities there was in many instances

hardly a pretense of compliance with the requirements of the law by which the colleges were established. Under these conditions dissatisfaction arose in farming communities, and just demands were made for better facilities for instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, or a separation of the colleges. The former was heeded only to a limited extent. In a few States the separation was effected and distinct agricultural and mechanical colleges were established and have proved a success, but in most of the States where the combination exists, the universities are entrenched behind close corporation walls, and it is extremely difficult to reach the government appropriations with State enactments, and the additional appropriation of the Morrill act of 1890, make the prizes still more desirable to the universities and more difficult to reach.

In order that this body might be assisted in arriving at just conclusions in this important matter, the chairman of this committee, some weeks since, addressed a letter of inquiry to the master of each of the State Granges, asking for definite information in regard to the standing and actual condition of the agricultural colleges in their respective States. Prompt replies were received from nearly all the masters, and it is with pleasure that your committee present a summary of the interesting and valuable information received

Alabama—The State agricultural college of Alabama not connected with any classical institution. The experiment station is connected with the college. The total number of students since the college was established is 1800. Present number of students, 255 ; number of graduates, 293. The college is a success and continually increasing in popular favor.

Colorado—The agricultural and mechanical college of Colorado is an independent institution and was established in 1879. Its first students were graduated in 1884. Since that time there have been thirty-one graduates. Present number of students, 146. The college is in good repute among all classes.

Connecticut—In Connecticut the Agricultural and Mechanical College was made a department of Yale University, and it has remained as such. The total amount of money received by Yale for instruction in agricultural and the mechanic arts amounts to nearly \$262,000. The present number of students in the classical and scientific departments is 1784. In the agricultural department, one. Total number of grad-

uates in the agricultural department, thirteen. That portion of the experiment station fund which is not used at New Haven is equally divided between Wesleyan University and the Storrs Agricultural School. The latter institution, it should be said, was established by private bequest and is supported by meager appropriations from the State. Yet, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which it labors, the school is taxed to its utmost extent to provide room and facilities for all of its students, which now number about fifty. It has graduated eighty-five young men during the ten years of its existence and has a class of twenty-one to graduate next June. The total amount of money received by the Storrs School up to 1890 was \$104,000. This includes cost of buildings and equipments. As compared with the agricultural department of Yale, the result is very marked. There is general dissatisfaction among the farming population in regard to existing conditions, and the farmers of the State are almost a unit in their demands for a separate and distinct agricultural and mechanical college with which the Storrs School would be united, and they also ask that all the funds from the General Government of instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts and for experimental purposes be given to the proposed new colleges. The State Grange has the matter in charge, and that body is prepared to press these demands until justice is secured.

California—In California the State agricultural college is a department of the State University at Berkley. The present number of students is 1000. Of this number 81 take a partial course in agriculture, and 15 take the regular agricultural course. The total number of students graduated from the agricultural department is 20. Some years ago there was some agitation among farmers for a separation, but this has subsided, and at the present time there is but little apparent dissatisfaction with the management and work of the agricultural department of the university. The experiment station is connected with the colleges.

Illinois—The Illinois agricultural college is connected with the State University at Champaign. The number of agricultural students is reported as "very small," and no report of graduates. The college authorities say that there is but little criticism among farmers in regard to its management and work. The experiment station is connected with the college.

Indiana—Perdue University is the Indiana State Agricul-

tural and Mechanical College It has, however, a greater number of courses than most agricultural colleges. The total number of students at the present time is 422. Number of graduates 238. The experiment station is connected with the university. There is a very cordial public feeling toward the university.

Iowa—In Iowa the agricultural and mechanical college is located at Ames and is not connected with any other institution. It has a generous income and its course of study is such as to afford the student an opportunity to obtain a practical education and industrial training of a high order. This college has recently been reorganized, giving greater emphasis and scope to agricultural education, and as a result its patronage has been largely increased. The present enrollment of students is 540. Of this number 223 are in the freshman class. Number of graduates, 200. A large number of students are taking the four years' course

Kansas—The State Agricultural College of Kansas is located in Manhattan. It was organized with a classical department. The other departments were but little developed up to 1873, when a new organization dispensed with the classical department and established a general course of agriculture, with agriculture and the mechanic arts as its basis. Since that time students have been admitted from common district schools to a four years' course of study in the English language and literature. Science related to the industrial pursuits, with a course of training in agriculture, mechanics and household economy. Each student is required to give one hour each day during the course to some form of industrial training. The present attendance is 534, 236 gentlemen and 182 ladies. Graduates since reorganization in 1873, 304, 208 gentlemen and 96 ladies. The experiment station is connected with the college. The friends of the college have always earnestly advocated maintenance of a separate board of control, as essential to a careful guardianship of the various interests involved.

Kentucky—The Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical College was at first connected with the State University, but such a strong feeling arose among farmers in regard to the management and work of the agricultural department that a separation was effected by act of the State Legislature in 1878, for which the State Grange justly receives the credit. The experiment station is connected with the college. It now has 342, and its number of graduates since reorganiza-

tion is eighty. There is a general feeling of pride in the success of the college since the separation and the attendance is steadily increasing.

Massachusetts—The Massachusetts State Agricultural College, at Amherst is not connected with any classical institution. The Hatch experiment station is connected with the college. Its present enrollment of students is 143. Number of graduates, 358. Ten years ago the farmers of the State had a short fight to keep the College from becoming an annex to a classical institution, but through the prompt efforts of the Grange, led by State Master Draper, the disaster was averted, and the Massachusetts State Agricultural College now stands, a living monument to bless the farming population of the old Bay State.

Minnesota—The University of Minnesota was established in Minneapolis in 1851, but it led a doubtful existence until its reorganization in connection with the State Agricultural College in 1868. From that time onward the university prospered, but its agricultural department became practically a dead letter. Consequently the farmers of the State, justly became much dissatisfied with the condition of their agricultural college, and through the Grange a strong effort was made for a separation. In this they were unsuccessful, but they secured a recognition of some of their rights at the hands of the university, and as a result there is now a first-class equipment for the agricultural and mechanical department with a farm of 220 acres. A school of agriculture was established in 1887 which corresponds with the short course in some Agricultural Colleges. There are 924 students in the university, 329 in the agricultural and mechanical department, fifty-nine graduates from this department. The farmers of the State are generally quite well satisfied with the results of the agitation of the agricultural college question.

Mississippi—The State Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, was originally a department of the State University at Oxford. But the farmers receiving no benefits from the college became much dissatisfied with its management, and the State Grange under the leadership of the lamented Put Darden, late Master of the National Grange, agitated the subject, and for two years advocated a separation, which was effected by the passage of an act by the legislature in 1878, establishing two agricultural colleges, one for white and the other for colored youths. The white college has a capacity for 300 students and this has been the

average attendance since the college was opened in 1880. Students have been refused from other States for want of accommodations. Number of graduates since 1880, is 138. The college now has the entire confidence of farmers, and is a complete success. The experiment station is connected with the college.

Missouri—The Missouri State Agricultural College is a department of the State University at Columbia. The whole number of students is 714, of this number 71 are taking the agricultural and mechanical course. There are no records of graduates from the agricultural department. The farmers of the State are not satisfied with the existing conditions, in regard to the agricultural department of the university and they desire a separation. Some efforts have been made in this direction. The experiment station is connected with the college.

Maine—The Maine State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, has never been connected with any classical institution. The college has given instruction to 680 students; 394 of this number have pursued the full courses and received diplomas. Of this number all are engaged in agriculture and other industries, except 70 who are engaged in educational and professional work. The present number of students is 123. The experiment station is connected with the college. The farmers are generally well satisfied with the management of the college, but they insist that its work shall be confined to the objects for which it was established.

Michigan—The Michigan State Agricultural College is the oldest agricultural college in the country—having been established in 1857. It has never been connected with any classical institution, although several efforts have been made in that direction, but through the vigilance of the intelligent farmers of the State, this college has been kept free from classical alliances. The college is finely equipped in all its departments, and it has a grand record for usefulness. It has to its credit 540 graduates, and now has on its roll 146 students.

New Hampshire—The State Agricultural College of New Hampshire, is now connected with Dartmouth college at Hanover, but this connection has never been as close as in some States, and it has in a measure been an independent institution. It has always been controlled by a separate board of trustees, and its funds have also been kept separate from the funds of Dartmouth College, but still there has been much

dissatisfaction among the farmers of the State, in regard to the matter and a general desire to have it entirely freed from the influence of the classical college. Through the agitation and influence of the Grange, the legislature, at its last session, passed an act of separation, and located the agricultural and mechanical college in the town of Durham, where a large bequest will in time become a fund for its support. The experiment station is controlled by the State board of agriculture and carried on in connection with the college farm and one other place in the State, the Jack Pine plains. The separation will take effect July 1st, 1893. There are forty-one students in the agricultural department at the present time, and the total number of graduates from this department is 143. The people are fully satisfied with the new arrangement, and are looking for grand results in the future. The experiment station is connected with the Agricultural College.

New Jersey—In New Jersey the agricultural college is a department of the university, which has on its roll 146 students. The report does not show any students in its strictly agricultural department, nor any graduates from this department. The college appears to be doing good work, and the people seem satisfied with its management. The system of university extension, by giving lectures to farmers in different parts of the State, has been adopted. This movement is very popular. The experiment station is connected with the college.

New York—The State Agricultural College of New York is a department of Cornell University at Ithaca. This institution has a very liberal endowment arising from the Morrill act of 1862. The whole number of students is about 1300. Thirty of these are in the agricultural department, and about 300 take some part of the agricultural course. The number of graduates from the agricultural department is about fifty. There is no general complaint among farmers in regard to the agricultural department of the University.

Ohio—The Ohio State Agricultural College was established in 1873, but in 1878 the legislature reorganized the college and changed its name to the Ohio State University, making the agricultural college a department of the institution. The total number of students in the university at the present time is 464. Of this number forty-five are in the agricultural department, and this department has to its credit ten graduates. There seems to be a desire among the college of-

officials to make this department of more value to the farmers of the State. There does not appear to be any general complaint among farmers in regard to the management.

Oregon—The State Agricultural College of Oregon was at first made a department of a theological college, and for fifteen years the work of this institution did not materially differ in its methods of instruction from other colleges controlled by the church. No particular attention was given to instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts. In 1887 the State Grange took decided action in relation to the matter, and demanded that the funds appropriated for instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts be applied according to the nature of the trust. By action of the legislature the college was reorganized and the funds and control of the college placed in the hands of a separate board of regents, who took entire control of the college and experiment station, both of which are now well equipped and doing a good work. The college is well endowed, and admits boys and girls as students. The present number of students is 200. There have been forty graduates since the college was organized in 1887.

Rhode Island—In Rhode Island the State Agricultural College was made a department of Brown University, and the income from the land grant fund is used to assist "indigent" students in the university. The university has never complied with either the letter or spirit of the Morrill act of 1862, and has never graduated a student from its so-called agricultural department. Only one fourth of the board of trustees reside in the State. The board is self-perpetuating and the members are elected for life. There has always been much dissatisfaction in the State in regard to the management of the agricultural department of the University, which did not in any way meet the requirements of the people. In order to meet the wants of the farmers in the line of industrial education, the State legislature in 1888 established an agricultural school at Kingston in connection with the State experiment station at that place. This school naturally asked for the income of the land grant fund, and Brown University very generously voted to turn it over to the school, but soon after the passage of the act of Congress in 1890 making additional appropriations for agricultural colleges, this vote, for obvious reasons, was rescinded, and the university not only refused to give up the funds previously voted to the school, but it also laid claim to all the funds under

the act of 1890. Under these circumstances the agitation of the matter became general, and through the influence of the Grange, the State Legislature, May 19th, 1890, passed an act separating the agricultural college from the university, and established it at Kingston in place of the agricultural school, voting all funds from the government to the new college. Whereupon Brown University caused an injunction to be issued forbidding the State Treasurer to pay any of these funds to the new college, and the matter is now before the United States circuit court for settlement. The new college already has fifty students.

South Carolina—In South Carolina the agricultural mechanical college was formerly connected with a classical institution but the dissatisfaction in regard to its management became so great that the legislature was induced to pass an act of separation and establish a distinct agricultural college for whites—such a college for colored students already existed. The State experiment station will be connected with the new college and all government funds will be turned over to the white and colored agricultural colleges. The new college will be opened for the admission of students next March. Nine hundred students are already booked for admission.

Tennessee—In Tennessee the State Agricultural College is a department of the State University, which has a total of 156 students, and fifty-six of these pursue some studies in the agricultural courses. There is no report of any graduates from the agricultural department, and but little interest is shown by the farmers in regard to its management. The State Experiment Station is connected with the University.

Texas—Texas has a distinct Agricultural and Mechanical College, which gives general satisfaction to the people.

Vermont—The Vermont State Agricultural College is a department of the State University at Burlington. The present number of students in the University is —, eight of whom are in the agricultural department. No students have ever been graduated from this department. Recently a dairy school has been established in connection with the State Experiment Station. The session of the school for the past year continued for four weeks, and was attended by fifty-eight students. The total receipts for the Agricultural Department of the University and for the Experiment Station, amount to nearly \$300,000. For many years there has been great dissatisfaction among farmers in regard to the management of the Agricultural College and its barren results. This agitation culminated in 1890, when, through the influence of the Grange, a strong effort was made for a sepa-

ration. A bill was prepared and presented to the legislature for the establishment of a separate and distinct Agricultural and Mechanical College, which should receive all appropriations from the government under the acts of 1862, 1888 and 1890. The controversy before the legislature was a very heated one. The University brought together the most powerful lobby ever known in the State, which was manfully met by the farmers of the State, who were almost a unit in favor of the separation, as were also a large majority of other classes in the State. The measure received the sanction of the lower House by a majority of nearly three to one, but through the powerful influence of the University and its lobby, it was defeated in the Senate by a small majority. Under this stinging rebuke by the people, the University officials for the past two years have made some efforts to meet a few of the demands of the people in the line of industrial training. The conditions of the Agricultural College in Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut are somewhat similar.

Virginia—The State Agricultural College of Virginia is not connected with a classical institution. There has been some dissatisfaction among farmers because the College did not conform to the objects for which it was established. But agitation of the subject has caused a change in the management, which has in a measure restored confidence, and much better results are now being obtained.

West Virginia—The Agricultural College in West Virginia is a department of the State University. The present number of students is 224, and two of these are in the Agricultural Department, and twelve are taking some of the studies in the agricultural courses. There have been no graduates from the Agricultural Department. The Experiment Station is connected with the University. There is much dissatisfaction in regard to the management of the College, and they generally desire its separation from the University.

Wisconsin—The State Agricultural College of Wisconsin is connected with the State University, which has a total of 1092 students; 152 of this number are in the College of Agriculture, nine students have graduated from the regular course in agriculture, and twelve from the Dairy School, which is a new feature of the institution. The Experiment Station is connected with the University. Some years ago a movement was made for a separation, but it was not successful. Since that time the University has been working more in harmony with the wishes of farmers, and the institution has, in a measure, secured their confidence and respect, but there is still a feeling that better results could be obtained by the establishment of a separate and distinct agricultural and mechanical college.

This completes the record of the list of States from which replies have been received. In this record are given the present number of students, and the total number of graduates from the Agricultural Colleges in twenty-six States. In the other States the record of students is either not given or is incomplete. From the record in twenty-six States, we find that in thirteen of them, where the Agricultural Colleges are connected with classical institutions, the total number of students now in the Agricultural Departments is 770, and the total number of students graduated since the colleges were established is 304. In the thirteen States where the Agricultural Colleges are independent institutions, the total number of students now attending colleges is 4386, and the number of graduates is 2616. While these figures may not be absolutely correct, they are at least approximately so. In this connection it should be borne in mind that many of the independent Agricultural Colleges have recently been established, and some of them have not had time to graduate students, while those connected with classical institutions, with two or three exceptions, have been in existence for twenty years or more. If these records show anything, they plainly show that thus far none of the Agricultural Colleges which are connected with classical institutions have been successful in imparting agricultural education, and a portion of them have been most dismal failures, while on the other hand, the independent Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges are, without exception, eminently successful. It is, however, just to say that in a few States where the agricultural and classical colleges are combined, there appears to be an earnest desire on the part of the trustees and college officials to meet the requirements of the people in the line of industrial education, but they have as yet for some reason been unable to secure that degree of confidence and support from farmers that they desire. In this connection, Professor Morrow, of Illinois University, says that in his belief "It is unfortunately true that any institution in which a choice of courses is offered, comparatively few students will choose the direct agricultural course." Upon this point, Professor Latta, of Purdue University, Indiana, also says, "Agricultural Colleges which have but a single course, or at most two courses, seem to be succeeding best in imparting agricultural education to any considerable numbers."

Professor Atkinson, of West Virginia University, says: Industrial colleges, to succeed, must be managed by men who are known to be in sympathy with the people who are to be benefitted, and can never succeed as a side show to a classical institution any more than this progressive nineteenth century can live in the atmosphere of ancient Greece or Rome.

In view of the facts which have been presented in this report, and in view of the increasing importance of industrial education, and the obligations resting upon the people to guard their interests well, and to see that there is no misuse of the funds appropriated by the government for any purpose, your Committee would submit the resolutions :

Resolved, That the National Grange Legislative Committee be instructed to continue their efforts for the passage of a law by Congress, requiring the different States which have united the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges with classical institutions, to separate the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges from the classical, and to provide separate boards of trustees for the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, who shall have control of the same, and of all the appropriations now paid by the government to the combined institution; and all unexpended funds heretofore appropriated by the government for the purpose of establishing and maintaining Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges shall be transferred to these colleges, their location to be determined by the action of the several State Legislatures.

In concluding this report, the Chairman of your Committee would thank the Masters of the State Granges for their assistance in procuring the important data for a portion of this report, and also the College Presidents, who, in many of the States, kindly furnished the answers to the inquiries made.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALPHA MESSER,
Chairman of the Committee.

The Worthy Master announced the following committee to present resolutions on the death of the late Bro. William M Ireland :

Bros. S. H. Ellis, James Draper, Mortimer Whitehead, Sisters H. H. Woodman and Eva S. McDowell.

The Secretary read the following letter :

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 18th, 1892.

HON. J. H. BRIGHAM,

Worthy Master National Grange, Concord, N. H. :

Dear Sir—An invitation is hereby extended to the officers, voting and honorary members of the National Grange, to visit the White Mountain region of New Hampshire, Saturday, November 19th; the guests of the Concord Commercial Club.

A special train will leave Concord at 7 o'clock A. M., and will reach the city on the return trip at 8 o'clock P. M. An immediate reply is requested.

GEO. F. PAGE,
Chairman of Committee.

The following was presented by Bro. J. M. Thompson, and unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the invitation of the Concord Commercial Club to visit the White Mountains, on Saturday, November 19th, 1892, be, and the same is, hereby accepted, with thanks, by the National Grange.

The following invitation was received and read :

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 17th, 189

SECRETARY OF NATIONAL GRANGE :

Worthy Brother—By order of Capital Grange, No. 113, P. of H., I extend a cordial greeting, and would solicit the attendance of the National Grange on the evening of November 22d, at the Grange meeting to be holden in Phoenix Hall.

Capital Grange will exemplify the work of the Third and Fourth Degrees. The neighboring Granges are expected to be with us, and your presence is most earnestly desired.

Yours fraternally, MISS LIZZIE STOKES,
Secretary of Capital Grange.

The following, offered by Bro. E. W. Davis, of Cal., was adopted :

Resolved, That the invitation of Capital Grange be, and the same is, accepted for Tuesday evening, Nov. 22d, 1892.

The following report from the Committee on Division of Labor, was presented by the Chairman, Bro. Ava E. Page, and adopted by the Grange :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Division of Labor beg leave to submit the following report relative to the Master's Annual Address :

Those parts of the Address as are included under the respective heads of—

- "Condition of the Order,"
- "Future Work,"
- "Educational Influence of the Grange,"
- "Grange Press,"
- "Woman's Work in the Grange,"
- "Capital and Labor,"

Are hereby recommended to be referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

2d. That part included under the head of "Pure Food" and "Agriculture," is referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

3d. The parts included under the heads of—
"Anti-Option Bill,"

"Free Delivery of Mail to our Rural Population,"
 And "Lands of the West,"
 To the Committee on Resolutions.

4th. The part relating to—

"Financial Help,"

To the Special Committee on Investment and Loan Association.

5th. We ask to have referred to the Committee on Memorial Service, that part of the Worthy Master's Address relating to the death of one of the founders of the Order, William M. Ireland. All of which is respectfully submitted.

AVA E. PAGE,

E. D. HOWE,

Mrs. MAGGIE A. MARS.

The Worthy Master appointed Bros. W. C. Gifford, J. J. Woodman, F. M. McDowell, and Sisters R. J. Ellis and Maye J. Whitehead, as a committee to report suitable resolutions on the death of the late Bro. Wm. G. Wayne, Past Master of the New York State Grange.

Sister C. L. Wasson, of N. H., rendered "The farmer is the man that feeds us all," most beautifully.

At 12.40 P. M., the Grange took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grange assembled at White's Opera House, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Sixth Degree, and the Degree of Flora was conferred in full and ample form on four hundred and three (403) candidates.

At 4 o'clock the Assembly of the Priests of Demeter was opened in the Seventh Degree with the following officers present :

High Priest.....	Leonard Rhone, Pa.
Archon	J. J. Woodman, Mich.
Annalist.....	John Trimble, D. C.
Treasurer	F. M. McDowell, N. Y.
Archivist, <i>pro tem</i>	A. M. Belcher, R. I.
Interpreter.....	J. H. Brigham, Ohio.
Hierophant	Chas. McDaniel, N. H.

A ballot was taken on the candidates for the Degree, and the following (nine hundred and fifty (950) in number) were declared elected by a unanimous vote, and the Degree of Ceres was conferred on them in full form :

At 6 o'clock P. M., a recess was taken till 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly reconvened at 8 P.M., and after taking a ballot and electing them, the Seventh Degree was conferred on the following candidates (three hundred and ninety-one—391).

No further business appearing, the Assembly was closed at 9.30 o'clock P. M.

FOURTH DAY.

MONDAY, November 21st, 1892.

The Grange reassembled in the hall of the House of Representatives at 9.30 o'clock A. M., and was opened in the Fourth Degree, with the Worthy Overseer presiding, Bro. Norman B. Douglas, of Massachusetts, Worthy Overseer *pro tem.*, Sister J. C. Draper, of Massachusetts, as Worthy Ceres *pro tem.*, and Sister Eva S. McDowell as Worthy Flora *pro tem.*

The roll was called and a quorum was found present.

Friday's journal was read and approved.

The roll of States was called for the introduction of business to be referred without debate, and the following was presented and referred:

By Bro. A. P. Reardon, of Kansas—Subject: Interchange of Farm Products—to the Committee on Good of the Order.

The Worthy Secretary read a letter from Bro. W. L. Richardson, Master of the Tennessee State Grange, which was laid on the table.

The Secretary read the following letter from Bro. A. J. Rose, of Texas, Past Chaplain of the National Grange, which was ordered to be spread on the journal:

SALADO, Texas, November 15, 1892.

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the National Grange:

GREETING:

Allow me to congratulate you on the progress made by our Order in a number of States during the year now closing. I am proud that the farmers have an Order which is founded upon such pure principles as to make it impossible for it to engage in anything that would be calculated to mar the peace and happiness of any of its members, founded upon principles that are so liberal as to leave each and every member as free to carry out their convictions as before becoming a member. May God guide and direct you in your deliberations to the end that ways and means may be provided to extend the Order in every part of our country, and to revive the Order everywhere where it has become dormant.

It would have afforded me great pleasure to have met with you in the present session, but it is otherwise ordered. I can assure you that my heart is with you. Long may you live to carry on the work, and rest assured that my devotion to the Order is unabated. Though I may never meet you again on earth, I trust we will all meet in that better land where parting will be no more. Mrs. Rose wishes to be kindly remembered to you.

Faithfully yours,

A. J. ROSE.

The following communication was received and read by the Secretary, and on motion the invitation was accepted, with thanks of the Grange, and the Worthy Secretary was directed to advise the Concord Commercial Club of the acceptance:

CONCORD, N. H., November 21, 1892.

HON. J. H. BRIGHAM, *Master National Grange, Concord, N. H.:*

DEAR SIR:—A banquet will be tendered the National Grange at the New Eagle Hotel, Monday evening, November 21st. at 8 o'clock, by the Concord Commercial Club, representing the citizens of Concord. The invitation is extended to officers, voting and honorary members of the National Grange.

GEO. F. PAGE, *Chairman of Committee.*

Bro. D. L. Russell, Master of the Washington State Grange, presented the following, his annual report:

WASHINGTON.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

The Grange movement in Washington is still in the right direction, though not at so rapid a rate as we could wish. We feel encouraged to believe that a more prosperous day to the Order is dawning with us. No special effort has been made since our State meeting in June, as we were then just entering upon the greatest political campaign that was ever known in the State of Washington. Our Executive Committee did not deem it expedient or profitable to expend much money or time in the lecture field until after the political excitement subsided. The election now being over, we look forward and hope for a more prosperous season.

The report of our Secretary at the last session shows a gain of about thirty per cent. from the report of the previous session. We have organized three juvenile Granges that are working very nicely. We regard this department of Grange work of great value, giving the children the advantage of a Grange school, fitting them to become valuable members of the Grange as well as society. Patrons of Washington are still connected with Oregon in mutual fire insurance plans that have been of great benefit to them.

Our Patrons have engaged in the co-operative mercantile business to some extent, having established a number of co-operative stores on the plan recommended by the National Grange. One of these stores that I am very familiar with, its business, started a little more than two years ago, with about \$1,000 capital. The trade of that store for the second year, ending in October last, amounted to nearly \$46,000, and after paying all running expenses and ten per cent. interest on the capital invested, left a clear profit of a little more than \$2,200, which is paid back to Patrons as a rebate in proportion to their trade. Our Patrons, through co-operation, have exercised an influence over transportation companies on the Columbia river and its tributaries to the extent of reducing freight and passenger rates very materially, which they derive great benefit from.

The Order in Washington is gradually growing in favor with the people, moulding public sentiment for good as it never has before and educating its members to a higher standard in all the walks of life. Its moral influence is admitted wherever it has a foothold. The press is recognizing us as an organization, offering the use of its columns to Patrons; in fact, Patrons of Washington are fast coming to the front.

Worthy Master, in conclusion, we desire to specially refer to Woman's Work in the Grange in Washington, believing that we are indebted largely to the Sisters of our State for the success we

have made. It is through their untiring efforts the Grange halls have been built and furnished; that members of weak and faltering Granges have been encouraged and strengthened, and we heartily recommend that there be more encouragement given to this branch of Grange work.

A number of commodious Grange halls have been erected and dedicated during the past year.

Bro. S. L. Wilson read the following, his annual report as Master of the Mississippi State Grange:

MISSISSIPPI.

Worthy Master and Brothers:

It is a great pleasure to be permitted to meet you again in National Assembly,

The only regret I would express is, that I am unable to report the Order in Mississippi in the flourishing condition reported by a large majority of the States. One Grange has been reorganized. The members of the Order in Mississippi claim faithfulness to our principles, and sometimes we wonder that we have been able to maintain our organization under the many adverse circumstances with which we have been environed. I deem it unnecessary in this report to call particular attention to the conflicting causes above referred to. We are hopeful, thinking that in the near future the way will be open and clear for a forward movement all along the line. Whether correctly or not, we view the year soon to begin as the time to commence aggressive work. We had determined to press our Grange work during the past summer, but with four presidential electoral tickets, and Congressional candidates from nine districts in the field stirring the political pot, it was thought to be better to remain as it were, behind our works, and wait awhile. Having this view, we did not accept the kind offer of the National Executive Committee to aid us to a limited amount, with the further promise on their part to continue to aid us if the way appeared clear to reinstate the Order with us.

The coming year, with politics out of the way, and other troublesome causes which have been overshadowing to us, as an organization, we expect to meet you at your next Annual Session with greatly increased independence in view of our condition.

The Grange in Mississippi has too much put down to its honor and credit to for a moment entertain the thought of relaxing our efforts. As the result of our work, we have one of the best, if not the best, A. and M. Colleges in the nation. It is such a one as was contemplated by the General Government when the donation for the establishment of such institutions was made. Our

college, with Gen. S. D. Lee at its head, with a Board of Trustees, nearly all farmers, and composed of good men altogether, with an able corps of teachers, is a grand success. Our experiment station, with Prof. S. M. Tracy, the right man in the right place, as director, is doing a great work. The Industrial Institute and College for white girls, is in part another achievement of the Grange, and we can point to it with pride. The A. and M. College for Colored Boys also looks to us as their benefactors and supporters. The Patrons' Union Association, established ten years ago, and presided over all this time by our good and true Brother, Dr. J. B. Bailey, is not only the pride of the Order in our State, but is the admiration of all the people of the State. We can't compete with Bro. Rhone and the brethren in Pennsylvania, at Williams' Grove and other points, but we are growing, and it does not yet appear how great we shall be in the future. Since we last met, under the direction of an able committee, with the Chairman of our Executive Committee, Bro. T. J. Aby, one of the truest Patrons in the nation, an imposing monument to the memory of our late and beloved National Master, Capt. Put Darden, has been erected upon the grounds of A. and M. College, at the most conspicuous point. It is the desire of the membership in Mississippi that some time, not far in the future, we will have rallied to that extent to enable us to invite this body to meet with us ; then the Patrons of the United States, by their representative men, and women at least, will be able to view the monument of our deceased brother, the consummation of which the Patrons in almost every State in the Union, had something to do with their money and their sympathy.

Bro. J. D. Clardy presented his annual report as Worthy Master of the Kentucky State Grange, as follows :

KENTUCKY.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

If being present at this meeting, and not making any report at all, did not present the appearance of shirking an important duty, I would gladly escape from this poor attempt. It is surely an unpleasant position to be required to fill a vacuum, and have nothing to put in it. My duties have been such for the past two years, that it has been impossible for me to do much Grange work. And but little has been done. We have succeeded in holding our State organization together, hoping and believing a time would come when circumstances would favor building up the "waste places," and re-establishing, at least in part, our former Grange prosperity. So we look forward with hope ; and, looking back, have much to thank the Grange for.

Especially do we take pride in the present efficient and progressive work of our Agricultural and Mechanical College and Experiment Station, which was brought about largely by the persistent work of our State Grange. We have an admirably conducted Experiment Station, presided over by a thoroughly qualified and efficient young man, full of ambition and good sense, and in full sympathy with the farmers of the State. Recently there has been added probably the most complete mechanical plant south of the Ohio river, and possibly equal to any in the country. With half or more of the Trustees, farmers, and a President and able corps of Professors and assistants, all in hearty sympathy with the best interests of the masses of our people, we look for the very best results.

Bro. Thomas Mars, of Michigan, read the annual report as Master of his State Grange :

MICHIGAN.

Worthy Master, Officers, and Members of the National Grange :

The Order in Michigan is gaining slowly but surely. We are on a good financial basis, nearly eight thousand dollars in the treasury, the surplus loaned on good real estate, and interest paid annually.

Our membership has increased during the last year. We have paid to the National Grange in dues the past fiscal year \$572.86, fees for sixth degree, \$24.50. Have adopted the plan of meeting annually on the Assembly grounds of the Bay View Association, which we think will bring good results. We find the contest plan works well in many localities. Our farms are gaining in fertility ; we sow less and cultivate more, and grow more. We stand at the head in profits per cultivated acres on all the serials as shown by the last report of Bro. Dodge. We are not burdened with mortgages. What few we have are held by our farmers as a rule. We believe in general improvement. We shall petition the incoming legislature to enact a law, looking to the improvement of our public highways. We believe in the Grange motto : In essentials, Unity ; in non-essential, Liberty ; in all things, Charity. We are a prosperous, contented, and happy people. We believe in making home and home surroundings the most convenient and inviting spot on earth.

Bro. O. E. Hall, Worthy Assistant Stewart, read the following report :

Report of Worthy Assistant Steward.

Worthy Masters, Sisters, and Brothers of the National Grange:

As Assistant Steward of this Grange, I beg leave to submit the following report:

The duties of my office are not very laborious. But such as they are, I have tried to discharge them promptly and cheerfully, and am here at this time to perform all the duties appertaining to my office cheerfully and willingly.

O. E. HALL.

Bro. O. E. Hall made the following report as Master of the Nebraska State Grange:

NEBRASKA.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

There has been but little change in the condition of the Order in Nebraska during the last year. We have organized one new Grange, and many of the old Granges have increased their membership, while some have lost. There has but one Grange in the State surrendered their charter.

We had Worthy Master Brigham at our State meeting last December, and his words of advice and counsel were gladly received by our membership throughout the State. In September last, the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange spent eight days in our State, and did valiant work for the Order, which I believe will, in the near future, bring forth fruit that will do us good. We do not see any cause for alarm or any great dangers before us in my State. We have worked long and hard under discouraging circumstances that many of the States have not had to contend with, yet we have held our own, and we believe that the permanency of the Grange in Nebraska is assured.

On motion of Bro Geo. A. Bowen, the consideration of the report of the Committee on Education was made the special order for 2 o'clock P. M. to-day.

Bro. X. X. Charters moved the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the National Grange to meet the Association on Forestry, which is to convene in this city on the 22d day of November, at 10.30 A. M.

The following committee was appointed by the Worthy Overseer presiding: Bros. James Draper, of Massachusetts, W. C. Gifford, of New York, and Wm. H. Stinson, of New Hampshire.

Bro. X. X. Charters presented his account as member of the Executive Committee, and it was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

The Committee on Good of the Order presented the following, and it was approved:

Worthy Master :

The resolution from a Grange in Maryland, asking that some arrangement be made whereby Patrons may be able to visit the Columbian Exposition at the smallest cost for transportation and board consistent with comfort and respectability, having been referred to your Committee on Good of the Order, we request to be permitted to return the same, and recommend that it be referred to the Executive Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. ELLIS, *Chairman.*

Bro. S. H. Ellis, Chairman, presented a report from the Committee on Good of the Order, which, after considerable discussion, was referred back to the Committee with instructions.

The following from the Committee on Good of the Order was adopted:

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to which was referred the paper read before this body by Prof. J. R. Dodge, has examined the paper and find it to contain many valuable suggestions, and would therefore recommend its publication in our Journal of Proceedings.

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. ELLIS, *Chairman.*

The Worthy Secretary presented a communication from G. W. Davis on the subject of anti-options, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Bro. D. W. Working presented a letter in reference to the Secret Work of the Order, which was referred to the Committee on Ritual.

Bro. D. W. Working read resolutions relating to Female Suffrage, which were referred to the Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange.

Bro. C. H. Knott presented a resolution relating to members of the Order whose Granges are dormant, which was referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Bro. S. L. Wilson presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Worthy Secretary be and he is hereby instructed to inform Sister Carrie A. Hall that the National Grange recognizes her as equal to a Founder of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Bro. Benj. P. Ware, Past Master of the Massachusetts State Grange, came in and was seated as an Honorary Member of the National Grange.

Bro. W. C. Gifford, of New York, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the National Grange, consisting of two Sisters and one Brother, be appointed to prepare and submit a proper testimonial of the appreciation of all Patrons of Husbandry of the services of Sister Carrie A. Hall in the organization of our noble Order, and to have the same suitably engrossed and presented to our beloved Sister.

The Acting Worthy Master appointed the committee above provided for, as follows: Sisters Eliza C. Gifford and Mary E. Page, and Bro. James Draper.

At 12.07 P. M. the Grange took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grange reassembled at 2 o'clock P. M., with the Worthy Overseer, Bro. E. W. Davis, presiding, and Bro. Elmer D. Howe, of Massachusetts, acting Overseer.

The choir rendered "Where There's a Will There's a Way."

The special order—the consideration of the report of the Committee on Education—was taken up for action.

On motion of Bro. James Draper, the report was laid on the table temporarily, until the Chairman, Bro. A. Messer, can be present.

The Worthy Secretary read the following telegraphic communication, which was ordered spread on the journal, and the Secretary was directed to respond for and in behalf of the National Grange.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 21st, 1892.

JOHN TRIMBLE, *Secretary National Grange.*

The Knights of Labor send cordial greetings, and wishes your society continued and abundant prosperity.

T. V. POWDERLY.

The Worthy Secretary sent the following reply :

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 21st, 1892.

T. V. POWDERLY,

Master Workman, Knights of Labor, St. Louis, Mo :

The National Grange accepts the fraternal greetings of the Knights of Labor, and wishes them God-speed in all their efforts leading to a higher civilization, and unites with them in work for the best interest of our common country.

JOHN TRIMBLE, *Secretary*

Bro. W. R. Williams made the following report, as the Master of the North Carolina State Grange :

NORTH CAROLINA.

Worthy Master :

The Grange in North Carolina "still lives." During the year we reorganized two Granges, and, I think, lost one.

The outlook is better for field work than for several years, judging from inquiries from the various portions of the State. The Alliance is badly damaged by its political action and recent political failure; thousands have left it in disgust. Some of the inquiries are : Can an Alliance seal be converted into a Grange seal? What will a charter cost? etc. So now is the accepted time, if we were only able to place a Deputy in the field. Some of the answers to my letters from those who have left the Alliance, think we charge too much for a charter—can't see why it should be more than they paid for the Alliance charter. The women of the old North State are still the most devoted and attentive, and will be the last to surrender.

Bro. Alpha Messer, Chairman of the Committee on Education, came in at 2.25 P. M., and the Grange resumed the consideration of the report of his Committee.

Bro. Ava E. Page moved to adopt the report.

Several members made remarks in strong commendation of the report, after which it was adopted.

Bro. X. X. Charters offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That ten thousand (10,000) copies of the most interesting report of the Committee on Education, be printed for distribution.

Bro. John B. Long submitted the following report of the Texas State Grange :

TEXAS.

Worthy Master :

The Order has made no advancement in Texas the past year. The institutions which it possesses and has under its immediate control and supervision, are the Texas Co-operative Association, the Mutual Fire Insurance Association, the Texas Farmer Publishing Association, and the State Grange Fair. In all but the last, improvements have been made during this period, and in this matter the Association, through its directory, has mapped out a line of procedure looking to its full development. No Grange work has been performed under the usual system of lecturing, yet we have had five Granges to reorganize, four of which came together on their own motion. The State Grange, through a special committee, is now preparing for a season of active and progressive work.

Our Agricultural and Mechanical College, including that part of it which is used exclusively in the interest of the negro, is in splendid condition, and is fast reaching out to supply and meet all the demands of our State in its sphere.

Sister A. L. F. Jackman rendered "Come back to New England," assisted by the chorus; and on motion of Bro. J. H. Brigham, of Ohio, a vote of thanks was tendered her, and Bro. Chas. McDaniel, and members of the choir from New Hampshire, for kindly securing to the Grange the pleasure of listening to the beautiful song.

Bro. Mortimer Whitehead read the following, and moved its adoption, and it was adopted by a unanimous vote :

Resolved, That the words of the beautiful song to which we have just listened with such pleasure, be secured, if possible, that they may be printed in the Proceedings of this session, and being thus preserved, not only will those who have so pleased us with the tender words be brought to mind, but the words themselves will be cherished, and the many precious mementoes of our meeting in Concord; and also go out to the sons and daughters of New England who are to be found in the Granges of every State in our Union, bearing with them memories of their dear old childhood home.

"Come Back to New England."

Words by Samuel Mitchell.

Music by H. P. Donks.

Come back to New England, its plains and its hills,
Its bright rolling rivers, its lakes and its rills ;
Its meadows of clover, its woodlands and glades,
Its warm sunny pastures, its cool forest shades ;
Come back to its orchards, its glens and its vales,
Its walls of old granite, its fences of rails ;
Come get its sea breezes, its keen mountain air,
Come back to New England when all is so fair.

CHORUS.

Come back to New England, where all is so fair,
Come back to New England, and breathe its pure air ;
Come back to New England, and see its green hills,
Its bright rolling rivers, its lakes and its rills.

Come back to New England, where sweetest of girls,
Are roaming and dancing, in ringlets and curls ;
When rosy and lily-cheeked maidens are seen,
O'erflowing with frolic, polite as a queen ;
Come back to its parties, its picnics and balls
Its pure social meetings, in parlors and halls ;
Come go to its harvest, its huskings and all ;
Come back to New England. Come, answer our call.

Come back to New England, the pride of our land,
Where all are received with a grasp of the hand,
Where hearts that are honest and faithful and true,
Are anxiously waiting a welcome to you.
Come back to the homestead all nestled in vines ;
The home where the hop and the green ivy twines ;
Come back 'neath the roof that once sheltered thee long ;
Come back to New England, the land of sweet song.

The Executive Committee submitted the following report,
which was referred to the Committee on Division of Labor:

Report of Executive Committee.

As required by the Laws of the Order, the Executive Committee submit the following report to this Twenty sixth Annual Session of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry:

FINANCE.

The revenues of the National Grange, from the following sources, have been ample to meet all authorized expenditures during the fiscal year, viz.:

From State Grange dues.

"	dispensation fees.	
"	Sale of supplies to Subordinate Granges.	
"	fees for higher degrees.	
"	interest on real estate mortgages.	
"	" " demand loans	
"	" " balances in Fiscal Agency.	

At the close of the fiscal year, September 30th, 1892, the funds of the National Grange were invested and deposited as follows:

Loaned on real estate securities.....	\$42,600 00
" " demand (personal security).....	2 000 00
Balance of deposit with fiscal agency.....	6,282 73
Total.....	\$50,882 73

There was paid on the principal of notes and mortgages during the year, \$6,300.00, and reloaned on real estate security, \$5,700.00.

Since the close of the fiscal year further loans have been made, amounting to \$2,800.00, making the real estate securities at this time, \$45,400.00.

The interest on all loans and deposits has been very promptly paid, and but little is past due. The real estate investments are secured by first mortgages on good farms, and believed to be ample.

The books and vouchers of the Secretary and Treasurer of the National Grange have been carefully compared and accounts posted, and found to be correct. Settlements with these faithful officers have been made and books balanced.

LECTURE AND EDITORIAL WORK.

The National Grange appropriated \$1,500 for lecture and editorial work, and the distribution of documents for the current year. Of that amount there has been paid

For editorial work, printing, postage, &c.....	\$600 00
" distribution of documents.....	121 63
Total	\$721 63

For lecture work there has been drawn and expended

In the State of Washington.....	\$22 00
" " North Carolina.....	50 00
By the Master of the National Grange.....	357 93
Paid to the Lecturer of the National Grange for traveling expenses to Alabama, Nebraska and Missouri	228 11
	657 04

Amount of lecture fund unexpended..... \$1,888 67

The Master of the National Grange received from Patrons and Granges in States visited, the sum of \$202 for lecture work and expenses, and the Lecturer's expenses while in the States visited were paid by the State and Local Granges.

DEPUTY FEES.

During the two years that this system of rewarding organizing deputies has been in practice, there has been paid from the National Grange treasury \$1,760, of which \$800 has been paid during the current year.

DIGEST.

The Digest of the National Grange has been carefully revised, new laws and rulings inserted, and a complete code for Grange trials, with all the necessary forms, added to the book. It is now a valuable work and should be in the hands of every Patron.

NATIONAL GRANGE MEETING.

The Executive Committee was instructed to select a place for holding the Twenty-sixth Session of the National Grange, and to "notify the Masters of the State Granges of the place selected on or before May 1st, 1892." Invitations were received from the State Granges of New Hampshire, New York and Illinois to hold this meeting in their respective States. The invitation from the New Hampshire State Grange was supplemented by resolutions from County and Subordinate Granges, Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Municipal Councils, and letters from prominent public officials and members of the Order in profusion. After a large amount of correspondence and due deliberation, the committee decided to accede to the wishes of our New Hampshire Patrons and meet in the capitol of the State, believing that the good of our Order would be served thereby.

GRANGE HEADQUARTERS AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

As directed by the National Grange, the committee applied for suitable rooms, in some appropriate building, for Grange headquarters during the Exposition, and have received assurance that rooms will be assigned to the National Grange for that purpose. We have a positive promise of two rooms, about 17 by 20 feet each, with the assurance that a third room shall be added, if possible to do so. A large and well arranged assembly hall will be provided, in which the management contemplate holding a continued Farmers' Institute, where all questions relating to agricultural interests will be discussed by practical and distinguished individuals, not only from every State in the Union, but from every nation in the world.

The Exposition has been planned upon a grand and magnificent scale, and will, no doubt, surpass in interest, grandeur and magnitude all former efforts of the kind in the history of the world. Our American agriculture will be given a prominence worthy of its grand achievements; the products of our soil will be placed side by side with those of all other countries, and the history of the wonderful development and progress, not only of our agriculture, but of all the varied industries of our great and prosperous nation, for the first four hundred years from the discovery of the continent, will be seen and read by the world.

As representatives of the greatest and most important interest of the nation, it is fitting that we unite with all other industries and interests, and aid in making this great international fair worthy of our people and our country.

If it is deemed advisable to establish headquarters for our Order at the Exposition, definite action by this body must be taken at once and rooms secured.

At the Twenty-fifth Annual Session of the National Grange, held at Springfield, O., in November, 1891, your Executive Committee was instructed to make inquiry and, if practical, negotiate with some loan or trust company to obtain farm mortgages at lower rates of interest than are at present being exacted from farmers, and which are bearing so heavily upon agriculture.

At a meeting of the Committee, held at Springfield, O., this matter was referred to your chairman, instructing him to make a thorough investigation of the subject and report as early as practical. Pursuant to these instructions he at once entered upon the duties assigned him, and, in order to do the work thoroughly, he appointed Prof. Albert S. Bolles, Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, agent to assist him. Mr. Bolles is a gentleman of large acquaintance with the financial institutions of the East. We have made a very thorough inquiry as to the possibility of negotiating with some financial institution that would be willing to fund our farm mortgages in any of the States, separately or in a national way, as might be most practical, and beg leave to submit the following report:

We made careful inquiry in several directions during the year for the purpose of ascertaining whether money could be borrowed on farms at a lower rate of interest than that now prevailing. One might naturally think that, in consequence of the large amount of money there is in the cities at the present time seeking investment, it would be an easy thing to borrow on good land security at five per cent., or even at a lower rate. During the last year especially there has been a great abundance of capital in cities seeking investment. The evidence of this is the large quantity of unemployed deposits in the banks and trust compa-

nies. Notwithstanding this fact, we are not able to present a very encouraging report.

Application was made to the savings banks in Philadelphia, knowing that they had a large amount of money for investment and which is largely loaned on real estate securities. It seems on inquiry, however, that most of the real estate loans are on land situated in the city or lying near to it, and there is an indisposition to make loans on land at a considerable distance. There seems to be no doubt concerning the security of mortgages which may thus be made, nevertheless the banks and trust companies feel that they have a more perfect command over their loans if made in the city than they would have over loans scattered throughout the State, however good might be the security. An inquiry was also made of one of the savings banks of New York. The same feeling prevails among other banking institutions in these cities.

Inquiry was made in another direction. It was thought that possibly one of the trust institutions might be inclined to take such mortgages from time to time, as there are persons who doubtless prefer such securities to any other. As all kinds of persons seek such institutions for investments and advice, it was believed that if a commission, or some other mode of reward, was offered a trust company, it would be inclined to take hold of this matter and be able to procure money at a lower rate than is now paid by the farmers. The chief objection made was the same as that offered by the savings banks, namely, that they did not believe that their investors would much care to take securities on out-of-town property. They reason in this way, that if in any case the interest was not paid and legal proceedings were necessary to obtain the property, these would be expensive, and for that reason this form of investment would not be regarded with much favor.

Another inquiry was made in a different direction. It is well known that many of the New England savings banks make large investments outside of New England. They hold many millions of mortgages on land in Ohio, Michigan, Kansas and other States. It was hoped that they would regard an application of this character with favor, but a favorable response was not received. Appended is a communication from Hon. Frederick G. Field, inspector of finances of Vermont, of whom inquiry was made, and who is thoroughly informed concerning the situation of the Vermont savings banks and of their loans in other States. This communication explains, with sufficient clearness, the situation without further comment.

Lastly, inquiry was made of several bankers in New York

who, for many years, have bought mortgages for their foreign customers. Their plan of operation is to advance money to the farmers and others who desire it and after obtaining the securities to sell them abroad. A large amount of such securities are held especially in Holland by the Dutch people, and an application was made to the banking house which has had a large experience in business of this kind. That house, however, declined to take mortgages at a lower rate than six per cent. for the reason that they could obtain all the mortgages which they were able to sell at six per cent. or a higher rate on farms situated in Kansas, and perhaps further west, and for that reason were not inclined to entertain any proposition for dealing in five per cent. mortgages.

There are a good many persons who prefer a mortgage on real estate to any other kind of security. The difficulty, however, is in finding out such persons. Occasionally, an advertisement appears in a newspaper of a person having a considerable amount of money which he desires to lend in this way. It would seem as though the best hope of obtaining money at a lower rate by this method would be, perhaps, by applying to the real estate agents than by making any further attempt to obtain it through savings banks or other financial institutions, or by the State Granges separately organizing loan investment companies under the corporate laws of their respective States, through which borrowers and lenders could be brought together, and thus attain the end sought by the instructions of your Committee.

GRANGE LITERATURE.

At the last session of the National Grange the Committee was instructed to prepare and circulate suitable Grange literature for the purpose of extending a knowledge of the Order. The Worthy Lecturer was instructed to collect and prepare literature, and to circulate the same as extensively as possible, but specially through our loyal Grange press, that has so bravely and consistently kept the purposes and progress of the Order before their readers. Too much praise cannot be given to these faithful journals for their work of freely spreading broadcast the literature of the Grange. The officers of a Grange and the individual Patrons have not performed their whole duty until they have made every effort possible to have Grange papers taken in the family of every member, and have made diligent exertion to place them regularly in the homes of all farmers not yet united with our organization.

The Committee urges this duty without reservation or limitation of any kind. Other officers and members of the Order have rendered valuable service by their contributions to our literature, specially so through the Grange press.

FOREIGN TRADE.

For a number of years past the National Grange has recommended and used its efforts for an extension of our markets abroad, so as to enable the American farmer to sell more pounds of pork and beef, bushels of corn and wheat, and bales of cotton.

The Committee are pleased to report that through the hearty co-operation of the Secretary of Agriculture, much gratifying progress has been made, and as a result of investigation and conference through the Department of State and its consuls abroad, a better knowledge of the extent and wants of foreign markets has already been obtained.

Favorable legislation by Congress has provided a meat inspection law, through the successful working of which our beef and pork now go abroad, guaranteed by the Department of Agriculture with a clean bill of health. Embarrassing restrictions have been removed, followed by increased demand and larger markets.

As another illustration of the results of our investigation of foreign markets, negotiations have been effected and an effort made for a more extended market for our cereals. The Department of Agriculture, through its special agent, sent abroad for this purpose, is successfully introducing Indian corn into Germany and Russia by instructing in its preparation and uses for food. Already new mills have been erected and new machinery for grinding corn placed into old ones. The importation of American corn into Germany alone has made the gratifying increase of over thirty millions of bushels.

The United States Consul at Cadiz, Spain, states that that country is also becoming more interested in our cereals, and the Department of Agriculture will forward samples of American grains for exhibition, with their commercial classifications and present export prices.

Your Committee is of the opinion that the National Grange should give definite instructions for the preparation of a list of a few leading consular stations abroad, through which, under direction of the State and Agricultural Departments, telegraph reports can be received of the prices and demand for leading competitive crops, including fruits, to the end that in the words of our "Declaration of Purposes," our farmers may "calculate intelligently upon probabilities."

THE WEATHER BUREAU.

At the last session of this body the Executive Committee was instructed to confer with the Secretary of Agriculture, as to a more complete weather service in the interest of agriculture. In conformity with this action, the Chairman of the Committee

arranged a conference with the Secretary of Agriculture, which resulted in an assurance from the Secretary that he heartily concurred in the action of the National Grange in this matter, and would at once take steps to extend the weather service in the direction named, and referred the Committee to the Chief of the Weather Bureau for the arrangement of the details.

The following communication was promptly sent to the Master of every State Grange:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12th, 1892. }

Master ——— State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry:

DEAR SIR:—After conference with Mr. Trimble, Secretary, and Messrs. Rhone and Charters, of the Executive Committee, National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in regard to the resolution adopted by your Order relative to the better dissemination of weather forecasts by whistles, I am pleased to inform you that the Weather Bureau will cordially co-operate with your Order in placing the daily forecasts within reach of as many of your members as the limited appropriations of the Bureau will permit.

In order to place this information directly before the members of the Grange I would request your assistance by furnishing me with a list of the names and addresses of the Secretaries of the live Subordinate Granges within your jurisdiction. Enclosed please find franked addressed envelope for forwarding the list so that it will safely reach me.

As part of the duties enjoined by the law transferring to the Department of Agriculture, the extending of the benefits of the service in the agricultural districts is one of the most important, and to this end the enclosed circular, explaining the code adopted for the use of whistles, was issued to cover the exact ground indicated by your resolution. It is the intention to forward a copy of this circular to each of your Subordinate Granges, with a letter explaining the assistance required in selecting stations that will be most useful to their interests.

I would suggest that you address a letter to each of the Granges informing them of the action taken by the Weather Bureau, to comply with their requests as indicated by the resolution quoted.

Very respectfully,

M. W. HARRINGTON,
Chief of Weather Bureau.

As soon as official lists of the officers of the active Subordinate Granges of the different States could be secured, by direction of the Chief of the Weather Bureau a copy of the following circular was sent to the Secretary of each Subordinate Grange found on the lists named:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25th, 1892. }

Secretary of Grange, Patrons of Husbandry :

Dear Sir—I am instructed by the Chief of the Weather Bureau to communicate with you in reference to the display and use of weather forecasts and cold-wave signals within the limits of your Grange jurisdiction, for the benefit of farmers of your section. This is done in order to carry out the expressed wishes of the National Grange, as will be seen noted upon the enclosed printed slip.

Your Grange, with your name, is found upon the list furnished by your State officials, as one recommended for carrying out the details of this work.

Will you kindly, at the earliest moment, bring the subject before a meeting of your Grange, discuss it thoroughly, and then forward the name of the member chosen to co-operate with us in carrying out the details of the work. Such person will be regularly appointed, and full instructions furnished as to the duties required, which must be performed without compensation, except the benefits to be received by himself (or herself) in connection with the farmers of your locality, in being promptly warned of coming storms, cold waves, frosts, &c. A set of signal flags will be furnished as far as the limited appropriations will permit. If the whistles are used there will be no expense, and in this connection some large mill or factory in your vicinity could be utilized.

The law transferring this Bureau from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, was urged and supported by your organization, and it is the earnest desire of the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Chief of the Weather Bureau, to make it of the greatest possible practical value to the agricultural interests of the whole country. The Chief of the Weather Bureau will, to the full extent of the limited appropriations for this service, co-operate with the farmers in this direction.

Permit me to urge early and prompt action in this matter, sending you reply in the enclosed franked envelope which requires no postage. Very respectfully,

N. B. CONGER,
Acting Chief of Division.

As a result of this action, the officials of the Weather Bureau were soon kept busy looking after the applications which came in by hundreds from single States. But, owing to the very large number of applications, the funds at the disposal of the Bureau for furnishing the forecast by telegraph, also the neces-

sary weather flags and fixtures were soon exhausted, and only about fourteen per cent. of the applications could be thus supplied, leaving as a consequence on November 3d, 1892, nine hundred unfilled requests on file

In addition to the telegraphic stations established, it was found possible to supply a limited number of points with the daily forecasts by mail.

The Chief of the Weather Bureau has also endeavored to extend to farmers, through the local Granges, the benefit of the "Weather Crop Bulletin," a publication issued weekly during the season of planting, cultivation, and harvesting of crops. This bulletin was offered by circular letter to several thousand Subordinate Granges, and as many as expressed a desire for the publication, were placed upon the mailing list, and regularly received the same until the crops had been secured, to be again renewed with the opening of spring.

If members of the Order in any State have not received the benefits of this service, it is because the official lists of Grange Secretaries were not supplied as requested by the Chief of the Weather Bureau.

It is to be hoped that the coming Session of Congress will place at the disposal of the Secretary of Agriculture sufficient funds to enable the Department to extend this valuable service in the interest of agriculture to every Subordinate Grange throughout the country.

THE GRANGE TEMPLE.

The proposition made to and accepted by the National Grange at the Session held in Atlanta two years ago, to build a Grange Temple in the city of Washington, as a home for its offices; a place for the preservation of its valuable archives, and for National Grange headquarters, was, at the meeting one year ago, placed in special charge of the Sisters of the Order, through their various National, State and local committees on woman's work, and considerable progress has been made in getting it properly before our members, and in securing the funds necessary to be raised before the \$20,000 set aside by the National Grange for that purpose, will become available.

As this, the Columbian year, is to be commemorated by civic and religious bodies, in various ways, such as the erection of memorial buildings, statues, and in the holding of the greatest exposition the world has ever known; at which the arts and progress of our own and all other countries will be shown, it seems fitting that the Grange, representing the oldest of all arts and the foundation of all other arts and industries, should participate, and in what more appropriate way can we do it than to

provide the full amount of money needed to build our Temple of Agriculture as our contribution to the honors and fame of the year, commemorative at once of the birth of the new world, and of an institution that has perhaps greater possibility for humanity than any other one thing given to the world within the century at least.

We would recommend that by proclamation, first by the National Grange, and seconded by the Masters of State Granges, that special days be designated for this work. Let Ceres, Pomona, and Flora bring their offerings; let the children of the farm contribute their mites; let local fairs, festivals, and entertainments be held commemorating the year; let every Grange hold at appropriate times during the year, several of these Columbian entertainments, varied in character, at which small admission fees can be charged, or contributions of small amounts taken; which, if all will cheerfully unite and co operate in the work, would soon rear our temple that would long stand a credit to our Order, and an honor to our calling. Single Subordinate Granges have, within the past year, contributed sums varying from \$25 to \$100 each, and no doubt many others would gladly do so if opportunities were provided. These contributions need not necessarily be in large sums, as ten cents by each member a year would raise hundreds and thousands of dollars without being a burden to any one. The Committee recommends this subject to the early and careful consideration of every member of the Grange throughout the land.

Respectfully submitted,

LEONARD RHONE,
J. J. WOODMAN,
X. X. CHARTERS,
J. H. BRIGHAM,
Committee.

NORTH SPRINGFIELD, Vt., April 16th, 1892.

ALBERT S. BOLLES, Editor,

251 Broadway, New York, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir—Yours of April 12th at hand. In reply—Our Savings Banks and Trust Companies loan large sums outside of the State, upon real estate. The rate per cent. in this State is 6 per cent. There may be a few loans at a less rate, but not many. The so-called western loans are mostly in Chicago, Ill., Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. Some in the other States. The rates range from 6 to 8 per cent., most of them 7 per cent. At present it would be a difficult matter to sell loans outside of the State in large quantities for 6 per cent. Our banks are not carrying large sums of uninvested money; I very much doubt if all our savings

banks and trust companies have one million of dollars on hand. The loans you speak of would, I should say, be excellent loans, but I hardly think our banks would take them at less than 6 per cent., if at that. The Vermont Savings Bank at Brattleboro, and the Burlington Savings Bank at Burlington, are our two largest concerns. Please write them and note their reply. I send you a pamphlet which substantially covers our laws in regard to savings banks up to 1890.

Yours very truly, FRED. G. FIELD.

Bro. Leonard Rhone, of the Executive Committee, offered a Supplemental Report, and on motion of Bro. D. W. Working, it was ordered that the Secretary secure the printing of one hundred copies, for use of the members of the Grange, and that the consideration of the report be made the special order for Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock :

Supplemental Report of the Executive Committee.

A portion of your Committee are of the opinion that owing to the dissatisfied feeling among the agricultural class some further suggestions should be offered on the agricultural situation and suggest further methods of relief.

But even with all the encouraging progress our Organization has made in bringing about a more desirable and acceptable condition of agriculture, we are still confronted with the discouraging condition of declining prices for our cereal and animal products, and notwithstanding that in many of our older States, a better system of cultivation has been adopted and, as a result, more productive lands and better crops, still prices have constantly been declining so that homesteads, that must be surrendered as an inevitable consequence, do not in the majority of cases bring more than fifty per cent. of their original cost twenty-five years ago.

How can this be averted ? is the important question confronting the farmer and his organization. What are the causes of these depressions in prices, and above all what are the remedies that can be devised to better the condition of our class ? Can any system of legislation, finance, or trade be adopted to relieve the depressed condition of agriculture.

This should engage the thoughts of our best minds and must be grappled with by our Grange Organization ; here is a broad field for political economists, statesmen and patriots.

It is alleged with much confidence by many of our best political economists, that the adverse condition of agriculture is largely due to an impolitic system of Government ; that owing to fa-

voritism, certain industries have greater possibility of success than that of agriculture.

If this be true, then it is the duty of the statesman and the patriot to devise a policy that will again restore agriculture to its normal condition; but if no policy of Government can be devised or legislation secured that will relieve the depressed condition of agriculture, then the farmer must fall back on his own inherent right, that of self defense, and wring from trade and commerce that which he has failed to secure from the fostering care of the Government.

Farmers must then stand shoulder to shoulder, and demand from the manufacturer and tradesmen, through arbitration, a reduction of prices on his supplies that will be commensurate with the declining returns on his own productions, until a condition of circumstances can be brought about when it will again be as possible to earn an independent livelihood at farming as can be earned in other callings or pursuits; if the farmer cannot secure the power to control the prices of his products in the markets of the World, then self-defense will speedily drive him to declare a lockout by refusing to purchase any manufactured productions until there is an agreement by manufacturers to a corresponding sliding scale of prices, with depression of prices in farm products, so that when the price of wheat is but sixty cents the price of harvesters shall be sixty dollars, that when the price of butter is fifteen cents, then the corresponding price of a sewing machine shall be fifteen dollars, and so on through the entire schedule of agricultural and manufactured productions, and the same rule of arbitration should also apply to the price of money, that so long as the average earnings of the farm reaches only two or three per cent. the corresponding legal rate of interest shall be only two or three per cent until a better condition of agriculture is brought about.

We must insist, through our organization, by patient and persistent effort to demand more liberal legislation on the part of Congress to inaugurate a more favorable policy of government trade and commerce within and without our country.

The Grange has already existed long enough to see many of its valuable and conservative measures enacted into law with beneficial results to the farmer; we therefore have reason to hope that by persistent effort we will soon see even greater measures of relief adopted. There is no doubt that the monetary policy of the Government has more to do in bringing about favorable or unfavorable conditions between the different industries of our people than that of any other function of the Government. It is therefore of first importance, under the existing condition of agriculture, that a more liberal monetary system be

adopted. In this demand the Grange has been foremost, and its position is being sustained by many of the best financiers and statesmen of our country.

It is conceded on all sides that an increase in the volume of currency is an absolute necessity to meet the growing demands of our increased population and business requirements. The farmers are almost a unit in their demands for an adjustable currency of forty to fifty dollars per capita. But as to the kind of money, it is not a matter of so much consequence. From the time of the Declaration of Independence to 1861, gold, silver, and State banking currency circulated side by side, and under this was founded our great Republic with its vast resources and greatly diversified and prosperous industries; and again from 1861 to 1865, when the unity of our Country was imperilled, the adoption of the United States notes, and government coupon bond notes, were deemed good enough to save the imperilled Republic, which, in turn, was followed by the United States Banking currency, thus clearly demonstrating that any system of currency that is of sufficient volume and based upon sound business principles, will be acceptable to the people, distrust and discontent only being engendered when there is a scarcity of money or its legal tender, qualification being impaired by government permission. This has been demonstrated from the fact that when our government adopted the policy of contracting the currency in order to place it upon the single gold standard. It was followed by the most dire business calamities our country ever witnessed, which is bearing so heavily on agriculture. Many of our most eminent statesmen are realizing the business distress the single gold standard has forced upon the people; even some of the most stalwart old line financiers are under conviction, and advocating an increased paper currency, independent of national banks to relieve the business necessities of the Country. This change in public sentiment must largely be attributed to the agitation of the Grange, which has awakened so much thought upon this question that so vitally affects the welfare of the people. Many methods of relief might be suggested by our Organization; but it would not be unbusiness-like for the farmers to organize themselves into a Mortgage Banking Association to secure relief, similar to the National Banking system, based upon approved land mortgages deposited in the government treasury, making the corporation liable to the government for their proper management, and upon which the government would issue ninety per cent. of National or State currency as may be authorized by law, for which the government will charge the bank one per cent. tax, on condition that the banks would furnish money at two per cent. to the mortgager of the bank,

or if the banks charge three per cent., the government tax to be one and one-half per cent. This would give our people capital at a low rate of interest and at the same time furnish the best currency in the world, as the landed security would be as permanent as the government itself. This system of banking would not be antagonistic to any of the banking institutions of the Country, as it would be easily interchangeable from one system to the other, placing all banking institutions on an equality.

This system of currency would be as staple as the National Banking currency; Congress placing it under proper restrictions and control so, that all currency would emanate from the Government in volume sufficient to meet the business requirements of the Country.

This, or any other practical system of relief that can be devised to furnish the people with cheap capital, would be received with great appreciation by the disheartened farmer.

At all events, if the policy is to be pursued of wringing from the farmer cheap necessities of living, then in all equity and fairness he must be accorded cheap capital to enable him to compete with the cheap labor of the world, otherwise he will be carried down to the low level of the tenantry of Europe.

Your Committee has been impelled to make these few suggestions for the reason that the public holds the farmer, through his organization, responsible for devising a satisfactory remedy to relieve himself of the adverse circumstances under which he has fallen. But the Grange is not committed to any single policy that may be suggested, but it is committed to the broad principle of supporting any policy that will make Agriculture as desirable and remunerative as that enjoyed by any other calling or pursuit under our Republican form of government.

Respectfully submitted,

LEONARD RHONE.

Bro. A. P. Reardon, of Kansas, offered the following, which was adopted:

Inasmuch as there are statements in the report of the Worthy Lecturer which may convey a wrong impression of the condition of agriculture in the States of Ohio and Kansas, we ask that the consideration of said address be made the special order for 10 A. M. Tuesday, November 22d.

Sister H. H. Woodman made the following report from the Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange, which was adopted:

The Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange, to which was referred the telegram of Robert J. Thompson, of Chicago,

asking that this body pass a resolution in favor of "Open Quiet Sunday Fair" of the Columbian Exposition, have considered the same, and are of the opinion that it is a matter that does not properly belong to the line of work of this Committee, and have therefore instructed me to return the same to the Grange, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mrs. H. H. WOODMAN,
Mrs. E. RUSSELL.

Bro. J. H. Brigham moved that the telegram referred back, be referred to the Committee on Good of the Order. Bro. J. D. Clardy moved to amend by substituting Committee on Resolutions. Amendment adopted. Motion as amended was then adopted.

Bro. J. D. Clardy moved that the supplemental report of the Chairman of the Executive Committee be referred to the Committee on National Finance, to be reported on by said Committee at the special hour appointed for the consideration of this matter, viz: Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Adopted.

Bro. A. P. Reardon, Chairman, made the following report from the Committee on Claims and Grievances, which was adopted:

Worthy Master:

The Committee on Claims and Grievances desire to make the following report:

As there has been no claims made before our Committee, and no statement of any grievances filed, it is certainly an evidence that our Patrons are learning to work harmoniously together, and that we are attaining and advancing to a higher degree of business qualifications and principle; that our business methods and social relations are becoming better understood, and are pressing onward toward that degree of perfection that characterizes us as true Patrons.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. P. REARDON,
Mrs. E. RUSSELL.

The Committee on Good of the Order made the following report, which was adopted:

Your Committee on Good of the Order has considered the subject of a resolution presented by Bro. Reardon, of Kansas, in reference to exchange of farm products, etc., between the

various sections of our country. And we are fully convinced that such an arrangement made and properly carried out would certainly be for the good of the Order. We therefore recommend that the subject be referred to the Committee on Co-operation, and that they be instructed to formulate a practicable plan for carrying on such exchange.

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. ELLIS, *Chairman.*

The following report from the Committee on Good of the Order was adopted :

Worthy Master :

The following resolution of Bro. Working, of Colorado, in reference to the Swiss methods of legislation known as "Initiative and Referendum," was referred back to the Committee on Good of the Order, with instructions. We therefore report as follows, viz :

Resolved, That Masters of the various State and Subordinate Granges be asked to bring the matter before their respective Granges for consideration.

S. H. ELLIS,
AARON JONES,
MRS. E. C. GIFFORD,
MRS. A. F. CLARDY.

Resolved, That the Swiss legislative methods, known as the Initiative and Referendum, meet the approval of the National Grange, and therefore it is recommended that these methods, with such modifications as shall seem wise, be adopted by the United States and the several States.

D. W. WORKING.

The following report from the Committee on Good of the Order was adopted:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Good of the Order have considered the following paper, presented to the Grange by Bro. Charters, of Virginia, and recommend the striking out of the third resolution and a hearty concurrence in the others.

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. ELLIS, *Chairman.*

WHEREAS, The National Grange has for many years endeavored to secure the passage of laws beneficial not alone to the farmer, but of all the people, believing in its asserted principle that we should labor to secure the greatest good to all ; and

WHEREAS, No subject endorsed by this body has more general interest to the American people, or would be of more service to them financially, physically and morally than the adoption of

laws to prevent the crime of adulteration in our food and drug supply ; and

WHEREAS, The work of the Grange has succeeded in passing the Paddock Pure Food Bill through the United States Senate; and

WHEREAS, The bill has been favorably reported from the House Committee on Agriculture and now awaits action by the House of Representatives; therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, reaffirm its former resolution in favor of the immediate passage by Congress of laws to prevent the adulteration of all food products.

Resolved, 2d. That we urge Col. Hatch, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, to use his best efforts to call up and pass the Paddock Bill.

• *Resolved*, 3d. That Speaker Crisp is respectfully urged to allow this Bill to be called up and acted upon.

Resolved, 4th. That the members of the House of Representatives are urged to use their best endeavors to pass this Bill.

Resolved, 5th. That each State Master is requested to direct attention of his Grange to this matter and use his best endeavor to receive the passage of the Paddock Bill during the next session of Congress.

Resolved, 6th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Speaker Crisp, Chairman Hatch and each member of the House.

Bro. W. R. Williams, Chairman, submitted the following report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was adopted:

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Foreign Relations have had under consideration the resolutions of the State Grange submitted by the Master of the California State Grange referring to the Nicaragua Canal, and beg to submit the following as a substitute for the same:

Resolved, That the National Grange favor the construction of the Nicaragua Canal under such stipulations and arrangements as will protect the right of every citizen of the United States Government and the Government itself.

W. R. WILLIAMS, *Chairman*,
S. L. WILSON,
J. E. BLACKFORD,
Mrs. M. L. DAVIS,
Mrs. E. M. HALL,

Committee

Resolved, That no public moneys of the United States should be invested in stock of a private corporation to be used in the

construction of the Nicaragua Canal; nor should our Government enter into any copartnership with any other nation for the purpose of constructing such canal.

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the California State Grange, if the Government of the United States has any participation in the construction of said canal, it should have the exclusive ownership and control of the same.

Bro. D. W. Working offered a resolution on the subject of amending the Constitution, which was referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

At 5.30 o'clock P. M. the labors of the day were closed.

FIFTH DAY.

TUESDAY, November 22d, 1893.

The Grange was opened in the Fourth Degree at 9.30 o'clock A. M., with Worthy Overseer E. W. Davis presiding, Bro. D. L. Russell acting Overseer, Bro. J. E. Blackford acting as Lecturer, and Sister Maggie A. Mars, of Mich., as Worthy Ceres, *pro tem*.

The roll was called by the Worthy Secretary, and a quorum responded.

Monday's journal was read.

Pending the approval of the journal, Bro A. M. Belcher moved that the report made yesterday by Bro. L. Rhone, as a *supplemental* report, be changed so as to appear as a *minority* report of the Executive Committee.

Rising to a point of order, Bro. J. J. Woodman said :

A supplement to the report of a committee must be agreed to by all of the members of the Committee signing the report, and cannot, therefore, be made by a Minority of the Committee.

The Worthy Master *pro tem*, Bro. E. W. Davis, sustained the point of order, as well taken.

The motion made by Bro. Belcher, by unanimous consent, was withdrawn.

Bro. Aaron Jones moved to strike out the word "supplemental" where it appears in Monday's journal, in reference to the report submitted by Bro. L. Rhone, of the Executive Committee.

Bro. J. D. Clardy moved the previous question, and, it being supported, the motion of Bro. Jones was lost.

On motion to approve the journal of Monday, the ayes and nays were demanded, and the motion was lost by the following vote :

Ayes23 | Nays24

Those voting aye were :

Mrs. M. L. Davis, D. W. Working, Mrs. Ella Grace Working, J. M. Thompson, Mrs. M. J. Thompson, J. E. Blackford, S. L. Wilson, Mrs. E. P. Wilson, Ava E. Page, O. E. Hall, Mrs. E. M. Hall, W. R. Williams, S. H. Ellis, Mrs. R. J. Ellis, R. P. Boise, L. Rhone, Mrs. M. S. Rhone, X. X. Charters, Mrs. E. W. Charters, D. L. Russell, Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, C. H. Knott, Mrs. S. G. Knott.

Those voting nay were :

George A. Bowen, Mrs. C. E. Bowen, John G. Higgins, Aaron Jones, Mrs. Maggie W. Jones, A. P. Reardon, Mrs. Mary M. Reardon, J. D. Clardy, Mrs. A. F. Clardy, M. B. Hunt, Mrs. Patience Hunt, Elmer D. Howe, Mrs. Leonora M. Howe, Thomas Mars, Mrs. M. A. Mars, N. J. Bachelder, Mrs. Mary A. Bachelder, John Statesir, A. M. Belcher, Mrs. M. J. Belcher, J. B. Long, Mrs. Emma K. Long, Alpha Messer, Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer.

Bro. John O. Higgins moved to strike out the word "supplemental" where it occurs in recording the introduction of the report of Bro. L. Rhone, of Executive Committee, and insert the words "Bros. Rhone and Charters, of the Executive Committee, submitted the following report."

Carried.

The minutes of yesterday, with the alteration above ordered, were then approved.

Bro. Ava E. Page, Chairman, made the following report for the Committee on Division of Labor, and it was adopted :

The Committee on Division of Labor, upon report of Worthy Lecturer, make the following report :

We most respectfully return the same to the Grange without recommendation.

AVA E. PAGE,
E. D. HOWE,
Mrs. MAGGIE A. MARS,
Committee.

The special order, the consideration of the report of the Worthy Lecturer, was entered upon.

Bro. J. D. Clardy moved that so much of the report of the National Lecturer as is contained between the "we have taught," and ending with the words, "while the value of the farm decreases," is not approved by this body.

The question was discussed at length, and the hour for recess having arrived, the consideration of the report was continued to the next session of the Grange.

The Legislative Committee submitted its account, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

The Worthy Master submitted his expense account, and it was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Bro. J. J. Woodman, member of the Executive Committee, submitted his account for expenses in attending the Twenty-fifth Session of the National Grange, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

The Worthy Lecturer presented documents on *roads* from Bro. W. M. King, which were referred to the Executive Committee.

Bro. L. Rhone presented his account with the Assembly of Demeter. Referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Bro. L. Rhone offered a resolution relative to the appointments, from the agricultural classes, in the Department of Agriculture. Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The following from Bro. X. X. Charters, was adopted :

Resolved, That when we close the session to-day, that we meet on Wednesday at 8.30 A. M.

The Committee on Good of the Order submitted the following report, which was adopted :

Worthy Master :

The resolution of Lenewee County Grange of the State of Michigan, requesting the National Grange to so amend the laws of the Order as to provide for the use of a separate annual word for the Pomona Granges.

Your Committee have had the same under consideration, and, believing that such an annual word is unnecessary for the guarding and protection of Pomona Granges, report adversely to the resolution.

AARON JONES,
R. P. BOISE,
Mrs. A. F. CLARDY,
Committee.

The following report from the Special Committee of last year, to provide a Seventh Degree Certificate, was received and accepted :

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

Your Committee, appointed at the last Session of the National Grange, to provide a suitable certificate for those who have received the instructions and honors of the Seventh Degree, beg leave to report that they have performed the duty assigned them, and that the certificate has been approved and accepted by the High Priest of Demeter, and by the Executive Committee.

For purposes of record, your Committee desires to include as a portion of this report, the following explanation of the Certificate :

DESCRIPTION OF CERTIFICATE OF SEVENTH DEGREE.

ORDER OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

"The Ancients worshiped Ceres as the Goddess of Agriculture, but we, in a more enlightened age, give her the honored position metaphorically and to show our respect for women."—*Grange Manual.*

The sentiment of the above quotation,—and the lesson of the Seventh Degree itself,—is the idea brought out in the Certificate. The *old* gives place to the *new*. Superstition has passed and intelligence rules. The central figure is the CERES of today, the Mother surrounded by her family upon a modern, progressive, intelligent farm, such as the Grange holds up as its high ideal.

Woven into the tapestry of the curtain which the bright boy and girl are drawing aside, are the faint images of the ancient temples erected to CERES. The fire burning on the altar reminds

us of the rites of the Eleusianian mysteries, the tests of water and fire. On the curtain at top centre an altar stands with fire extinguished, and inverted torches showing that the olden mysteries are gone forever, and that the shrine of the CERES of mythology is empty.

As the curtain is drawn aside, it reveals an American farm of to-day in the summer season, the harvest-time when CERES rules. The sky is clear, the modern self-binder makes the toil of the harvest light. The city, with its factories, the railroad, telegraph and telephone showing the great march of invention; the Church, Grange hall and School-house—the great trinity for the upbuilding and protection of the American farmer's home, and through that home the homes of all our land—all are seen. the house, orchard, cattle, poultry, even the family dog and cat, are but the pleasant surroundings to the family group, Father, Mother and Children, the brightest and best products of American farms, for even "We are God's Husbandry." The fruits, grain, cotton, palms, etc., at the sides show the gifts of POMONA and FLORA to the general good, and typify the products of all sections of our country that the Grange has grandly and forever united in "the strong and faithful ties of Agriculture."

The sheaf of wheat bearing the Seal of the Seventh Degree, is one of the most generally used emblems of our Order. It is found upon the seals of thousands of Granges, and forms the central figure of the official badge pin adopted by the National Grange. Bro. A. B. Grosh, one of the honored seven "Founders" of our Order, originally gave it its emblematic meanings. He said: "The sheaf of wheat—many grains to each ear, and all the ears united in one sheaf by a common band—not only represents the resulting product of the soil and our labors in this chief of grain, but also presents an emblem of the Order; the many united to form a Grange, and the many thus united again to form the Order and *all* bound together in one band of fraternal unity."

The bright sickle as the emblem of CERES and of the harvest has appropriate place, and other items of detail explain themselves.

THE SEAL.

The call for a certificate of membership in the Seventh Degree also implied the necessity of a Seal, and one has been provided.

It is *seven* sided, typifying the *number* of the Degree, and also the *seven* "Founders," who gave to the world an organization that has already conferred its benefits upon millions, and their names should be, as they are, printed *in letters of gold*, The *wreath of myrtle* and the monogram K. O. will be familiar to all

who have shared in the honors of the Degree. The several colors are those of the different Degrees in our Order, and all culminating in the *Seventh*. The *blue* being that of Subordinate, or Fourth Degree; the *green*, POMONA, or Fifth Degree; the *pink*, FLORA, Sixth Degree; the *corn color*, CERES, Seventh Degree.

The ribbon to which the Seal is attached is the band that holds the sheaf together, *What God, and these men, and this Order have bound together, let no man attempt to put asunder.*—*ESTO PERPETUA.* Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD,

JOHN TRIMBLE,

F. M. McDOWELL,

Committee.

At 12.50 P. M., the labors of the day were closed.

SIXTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, November 28d, 1892.

The Grange reassembled at 8.30 o'clock A. M., agreeable to the order of yesterday, and was opened in the Fourth Degree, the Worthy Overseer presiding, Bro. A. M. Belcher, of Rhode Island, Overseer pro tem., and Sister H. H. Woodman as Worthy Ceres pro tem.

The Worthy Secretary called the roll, and a quorum was present.

Tuesday's journal was read by the Secretary and unanimously approved.

The Executive Committee referred back to the Grange certain resolutions, referring to accommodations for Patrons visiting the Columbian Exposition. Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Bro. L. Rhone, of the Executive Committee, returned papers referred to the Committee from W. M. King, of Washington, D. C., on *roads*, and they were referred to the Committee on Transportation.

Bro. J. J. Woodman, Secretary of the Executive Committee, presented his account for office work and expenses for current year ending November 11th, 1892. Referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Bro. L. Rhone, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented his expense account, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Sister H. H. Woodman presented the expense accounts herself and Sister L. A. Hawkins, of the Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange. Referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Resuming the consideration of the motion made yesterday by Bro. J. D. Clardy, in reference to the Worthy Lecturer's report, Bro. J. H. Brigham asked for a ruling on the question, "Can this body strike out any part of the report of one of its officers or members?"

The Worthy Master pro tem., Bro E. W. Davis, ruled that the National Grange, P. of H., has full authority to adopt or to reject, in full or in part, any report, resolution or motion that may come before it.

Bro. D. W. Workingman of California, appealed from the ruling of the Chair.

After long discussion, Bro. J. D. Clardy moved the previous question, and being supported, it was ordered.

An aye and nay vote was demanded on sustaining the ruling of the Worthy Master pro tem., which resulted in sustaining the ruling of the Chair by the following vote :

Ayes.....28 | Nays.....19

Those voting aye were :

Mrs. M. L. Davis, George A. Bowen, Mrs. C. E. Bowen, John C. Higgins, Aaron Jones, Mrs. Maggie W. Jones, A. P. Reardon, J. D. Clardy, Mrs. A. F. Clardy, Elmer D. Howe, Mrs. Leonora M. Howe, Thomas Mars, Mrs. M. A. Mars, Ava E. Page, Mrs. Mary E. Page, N. J. Bachelder, Mrs. Mary A. Bachelder, John Statesir, W. C. Gifford, Mrs. Eliza C. Gifford, W. R. Williams, R. P. Boise, A. M. Belcher, Mrs. M. J. Belcher, J. B. Long, Alpha Messer, Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer, Mrs. E. W. Charters.

Those voting nay were :

D W. Working, Mrs. Ella Grace Working, J. M. Thompson, Mrs. M. J. Thompson, J. E. Blackford, M. B. Hunt, Mrs. Patience Hunt, S. L. Wilson, Mrs. E. P. Wilson, O. E. Hall, Mrs. E. M. Hall, S. H. Ellis, Mrs. R. J. Ellis, L. Rhone, Mrs. M. S. Rhone, X. X. Charters, D. L. Russell, C. H. Knott, Mrs. S. G. Knott.

The motion to "not approve" certain parts of the Worthy Lecturer's report, made by Bro. Clardy, was further argued at great length, when the hour of recess was reached, and the matter postponed till the afternoon session.

The Secretary read the following letter:

To the National Grange:

An invitation is extended to the National Grange to visit the granite quarries of Concord, on Thursday morning, November 24th. Special cars on the electric road will leave the hotel at 8.30 A. M., and arrive on the return at about 10 o'clock.

GEO. F. PAGE, *Chairman of Committee.*

Sister Elizabeth Russell presented her expense account as a member of the Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange, and it was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

At 12.30 P. M. the Grange took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grange reassembled at two o'clock P. M., with the officers of the morning in their respective stations.

The Committee on Division of Labor made the following report through its Chairman, Bro. Ava E. Page, and it was concurred in:

The Committee on Division of Labor make the following report upon the Executive Committee's report:

That part referring to the "World's Columbian Exposition," to the Committee on Good of the Order.

That part of the report relative to a list of Consular Stations, through which prices of crops may be received, &c., to the Committee on Agriculture.

That of the "Grange Temple," to the Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange.

Respectfully submitted,

AVA E. PAGE, *Chairman*,

E. D. HOWE,

Mrs. MAGGIE A. MARS,

Committee.

Sister H. H. Woodman reported the following from the Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange, and it was adopted:

The Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange, to which was referred the resolution of Cherry Creek Grange, of Colorado, also the resolution of Sister Working, relating to the question of equal political rights to woman, has given due consideration to the same, and as the question involved must be decided by the National Grange, the resolution should be referred to a committee more legislative in its work, and have therefore directed me to report the same back to the Grange, with the recommendation that they be referred to the Committee on Good of the Order, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the question.

Mrs. H. H. WOODMAN,

Mrs. E. RUSSELL,

Committee.

Bro. A. M. Belcher, Chairman, made the following report of his Committee on Digest, which was explained and adopted:

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Digest have given the matter due attention, and respectfully recommend that, on page 72, Sec. 2, paragraph 1, the word "majority," in the last line, be stricken out, and the words "two-thirds" be inserted, so that the section will be in accord with Section 26, on page 102.

A. M. BELCHER, *Chairman*,

D. W. WORKING,

CHAS. H. KNOTT,

Mrs. A. F. CLARDY,

Mrs. M. W. JONES,

Committee.

Bro. Wm. H. Stinson, of New Hampshire, made the following report for the Special Committee on Forestry, appointed to meet the New Hampshire Forestry Commission, and it was approved:

Worthy Master :

Your Committee, appointed in accordance with the resolution adopted, to attend the public meeting of the New Hampshire Forestry Commission, held yesterday, to extend the hearty sym-

pathy and interest felt by the National Grange in the laudable efforts of the Commission to awaken a broad public sentiment looking towards the preservation of our endangered White Mountain forests; and the consideration of definite plans and practical measures for their supervision and control by the State, to be submitted at the coming session of the State Legislature for enactment into law, would report that they have attended to their duties, being most cordially received and attentively heard, and were requested to convey to this Convention the appreciative thanks of the Commission for the patriotic interest taken by the National Grange in this (especially to New Hampshire and New England) vastly important and already too long delayed question.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES DRAFER,
W. C. GIFFORD,
WM. H. STINSON,
Committee.

Bro. J. D. Clardy, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, presented the following, which was adopted:

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws has had under consideration the resolution of Bro. D. W. Working, of Colorado, recommending a change of Art. I, Sec. 1, of the Constitution, providing "That in case the Master of a Subordinate Grange has no wife, the Grange may complete its representation by the election of a second delegate," and recommend that the change be not made.

J. D. CLARDY,
N. J. BACHELDER,
Mrs. D. W. WORKING,
Mrs. M. J. THOMPSON,
Committee.

The following, from the Committee on Constitutions and By-Laws, was adopted:

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws has had under consideration the proposition of Bro. Ellis, of Ohio, to so change the Constitution of the National Grange as to permit two or more applications for membership to be balloted for at one time, and recommend that the proposition be not concurred in.

J. D. CLARDY,
N. J. BACHELDER,
Mrs. D. W. WORKING,
Mrs. M. J. THOMPSON,
Committee.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws made the following report, which was adopted:

Worthy Master :

Your Committee has carefully considered the proposition of Bro. Hunt, of Maine, to change Art. VIII, Sec. 1, of the Constitution, so as to provide that State Granges may regulate the monthly dues within their own jurisdiction, provided the minimum shall not be less than five cents per month, and recommend that the same be not adopted.

J. D. CLARDY,
N. J. BACHELDER,
Mrs. D. W. WORKING,
Mrs. M. J. THOMPSON,
Committee.

The following report from the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was not concurred in, not receiving the requisite two-thirds vote :

The proposition of Bro. Hunt, Worthy Master of Maine State Grange, in reference to the time of election and installation of the officers of the Subordinate Granges, has been carefully considered by your Committee; and the Committee recommend that the following change in the Constitution be made, viz: Art. II, Sec. 2, insert after the word "practicable," in the third and fourth lines, the following: Provided, that any State Grange may fix a different time for the election and installation of the officers of Subordinate Granges within their own jurisdiction.

J. D. CLARDY,
N. J. BACHELDER,
Mrs. D. W. WORKING,
Mrs. M. J. THOMPSON.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws submitted the following, which was not concurred in, because it did not receive the required two-thirds support :

Your Committee has considered the following proposition, viz: *Resolved*, That State Granges, at their discretion, may admit to membership in full standing members of Dormant Granges, upon the payment of full annual dues (not less than \$1.20 annually) into the State Grange Treasury; *provided*, that such members do not reside within fifteen miles of a live Subordinate Grange; and whenever Subordinate Granges shall be organized or re-organized within the fifteen mile limit, the member shall deposit his or her card therewith. Upon all members so affiliated the

State Granges shall pay to the National Grange the dues the same as for other members.

And approved the same,

J. D. CLARDY,
N. J. BACHMELDER,
Mrs. D. W. WORKING,
Mrs. M. J. THOMPSON.

Bro. John C Higgins, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported for his Committee the following, and it was adopted :

Your Committee on Finance respectfully submit the following report :

That the voting members and officers shall receive the sum of three dollars per day for the time necessarily consumed in coming to and returning from and in attendance upon this session of the National Grange, and the sum of three cents per mile for the distance coming to and returning home, etc., by the nearest practicable route ; provided, however, that if these cents per mile does not pay the actual railroad fare paid out, then such deficit shall be made good, to be adjusted by the Executive Committee.

We recommend that Sister H. H. Woodman, of the Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange, receive mileage and per diem.

JOHN C. HIGGINS,
J. D. CLARDY,
JOHN STATESIE,
Mrs. S. G. KNOTT,
Mrs. LIZZIE B. MESSER

Bro. X. X. Chartters offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the election of a member of the Executive Committee and the place of holding the next annual session of this Grange be made the special order for 3.30 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, November 24th instant.

The Worthy Secretary presented the following letter, and, on motion of Bro. Aaron Janes, the invitation was accepted by the Grange :

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 22d, 1892.

HON. J. H. BRIGHAM,

Master National Grange, P. of H. :

Dear Sir—In behalf of the churches and ministers of the city, I take pleasure in inviting you and the body of which you are the head, to join with us in Union Services at the White Memorial (Universalist) Church, Thanksgiving Day, at eleven in the morning,

Seats will be reserved for you.

Truly yours,

THOMAS W. ILLMAN, *Minister*.

Sister Eliza C. Gifford, Chairman, reported the following from the Special Committee appointed to send greetings to Sister Carrie A. Hall, and it was unanimously adopted :

The National Grange, P. of H.,

To Sister CARRIE A. HALL,—GREETING :

DEAR SISTER—In recognition of your invaluable services in the early work of the Grange, by rendering important aid in the preparation of the Ritual; and more especially in bringing the women of the farm into the Order upon terms of perfect equality, endowing them with the same rights and privileges as the other sex, the 26th Annual Session, assembled at Concord, N. H., has unanimously adopted the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Worthy Secretary be, and is hereby, instructed to inform Sister Carrie A. Hall, that the National Grange recognizes her as one of the Founders of the Order.

Concord, Nov. 22d, 1892.

MRS. ELIZA C. GIFFORD,
MRS. MARY E. PAGE,
JAMES DRAPER,

Committee.

Worthy Master :

Your Committee would recommend that this greeting and resolution be placed in the hands of the Worthy Secretary, with request that it be handsomely engrossed and framed at the expense of the National Grange, and forwarded as soon as practicable to Sister Carrie A. Hall.

MRS. E. C. GIFFORD,
MRS. MARY E. PAGE,
JAMES DRAPER,

Committee.

Bro. L. Rhone, of Pa., presented a resolution referring to appointments in the Census Bureau, and it was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

At 3.30 P. M., the Grange resumed the consideration of the business interrupted at the morning's session, by taking a recess for dinner—the motion of Bro. J. D. Clardy, “*to not approve*” certain parts of the Worthy Lecturer's Report.

At 4.50 P. M., after long discussion, Bro. John C. Higgins moved that hereafter no person shall be permitted to speak to a question more than ten minutes. Lost.

Bro. Thomas Mars moved the previous question, and it was ordered by the Grange.

The ayes and nays were demanded on the motion of Bro.

Clardy, to not approve certain parts of the Worthy Lecturer's report.

The motion was defeated by the following vote :

Ayes..... 23 | Nays..... 27

Those voting aye were :

Mrs. M. L. Davis, George A. Bowen, Mrs. C. E. Bowen, John C. Higgins, Aaron Jones, Mrs. Maggie W. Jones, A. P. Reardon, Mrs. Mary M. Reardon, J. D. Clardy, Mrs. A. F. Clardy, M. B. Hunt, Thomas Mars, Mrs. M. A. Mars, Mrs. Mary E. Page, N. J. Bachelder, Mrs. Mary A. Bachelder, John Statesir, S. H. Ellis, Mrs. R. J. Ellis, A. M. Belcher, Mrs. M. J. Belcher, Alpha Messer, Mrs Lizzie B. Messer.

Those voting nay were :

D. W. Working, Mrs. Ella Grace Working, J. M. Thompson, Mrs. M. J. Thompson, J. E. Blackford, Mrs. Patience Hunt, Elmer D. Howe, Mrs. Leonora M. Howe, S. L. Wilson, Mrs. E. P. Wilson, Ava E. Page, O. E. Hall, Mrs. E. M. Hall, W. C. Gifford, Mrs. Eliza C. Gifford, W. R. Williams, R. P. Boise, L. Rhone, Mrs. M. S. Rhone, J. B. Long, Mrs. Emma K. Long, X. X. Charters, Mrs. E. W. Charters, D. L. Russell, Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, C. H. Knott, Mrs. S. G. Knott.

Bro. R. P. Boise presented a resolution on "currency." Referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Bro. Boise presented a resolution on the subject of appointment of judges by the President of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report through its Chairman, Bro. J. C. Higgins :

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

Your Committee to whom was referred telegram relative to the quiet opening of World's Fair on the Sabbath, have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report the following resolution, and recommend its adoption :

Resolved, That it is the sense of your Committee that (all things considered,) the moral, religious and general conduct of

the masses would be better subserved by closing this great exhibition on the Sabbath day.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. HIGGINS,
JOHN B. LONG,
Mrs. LIZZIE B. MESSER,
Mrs. C. P. WILSON,
Committee.

The ayes and nays were demanded on the motion to adopt the above report.

The report of the Committee was concurred in by the following vote:

Ayes 37 | Nays 13

Those voting aye were :

D. W. Working, Mrs. Ella Grace Working, George A. Bowen, Mrs. C. E. Bowen, John C. Higgins, Mrs. M. J. Thompson, J. E. Blackford, A. P. Reardon, Mrs. Mary M. Reardon, J. D. Clardy, Mrs. A. F. Clardy, M. B. Hunt, Mrs. Patience Hunt, Elmer D. Howe, Mrs. Leonora M. Howe, S. L. Wilson, Mrs. E. P. Wilson, Mrs. Mary E. Page, Mrs. E. M. Hall, N. J. Bachelder, Mrs. Mary A. Bachelder, John Statesir, W. C. Gifford, Mrs. Eliza C. Gifford, S. H. Ellis, Mrs. R. J. Ellis, Mrs. M. S. Rhone, Mrs. M. J. Belcher, J. B. Long, Mrs. Emma K. Long, Alpha Messer, Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer, X. X. Chartters, Mrs. E. W. Chartters, D. L. Russell, Mrs. Elizabeth Russell.

Those voting nay were :

Mrs. M. L. Davis, J. M. Thompson, Aaron Jones, Thomas Mars, Mrs. M. A. Mars, Ava E. Page, O. E. Hall, W. R. Williams, R. P. Boise, L. Rhone, A. M. Belcher, C. H. Knott, Mrs. S. G. Knott.

At 5.50 P. M., the Grange took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grange reassembled at 7.30 P. M., with Worthy Master J. H. Brigham presiding, and Bro. E. W. Davis in his chair as Worthy Overseer.

Bro. E. W. Davis offered the following, which was adopted :

WHEREAS, It is all important that the secret work of the Order be exemplified at every session of the National Grange; therefore,

Resolved, That the Worthy Master of the National Grange be requested to exemplify the secret work of the Order of P. of H., and that its exemplification be made the special order for 3 30 P. M., on Friday, Nov. 25th, 1893.

The following, by Bro E. W. Davis, was adopted :

WHEREAS, The National Grange, at a previous session, ordered the compilation of the history, aims and objects of this Order; therefore,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be, and they are, hereby instructed to revise the work submitted to this body at its last Session, and entitled, "What the Grange has accomplished."

And be it further

Resolved, That after proper and careful revision, said Committee be, and they are, hereby authorized to print and distribute 10,000 copies of the same.

Sister Mary E. Page presented a resolution on the "revival of Dormant Granges," which was referred to the Committee on Dormant Granges.

Bro. J. D. Clardy offered a resolution on "Deputy Fee Fund," which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Bro. S. H. Ellis, Chairman of the Committee on Good of the Order, submitted the following report, which was concurred in unanimously :

Worthy Master :

Portions of the Annual Report of the Worthy Master having been referred to your Committee on Good of the Order, we report thereon as follows, viz.:

1st. That portion under the title of "Condition of the Order," is cause for much congratulation to the membership, and we express the hope that the statements herein set forth may ever be true of the National Grange.

That portion under head of "Educational Influences of the Grange," is to be commended to our members, especially that clause referring to the support of the Grange press.

We fully indorse what the Worthy Master says in reference to "Woman's Work in the Grange." Much good has already been accomplished through the efforts of the various committees on Woman's Work in the Grange. And this line of work should be continued and encouraged.

Under division entitled "Capital and Labor," sound statements are made, and we heartily endorse all contained therein.

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. ELLIS,

Chairman.

Bro. Ava E. Page asked the Worthy Master to make a ruling as to the proper manner and form of opening State Granges.

The Worthy Master promulgated the following ruling:

State Granges should be opened in the Fifth Degree, and if members are present who are not Fifth Degree members, they should be obligated in the Degree and instructed therein. It is then customary to pass down to the Fourth Degree for the transaction of business.

Bro. John B. Long, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, made the following report, and it was approved by the Grange:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Agriculture, to whom was submitted the following resolutions—one by Bro. C. H. Knott, Master of West Virginia State Grange, commending the efforts of Hon. J. M. Rusk, as Secretary of Agriculture, in behalf of the interests thereof; one from Bro. X. X. Charters, Master of the State Grange of Virginia, tendering a vote of thanks to Hon. W. W. Hatch, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the United States Congress; one from "Tulare Grange," of California, by Bro. E. W. Davis, Master of California State Grange, asking for information "regarding the production of fruit in competing countries and markets"—report that they recommend the adoption of the resolutions of Bros. Knott and Charters.

On the resolution of "Tulare Grange," of California, your Committee recommend that the Committee on Legislation be instructed to confer with the Secretary of Agriculture, with the view of attaining the end desired.

On that part of the Worthy Master's address referred to this Committee, and relating to "Pure Food," we recommend the adoption of the sentiment contained in that clause of the address:

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN B. LONG,

AVA E. PAGE,

W. C. GIFFORD,

Mrs. R. J. ELLIS,

Mrs. E. D. HOWE,

Committee.

WHEREAS, The present Secretary of Agriculture, during his term of office, has been untiring in his efforts to advance the welfare of the farming interest of the country, and has shown every consideration for the wishes of the Grange; therefore

Resolved, That the National Grange, in its Twenty-sixth Annual Session, do hereby tender its thanks to Hon. J. M. Rusk for his consistent and intelligent work in the interest of American agriculture.

WHEREAS, Hon. Wm. H. Hatch, of Missouri, has, as Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives, proven his devotion to the agricultural interest of the country in his fearless and continued battles for the farmers; therefore

Resolved, That the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in Twenty sixth Annual Session, assembled at Concord, N. H., hereby return its thanks to and endorse the course of Wm. H. Hatch as Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the House.

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent Col. Hatch by the Secretary of this Grange, under seal thereof.

RESOLUTION OF TULARE GRANGE, CALIFORNIA.

Resolved, That our delegate to the National Grange be asked to urge the passage of a resolution instructing the Congressional Committee of the National Grange to use their influence with the State Department, through the Department of Agriculture, to secure the most complete information attainable regarding production of fruit in competing countries as well as the information regarding markets in consuming countries especially the British Empire.

The following report, from the Committee on Transportation, was presented and read by its Chairman, Bro. W. C. Gifford, and approved by the Grange:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Transportation desire to submit the following report:

A communication from Albert A. Pope, of Boston, Mass., to John Trimble, Secretary of the National Grange, on the subject of road improvement, with blank petition accompanying the same, has been referred to your Committee. This letter and petition ask that a distinct department of roads, similar to the agricultural department, be established for the purpose of furnishing information regarding the construction of roads.

After careful consideration, your Committee have come to the conclusion that the demands of the petition are too broad, and

inasmuch as the Charters resolution, if concurred in, will, in our opinion, accomplish the desired result at far less expense, therefore your Committee recommend that the request of the communication and petition be not concurred in.

Your Committee has had several similar resolutions referred to them relating to the future improvement of country roads, among which was one from Bro X. X. Charters, recommending the establishment of a department of roads under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of publishing and disseminating needed information in relation to the best methods of constructing public roads. We have carefully considered the provisions of said resolution, and while we are not fully assured that the establishment of such a department would accomplish the desired result, yet we deem it worthy of trial. We therefore feel ready to approve and recommend the adoption of the resolution.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the resolution adopted by Kent County Pomona Grange, in the State of Delaware, relating to the amendment of the Inter-State Commerce Act, so as to enable the Inter-State Commission to enforce its decisions without resort to the Courts, beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration, and in view of the fact that its demands are evidently just and in full accord with the amendments proposed by the Commission itself, as appears by our general report, we earnestly recommend its adoption by this body.

W. C. GIFFORD,
ALPHA MESSER,
J. E. BLACKFORD,
Mrs. PATIENCE HUNT,
Committee.

Bro. W. C. Gifford, Chairman, presented and read the General Report of the Committee on Transportation.

On motion of Bro. E. W. Davis, the report of the Committee was laid on the table.

Bro. Geo. Austin Bowen moved that when the labors of the day are closed that the Grange be in recess until 2 o'clock P. M. to-morrow. Adopted.

The Worthy Secretary presented and read the following communication :

RIVER JOHN, NOVA SCOTIA, PICTOU Co., Nov. 19th, 1892.

To Col. Brigham, Master National Grange, P. of H.:

Maritime Provincial Grange Executive Committee send fraternal greetings to National Grange, P. of H., now in session at

"Order of Business" be so changed that the order of "Conferring Degrees" shall immediately follow "Balloting for Candidates," have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report that they do not think sufficient cause exists for making the proposed change; and greatly regret the efforts made so frequently to change our Ritual work, which, if successful, would require a large outlay yearly for publishing new Rituals, only to be changed, perhaps, at the next session of this body; and, above all, would tend to destroy the harmony and uniformity of our Ritual work, and therefore recommend that the resolution be not adopted.

J. STATESIR,
E. W. DAVIS,
MRS. MARY A. BACHELDER,
MRS. MAGGIE A. MARS
Committee.

Bro. S. H. Ellis moved to strike out of the above report that part from the word "change" down to and including the word "work." Lost.

The report was then adopted.

At 10.10 o'clock P. M. the labors of the day were closed.

SEVENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, November 24th, 1892.

Agreeable to the special order of yesterday, the Grange reassembled at 2 o'clock P. M., and was opened in the Fourth Degree, with the Worthy Master presiding, and Sister S. G. Knott, of West Virginia, as Worthy Ceres pro tem.

The roll was called, showing a quorum present.

Monday's journal was read and approved.

Bro. Geo. A. Bowen presented an account for the expenses of Committee on Investment and Loan Association.

Referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Bro. L. Rhone, Chairman, offered the following report for the Executive Committee, and it was concurred in by the Grange :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee was instructed at the Twenty-fifth Annual Session to prepare a case of implements for illustration of the Ritual work of Subordinate Granges, and furnish the same, free with each outfit for new Granges organized.

After careful inquiry into the preparation of a suitable set of implements and its cost, the Committee deem it inexpedient to furnish such an outfit free to newly organized Granges, as it would require a larger expenditure in the preparation of the outfit than would be realized from the charter fee.

Your Committee would recommend the preparation of a suitable case of implements, and arrange for the sale of the same as other outfits are sold.

Fraternally submitted,

LEONARD RHONE, *Chairman.*

Sister H. H. Woodman, of Michigan, read the following report of the Committee on

Woman's Work in the Grange.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

In presenting to you this our fourth Annual Report, of Woman's Work in the Grange, we have endeavored to summarize the reports received from the several Committees of the State Granges, to show you the special lines of work done by them. When this work was inaugurated four years ago, it was with reluctance that many accepted the position, not knowing what was required of them. But it was a spark in the mind that led to thought, and when fanned with instructions and the subject agitated, soon became living embers, which now nothing can extinguish. We have assumed the aggressive and held aloft the Grange Banner, so that he who reads can know that in the Grange there are equal rights. Woman stands by the side of her husband and brother, not as a leader but a helper, and in all good work her silken banner waves by the side of his coarser and more substantial flag. Let us keep the womanly work, and encourage all that makes life better and holier.

Sister L. A. Hawkins, of Alabama.—Alabama has been writhing in agonies of political frenzy. There was peace no where except in our beloved Order. The storm has passed ; and when we meet with clasped hands and tears of love and

sympathy, we know that while all other farmers' organizations seem stranded and wrecked, the Grange, with bright hope for the future, calls now for help from all true-hearted Patrons. Our women have been busy organizing Juvenile Granges, building up County Grange Schools, and trying in every way to keep our Grange alive. We have bright hope for the future, and when our political horizon shall have cleared, and the rosy morn of Peace has gladdened our hearts, then will we settle down to the good old times, of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Fidelity.

Sister Hattie Jones, of California.—California Matrons are laboring with untiring interest and devotion for the advancement of the Order. No special work has been taken up, as we have considered Woman's Work as closely interwoven with that of the brother's as to be practically inseparable. The State Committees have sent out circulars giving such instructions as they deemed advisable, with suggestions of topics for discussion. Printed essays have been distributed, also circulars relative to Grange Temple, thus paving the way for active work the coming year, during which time we shall endeavor to take up, as coming specially under the department of Woman's Work, the raising of funds for the Grange Home, increasing the circulation of the Press as a Grange advocate, laboring for the amendment of the Civil Code of the State of California, that wives may enjoy the same rights in the disposition of community property as are now held by husbands; and such other matter as may properly come within our province, in addition to the work that has heretofore been accomplished by the sisters, as members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

Sister E. Grace Working, of Colorado.—The Sisters in Colorado are deeply interested in the Grange, and are equally as active as the Brothers in all work for the good of the Order. However, they do not see the wisdom of the separate department of Woman's Work in the Grange, but prefer to work shoulder to shoulder with the Brothers, sharing equally their labors and their honors.

Sister Mary R. Woodward, of Connecticut.—In the early part of the year such Granges that had active Committees, resolutions were sent to, protesting against the opening of the Columbian Exposition on Sundays; over half of the Granges of the State adopted these resolutions, expressing the sentiment of over five thousand Patrons of Connecticut. Arbor Day was observed, the sisters planting, pruning and

grafting, thus beautifying our homes and adding to the luxuries of the table. The children were well looked after by observing Children's Day, giving entertainments, furnishing books of interest to them, and loaning them to schools; flags were bought, flowers and luxuries furnished for the sick, and orphans cared for. A generous supply of money was contributed to replenish the Library at the Agricultural School. Reports of meetings sent to Grange and local papers. Money collected for the Grange Temple. Their work is incessant, wherever there is work to be done. The sisters have filled every office in the Grange from Master down, and been recognized by the State Master in their appointment as Deputies for inspection and other work.

Sister L. G. Chapman, of Illinois.—Circulars were sent out early in the season to each Subordinate Grange in the State, giving instructions for the good of the Order; when the floods came we asked that the Woman's Work Committee solicit aid for the suffering Patrons, which was responded to nobly. Children and Flora Days were observed by appropriate exercises. A list of the weak Granges was sent by the Secretary to the Woman's Work Committee, and encouraging letters were sent out. The circulars relating to the Grange Temple, with the Book of Bricks, were sent to every Subordinate Grange in the State. But few Granges reported, and most of them thought it best to keep the money at home to build and furnish halls to hold their meetings in, and thus perpetuate the Order by keeping each Grange prosperous, and build the Temple in the hearts of the people. What money was collected will be forwarded to the National Grange. The Subordinate Granges are generally at work, doing what is most needed in their locality. There are but few drones in Illinois, and the Woman's Work is thoroughly organized.

Sister S. M. Cade, Iowa.—The work in Iowa is in the same line as last year, but with renewed effort. The floods in the North-west part of the State caused much suffering, and we helped them what we could. The Temple, and other circulars, were sent out, but do not know the result. We are doing all we can to keep up an interest in the Grange.

Sister A. Jones, of Indiana.—The sisters have taken the lead in matters connected with the educational and social features of the Grange, and in planning their entertainments and literary programs, they have made them so attractive as to keep up the membership and induce others to join. In all Grange work the sisters have taken an active part: a re-

cital of their work would be a history of the Granges of Indiana.

Sister B. S. Ayer, of Maine.—The Committee on Woman's Work in Maine did not think it advisable to present the work proposed by the National Committee. Not that we would hinder the building of the Temple, but many of the Subordinate Granges do not own a Hall to hold their meetings in, and we did not deem it advisable to send money out of the State until we were first supplied with suitable buildings to hold our meetings in. We are doing something in Temperance work, sending pledges to the Granges for signature. We think the good of the Order may be best advanced by the united work of the brothers and sisters; we do not see the need of separate lines of work, for in union there is strength. The sisters are doing their part nobly, intellectually, socially, and morally. Let us in the Grange, as in the home, be help-meets in every good word and work.

Sister C. C. Stamper, of Mississippi.—We realize that education is the stepping-stone to our Order, therefore our sisters all along the line are actively engaged in advancing the cause of Education, and we are glad to report greater interest manifested than ever before. New and commodious school-rooms are being erected, literary clubs organized, good, sound Grange literature distributed, Children's Day observed, and the anniversary of the Patrons of Husbandry. We are endeavoring to instil Grange doctrine into the minds of the children, telling them what it has accomplished and the hopes of the future. We have a State Teachers' Institute, established by the Patrons of Husbandry, and all the teachers of Mississippi are earnestly solicited to attend, after the close of their school.

Sister D. L. Fiske, of Massachusetts.—Massachusetts women are still doing their full share of work, they are making their Granges as attractive as their homes. When called upon to fill the Master's chair they do it acceptably. In parliamentary ruling, and all business principles, they are becoming conversant. The chairman sent out a leaflet containing questions, to be answered by the Subordinate Committee, thereby gathering statistics which were valuable in making a report to their State. The Grange women are united.

Sister Janie Keill, of Missouri.—Grange work has been in a dormant condition in this State, especially in Woman's Work. There is more life and earnestness this year, and a faithful few are trying to bring the Grange back to its for-

mer standing. The sisters are doing what they can; there are more sisters than brothers at our Granges, and they have observed Flora day, and caring for the sick. Literary work, such as editing monthly papers, essays, select reading, and music from the Grange Melodies. We are looking forward to more efficient work another year, and hope soon to see our grand resources more fully developed, and coming to the front in Grange work. In all work we attempt, the sisters have been found by the side of the brothers faithfully sharing the burden.

S. G. Baird, of Minnesota.—Circulars were sent out early in the season to each Subordinate Grange; nearly all have observed Arbor, and Children's Days, many have had Flora, Pomona, and Ceres Festivals, with usual literary work. One new Grange has been organized the past year, and some have done good work, but we are slow in Minnesota, and not advancing as we could wish.

Sister Mary A. Mayo, of Michigan.—The Committees were generally appointed in the County and Subordinate Granges, and necessary circulars sent, especially in regard to the Temple; a few have responded. Much good, we feel, has been done by our articles published in our paper; almost every issue has an article from some one of the committee of practical work, and we propose to keep hard at it. Some of our committees have procured lecturers, charged an admittance fee, held socials, &c., to procure means to advance the interest in the Grange. Others who lived near Hospitals have furnished delicacies for the sick. And others who live near Chicago have taken to their homes poor girls and children for a few weeks, giving them fresh air, and a grand good holiday. We have also been outside of our Order among the poor and distressed, showing that the precepts of our fraternity extend to all of the great family of the sons of God.

Sister E. M. Hall, of Nebraska.—Nebraska is simply holding its own, but after the excitement is over we are in hopes to renew our efforts, and the sisters will do their full share. The Secretary has offered a silk banner to the Grange who will present the largest number of new members before the State meeting.

Sister W. C. Gifford, of New York.—The women of New York are doing their full share of work in the Grange. Children's and Flora day were commemorated. The fourth of July was made an occasion for patriotic work, keeping in mind the progress of the last Century, together with papers

and addresses relative to the event of four hundred years ago, the discovery of America. Columbian day was generally observed under the auspices of the Woman's Work Committee. Pomona day is usually made the occasion of bestowal of fruits, fresh and canned; on some charitable institution or hospital. Many hundred dollars were collected and sent to famishing Russia. Children were taken from the cities to our homes for a few weeks, for fresh air and a change in their shut in lives. We are doing what we can to make the world better, both in and out of the Grange.

Sister Kate B. Lippincott, of New Jersey. - In looking over the Grange field we feel the past year has been fruitful in good work. The sisters realize more fully the possibilities and opportunities of the Grange, and with this knowledge the sense of power increases as new duties are revealed. Not that Woman's Work is separated and distinct,

" But as we work with brothers true,
We find there's more and more to do."

Three printed circulars have been sent out during the year, and we find that the most prosperous Granges are those with an active female membership. The most successful literary exercise, was the contest between the brothers and sisters. Children's day was observed, and pic nics held where old and young participated. The sisters united with the brothers in making exhibits at the State and County Fairs. A special circular was issued in regard to the Temple, and sent with the one from the National Committee; very little enthusiasm has been aroused as yet, which we attribute to the season being so far advanced, the members were too busy to give it thought. We would suggest that each State Master appoint a committee on good of the Order, composed of both brothers and sisters, to provide entertainment for the winter. We are satisfied that many Granges become lukewarm for the want of a little fostering care.

Sister Lizzie Hill, of New Hampshire.—The reports that have come to me are very encouraging and show a readiness among the sisters to do their full share of the work in promoting social and literary culture in the Order. Children's meetings are held, Flora, Pomona and Ceres days observed, and in every possible way we work to elevate and interest the members of our Order.

Sister J. C. Aldrich, of Ohio.—There has been a large amount of work done by the sisters of the Order in Ohio, .

especially during the first two-thirds of the year, as was plainly shown by letters and reports through the bulletin. Flora and Pomona days have been generally observed. Much interest has been manifested in decorating halls, arranging programs, music, etc., but it seems almost impossible to get reports of work done. The other members of our Committee report plenty of work done all over the State, and there is a stronger faith in the Grange. Many sisters coming back who had joined other organizations, say the Grange was the best of all. None are more devoted to Grange principles than our sisters (and brothers, too), and will do all they can for the good of the Order. There has not been much done in the "Grange Temple" work; but another year of abundance like last year will help our work materially.

Sister Anna M. Holstein, of Pennsylvania.—The general work in this department is steadily progressing, much more interest being manifested by the sisters in the various subjects that come under their care. They are slowly but surely learning the lesson that certain matters in the Order come as directly under their supervision as details of housekeeping, which a woman only can manipulate and keep in good working condition. They realize the great benefit derived from the Grange picnics at Williams Grove and Center Hall. In both of these places are meetings under the control of the sisters, where subjects they may deem important can be brought up and discussed more freely than in a public assembly. Every Grange in Pennsylvania has been supplied with Brick Books. The State Grange Committee are doing all in their power to have every Grange represented in the Grange Temple. It may seem slow but it will in time surely be accomplished.

Sister S. H. Whipple, of Rhode Island.—Woman's Work in the Grange in Rhode Island is going on side by side with the brothers'. The life of the Grange is largely due to the active work of the sisters, and although no special effort at organization under the head of "Woman's Work" has been made this year, the sisters have by no means stopped working.

Sister B. F. Gamble, of Texas.—I cannot report progress; indeed the Granges are at a very low ebb now, but we look forward with hope, and any suggestions or circulars that would give us light would be thankfully received.

Sister Mollie Richardson, Tennessee.—The ladies are at work helping to raise means to build and furnish halls. We have two Grange Fairs, where the sisters take a very active

part. They read essays at the Subordinate, Pomona and State Granges, giving valuable suggestions, and they are becoming more and more interested in Grange work.

Sister Luna S. Peck, of Vermont.—The Temperance work has received a large share of our attention. Early in the summer a circular was sent to each Committee, with a Roll Book for pledges, to abstain, first, from alcoholic drinks as a beverage; second, from tobacco in any form. In September we sent out Brick Books, and do not know the result. In October our Committee sent petitions to the Legislature asking them to establish a State Labor Bureau, labor becoming so scarce in the house and field as to greatly retard our agricultural industry. The Committee, both State and Subordinate, are earnest and enthusiastic in their work, and we think no one will question the fact that this department of work has given additional interest to the Grange work in Vermont.

Sister E. W. Charters, of Virginia.—The Committee on Woman's Work is deeply interested in the progress of our Order. Since the last meeting of the National Grange the hearts of our Virginia sisters have been saddened by the death of our efficient chairman, Sister L. A. Stadden. The moral and intellectual standard of our Granges were never higher than now in Virginia. Letters from the members of our committees come to us breathing a spirit of enquiry as to the best way of rendering their Grange attractive to both old and young. We are constantly adding to our numbers, and co-operation is still the watchword in our State.

Sister C. H. Knott, of West Virginia.—West Virginia has little new matter to report, still the seeds sown by our committees are springing up and begin to show signs of fruit. We urge the young ladies to join our Grange, knowing full well if we get the sisters the brothers will be there. We feel encouraged by the good reports that come from the valleys and mountains, and believe that with persistent effort the work of women in the Grange will materially advance its interest and prosperity.

Sister E. Russell, of Washington.—The Committee on Woman's Work in Washington are ever to the front in every good work. Special attention has been given to the raising of funds for the building and furnishing Grange halls, in some instances taking the entire responsibility of raising funds for these purposes upon themselves, and in all their efforts in that direction have been wonderfully successful.

They have taken hold of the Juvenile work in Washington, and are the educators of the young minds in Grange work, fitting them for the various positions in the Grange as well as society, when they arrive at the proper age. We are visiting the sick and distressed, administering to their wants and necessities; looking after faltering members, encouraging them to continue on in the good work. It is along these lines that the Committee on Woman's Work have accomplished so much good for the Order in Washington.

Many of the States have not sent us reports; but wherever there is a Grange, woman has a work to do, and where the sisters are the most zealous the Granges are the most prosperous.

Mrs. H. H. WOODMAN,
Mrs. E. RUSSELL.

The Worthy Secretary received and read the following communication :

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Nov. 20th, 1892.

Worthy Master :

Alabama sends greetings. My heart is with the dear brothers and sisters in this great life work. We have been barely able to hold the fort until the day of deliverance dawns. One Grange has recently reorganized, and inquiry comes from different quarters of the State, as not before for many years for the Grange. It has maintained its dignity and self-respect, *strictly non-partisan*—in the wild political confusion which swept over our State. Other organizations may wreck and ruin—the Grange never. It has the confidence of all classes, and now is the opportune time to rebuild the Grange in Alabama. Will the National Grange lend a helping hand? I appeal to the brothers and sisters to vote an appropriation at least equal to the mileage ~~and~~ per diem that would have been paid the two delegates from this State, for lecture and organizing work. This will open the way for a Grange revival.

Bro. Whitehead's visit to our State did great good. He can report for Alabama. Our only hope is means to prosecute Grange work.

Fraternally and truly wishing great success in your deliberations,

HIRAM HAWKINS,
Master Alabama State Grange.

The following eight reports from the Committee on Accounts were presented by Bro. Thomas Mars, Chairman, and considered by the Grange, and they were all duly approved :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the bill of Bro. X. X. Charters, have examined the same. We find no receipts, but we find his bill covers personal services for attendance at the 25th Annual Session—traveling expenses, express charges, postage, and printing to the amount of \$188.80, which we recommend the payment of same, as per bill.

THOS. MARS,
AARON JONES,
R. P. BOISE,
MRS. PATIENCE HUNT,
MRS. MARY E. PAGE,
Committee.

Worthy Master :

Your Committee to whom was referred the account of Bro. J. J. Woodman, as Secretary of the Executive Committee, have examined the same, and find that his bill for services—postage, stationery, express, telegrams, printing and traveling expenses—as member and Secretary of said Committee, amounts to \$285.26, and that he has received on same \$19, leaving balance due him of \$266.26, and we find said account correct, and recommend the payment of the balance found to be due him, viz., \$266.26.

THOS. MARS,
AARON JONES,
R. P. BOISE,
MRS. PATIENCE HUNT,
MRS. MARY E. PAGE,
Committee.

Worthy Master :

Your Committee to whom was referred the account of Bro. J. J. Woodman for services—expenses, express charges paid for his attendance at the 25th Session of the National Grange, find that his bill, amounting to \$81, is correct. We also find that on Nov. 20th, 1891, he was advanced \$100, leaving in his hands \$19, which is carried forward and deducted from his bill as Secretary of the Executive Committee.

THOS. MARS,
AARON JONES,
R. P. BOISE,
MRS. PATIENCE HUNT,
MRS. MARY E. PAGE,
Committee.

Worthy Master :

Your Committee to whom was referred the account of Bro. Leonard Rhone, as a member of the Executive Committee, find that his account for postage, express charges, stationery, per

dium, and personal expenses as a member of the Executive Committee, amounting to \$91.60, is correct, and recommend the payment of the same.

THOS. MARS,
AARON JONES,
R. P. BOISE,
MRS. PATIENCE HUNT,
MRS. MARY E. PAGE,
Committee.

Worthy Master :

Your Committee to whom was referred the account of Bro. J. H. Brigham, Worthy Master of the National Grange, find that there was a balance due the National Grange, November 5th, 1891, of \$171.43, and that he has received since that time from the following sources, to wit :

From National Grange Treasury.....	\$300 00
“ Wisconsin Patrons.....	50 00
“ Minnesota “	10 00
“ Illinois “	30 00
“ New York State Grange.....	30 00
“ Indiana Patrons.....	10 00
“ Missouri “	25 00
“ Kansas “	7 00
“ R. H. Thomas.....	40 00

Total \$673 43

And we find his printing bills paid, postage, express charges, and personal expenses and per diem in lecturing and in attendance at National Grange Session (25th Session) to be \$609.46, leaving a balance in his hands and due the National Grange of \$63.97.

THOS. MARS,
R. P. BOISE,
AARON JONES,
MRS. PATIENCE HUNT, ●
MRS. MARY E. PAGE,
Committee.

Worthy Master and Members of National Grange :

Your Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the account of Legislative Committee, have examined all the vouchers and compared them with the bill submitted to us, and find them to compare, and we recommend the adoption of the same as per vouchers and bill as follows :

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,

In account with The National Grange, P. of H.:

Voucher 1. By Bill of R. Beresford, Printing.....	\$107 50
“ 2. “ “ A. J. Weddeburn, Printing.....	71 50
“ 3. “ Adams Express Co.....	17 31

Voucher 4.	Bill of M. Whitehead, Postage, etc.....	7 90
" 5.	" Kate Corridon, Copying.....	20 00
" 6.	" L. Rhone, Service and Expenses.....	112 64
" 7.	" A. J. Weddeburn, Printing.....	45 63
" 8.	" R. Beresford, Printing.....	10 75
" 9.	" John Trimble.....	20 11
" 10.	" R. Beresford, Printing.....	25 00
" 11.	" John Trimble, Tel., Postage, etc....	27 65
" 12.	" J. H. Brigham, Personal Exp. Acct.	256 90
	Balance unexpended.....	57 11
	Total.....	<u>\$900 00</u>

To Four (4) Drafts on Treasurer, \$200 each.....\$800 00

THOS. MARS,
R. R. BOISE,
AARON JONES,
MRS. PATIENCE HUNT,
MRS. MARY E. PAGE,
Committee.

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the bills of Sisters H. H. Woodman, L. A. Hawkins and E. Russell, members of the Committee on Woman's Work, have examined the same, and find them correct, and would most respectfully recommend the payment of the same, as per their several accounts, as follows :

National Grange, Dr. to Mrs. E. Russell :

Express charges on stationary sent to me by Chairman of Committee.....	\$3 65
Express charges on circulars sent me by Chairman of Committee.....	8 35
Traveling expenses.....	1 00
Postage stamps.....	8 00

Total\$16 00

National Grange, Dr. to Mrs. L. A. Hawkins :

For printing and postage.....\$3 50

National Grange, Dr. to Mrs. H. H. Woodman :

For express, postage and stationery.....\$5 65

THOS. MARS,
AARON JONES,
R. P. BOISE,
MRS. PATIENCE HUNT,
MRS. MARY E. PAGE.

The following report of the Committee on Agriculture was made by the Chairman, Bro. John B. Long, and concurred in by the Grange :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred that part of the Worthy Executive Committee's report touching foreign trade, and the adoption of additional consular stations, through which telegraphic reports can be received, beg to report and recommend that this part of the report of the Executive Committee be referred to the Committee on Legislation, with instructions to confer with the Secretary of Agriculture, and take such action as they may deem necessary thereon.

Fraternally submitted, JOHN B. LONG, *Chairman*,
AVA E. PAGE,
W. C. GIFFORD,
MRS. R. J. ELLIS,
MRS. E. D. HOWE,
Committee.

The following report was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the communication of Mr. C. Wood Davis, being a treatise on "Option Dealing," etc., recommend that said communication be placed in the hands of the Legislative Committee. The bill before Congress, to which it relates, has passed the House, and is now before the United States Senate, and will be considered by it at the beginning of the coming session.

Fraternally submitted, JOHN B. LONG,
Chairman.

Bro. X. K. Charters moved the following, and it was adopted :

Resolved, That seven thousand copies of the Proceedings of this meeting be printed—to be revised and printed by the Executive Committee.

At 3.30 P. M., the special order, the election of a member of the Executive Committee, to succeed Bro. L. Rhone, whose term expires this Session, and to fix the place of holding the next Annual Session of the National Grange, was entered upon, and the Worthy Master appointed Bro. E. D. Howe, of Mass., and Sister M. L. Davis, of Cal., as tellers.

A ballot was taken, and resulted in the election of Bro. Leon and Rhone, of Penna., as a member of the Executive Committee

of the National Grange for the constitutional term of two years.

Bro. S. L. Wilson moved the following, and it was adopted :

Resolved, That the selection of the place of next meeting of the National Grange be committed into the hands of the Executive Committee ;

Provided, The Masters of State Granges be notified of the place selected on or before June 1st, 1898.

Bro. S. H. Ellis, Chairman of Committee on Good of the Order, submitted the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That all currency, whether metallic or paper, necessary for the use and convenience of the people, should be issued and controlled by the Government of the United States, and not by or through the banking corporations of the country, and when so issued should be a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private.

R. P. BOISE.

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Good of the Order recommend the approval of the above resolution, and ask that it be referred to the Committee on National Finance.

S. H. ELLIS, *Chairman*.

The Committee on Good of the Order submitted the following report :

Worthy Master :

The question known as "Woman Suffrage," has been brought before the Committee on Good of the Order, by a paper referred to it, which was presented to the Grange by Sister Working, of Colorado. We believe that woman and man should stand on an exact equality before the law in this matter, and that the right of franchise should be based on intelligence and not on sex. This principle is so completely in accord with the genius and practice of our Order, that we believe it to be sound in theory and safe in practice. We therefore recommend the concurrence in the resolution offered by Sister Working, which reads as follows, viz.:

Resolved, That the National Grange, having all faith in the wisdom and patriotism of the women of the United States, hereby places itself on record as being in favor of giving women the same political rights and privileges that are enjoyed by men.

S. H. ELLIS,

R. P. BOISE,

Mrs. ELIZA C. GIFFORD,

Committee.

After considerable discussion, Bro. J. D. Clardy moved that the subject matter of the resolution referred to, be referred to the several State Granges for consideration.

The ayes and nays were demanded on the motion to refer.

Several brothers raised the point of order that, after the declaration of the result of a vote by the Worthy Master, that a "division of the house," or "demand for the ayes and nays," is not admissible.

The Worthy Master ruled the point of order not well taken—that a division or aye and nay vote is in order immediately after the declaration of the result of the vote.

The motion to refer was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes..... 25 | Nays..... 23

Those voting aye were:

E. W. Davis, Mrs. M. L. Davis, J. M. Thompson, Aaron Jones, Mrs. Mary M. Reardon, J. D. Clardy, Mrs. A. F. Clardy, Mrs. Patience Hunt, Thomas Mars, Mrs. M. A. Mars, S. L. Wilson, Mrs. E. P. Wilson, Ava E. Page, O. E. Hall, N. J. Bachelder, Mrs. Mary A. Bachelder, John Statesir, W. R. Williams, L. Rhone, J. B. Long, Mrs. Emma K. Long, X. X. Charters, Mrs. E. W. Charters, C. H. Knott, Mrs. S. G. Knott.

Those voting nay were:

D. W. Working, Mrs. Ella Grace Working, George A. Bowen, Mrs. C. E. Bowen, John C. Higgins, Mrs. M. J. Thompson, J. E. Blackford, A. P. Reardon, M. B. Hunt, Elmer D. Howe, Howe, Mrs. Leonora M. Howe, Mrs. Mary E. Page, Mrs. E. M. Hall, W. C. Gifford, Mrs. Eliza C. Gifford, S. H. Ellis, Mrs. R. J. Ellis, R. P. Boise, Mrs. M. S. Rhone, A. M. Belcher, Mrs. M. J. Belcher, D. L. Russell, Mrs. Elizabeth Russell.

Bro. R. P. Boise presented the following report from the Committee on Good of the Order:

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred the resolution herein quoted, beg leave to submit the following report:

"*Resolved*, That in the appointment by the President of men to be Judges of the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States, the selection of them from among lawyers who are the retained or salaried attorneys of corporations, is improper and dangerous to the rights of the people."

It is with alarm that we view the apparent effort and tendency

of the great railroad corporations to secure the appointment of Judges to the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States who are known to entertain opinions and have interests favorable to what the corporations claim as vested rights under their charters; and who will overrule the decisions known as the Granger cases, which established the power of State Legislatures to fix a maximum of charges for traffic.

These opinions of the Court were not concurred in by the whole Bench. Justice Field filed a dissenting opinion for himself and Justice Strong. Ever since that time, the corporations, through their trusted agents, have been quietly striving to secure the appointment of Judges who entertain the opinions expressed by Justice Field in his dissenting opinion. While they have been diligent and active, the people have been apathetic. One by one the illustrious Judges who made those decisions that seemed a sure safeguard to our rights, have died or retired from the bench, and their places been filled by appointments by the President. And these new Judges, it now appears, entertain the opinions expressed by Judge Field in his dissenting opinion, as is shown by opinions expressed by them in the several cases.

The Granger decisions were promulgated in 1874. Ten years later, in 1884, a change had been wrought in the opinions of the Court. Four of the Judges who had agreed to the decisions in the Granger cases were still on the bench; others had passed away and new men had taken their places. One of these four Judges had found reason to change his former opinion and go over to the other side, and adopt the views of Justices Field and Strong, and with them and the new Judges made a majority of the Court.

In the case of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific R. R. Co. vs. the State of Illinois, decided in 1886, it was held by a majority of the Court that the law of Illinois, forbidding a greater charge for freight for a shorter than a longer distance, could not be enforced when the freight went beyond the limits of the State. Prior to this time it had been held, in cases older than the Granger cases, that until Congress should regulate commerce between the States, the States could lawfully pass laws affecting interstate commerce. But not so after Congress had assumed jurisdiction over the subject and provided by law for such regulation.

This doctrine was established in the Granger cases, and had been so held in the case of *Peck vs. Chicago and N. W. R. R.*, 94 U. S., 164, when the Court held that a law of Wisconsin to regulate the price of freights on railroads operated in that State, operated on freight carried from another State to any point in the State of Wisconsin, or from any point in that State to another State.

The denial of the power of the States to regulate commerce in the absence of federal regulation, was a new doctrine overruling former cases. We had also maintained in the Grange, and had it once established by the Granger cases, that the power to regulate and fix reasonable charges and declare a maximum, was in Congress and our State Legislatures.

This doctrine is denied in a late case of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. Co. This decision was delivered in March, 1890. In this case, on complaint of Boards of Trade of four cities, the Railroad Commission of the State of Minnesota found that the railroad charge of three cents per gallon for transporting milk was unreasonable and unjust, and reduced the charge to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon. This was done in pursuance of the laws of the State of Minnesota. The railroad refused to comply with the regulation of the Commission, and continued to demand and take the three cents. A mandamus was sought and obtained by the Commission from the proper Court in Minnesota to enforce the finding and order of the Commission. The Courts of Minnesota sustained the Commission, and the railroad appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that Court reversed the decree of the Supreme Court of Minnesota and held that the power to fix rates was judicial and not legislative, and could not be conferred on a Commission. The Commission had power by the State law to inquire into the question of reasonableness. This decision reverses the Granger cases and sweeps away the protective power of our Congress and State Legislatures.

All that the monopolies have to do is to hold the Court. They can defy the will of the people and tax them all the traffic will bear, unless there be some way to modify the opinions of the Judges or the personality of the Court. Judges will die and new men take their places. What we need is a President of the United States who believes as we believe—that the Granger decisions were right in law and just, and he can find plenty of able citizens who are of the same opinion, and can and should put such men on the bench. And the place to look for them is not among corporation lawyers, as seen in this resolution.

What shall it avail the people to enact laws to protect themselves against the greed of corporations if the Courts are to declare, without reason or authority, these laws null and void? and thus license avarice to rob at will the people, through corporations and trusts, which are protected in their plunder by the Constitution, which was created by the people of this country to be a protection and defense of their rights and liberties.

We recommend that this resolution do pass.

S. H. ELLIS, *Chairman*.

At 5.40 P. M. the Grange took a recess, without completing the consideration of the above report of the Committee on Good of the Order.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grange reassembled at 7.30 o'clock P. M., with the Worthy Master presiding.

The report of the Committee on Good of the Order, presented at the afternoon session, was adopted by the Grange.

Bro. W. C. Gifford, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation, presented the following report, which was adopted:

Worthy Master :

Your Committee, to whom was referred the communication from Wm. H. Jones, of Fort Wayne, Ind., relative to aid from the General Government in the construction of country roads in the several States of this Union, have given the same careful consideration, and as a result thereof we are unanimous in the opinion that the constitutionality of such a demand is exceedingly questionable, and that it would not be wise for the National Grange to endorse such a demand. Your Committee therefore feel compelled to report adversely thereon.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. GIFFORD,
A. MESSER,
J. N. BLACKFORD,
MRS. PAITENCE HUNT,
Committee.

The Committee on Transportation made the following report, and it was concurred in:

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Transportation beg leave to report that they have duly considered the preamble, argument, resolution and petition of Wm. M. King, Master of Potomac Grange, No. 1, on the subject of road improvement, and inasmuch as the subject matter is almost identical with that of the Charters resolution, already adopted by this body, therefore we can see no necessity of recommending its adoption, as it would only be a repetition of the work in this line already done by this body. Your Committee, however, desire in this connection to recommend that the question of road improvement be taken up in our

State and Subordinate Granges, and thoroughly discussed during the coming year, to the end that proper intelligence may be disseminated among the farmers of the entire country.

Respectfully submitted, W. C. GIFFORD.

The Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange submitted the following report:

Bro. S. H. Ellis moved to amend the report by striking out "Committee on Good of the Order," and substituting therefor the words "Executive Committee." Carried.

The report, as amended, was then adopted.

The Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange, to whom was referred that part of the Executive Committee's report relating to the Grange Temple, have had the same under consideration, and direct me to report it back to the Grange, believing that some definite instructions or suggestions should be given to the Committee by the National Grange. Therefore we ask that it be referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Mrs. H. H. WOODMAN,

Mrs. E. RUSSELL,

Committee.

The following report, from the Committee on Accounts, was approved:

Worthy Master :

Your Committee, to whom was referred the account of Geo Austin Bowen, Chairman of the Committee of the Patrons of Husbandry Investment and Loan Association, for expenses incurred by him in obtaining information to embody in his report on this very important subject, we find he has expended the sum of \$18 59, which we recommend be paid by the National Grange.

THOMAS MARS, *Chairman,*

AARON JONES,

R. P. BOISE,

MRS. PATIENCE HUNT,

Mrs. MARY E. PAGE,

Committee.

The General Report of the Committee on Transportation was taken from the table, and, on motion of Bro. E. W. Davis, the report was recommitted to the Committee, without instructions.

Bro. John C. Higgins, Chairman, presented the following report from the Committee on Finance, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the provisions made and provided at the last session of the National Grange for the payment of two-and-one-half (\$2.50) dollars for reorganization of each Dormant Grange, and the payment of five (\$5) dollars for the organization of each new Grange, shall be continued for next year under the same conditions in all respects.

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the above resolution, respectfully return the same with the recommendation that it do pass the National Grange.

JOHN C. HIGGINS,
J. STATESIR,
J. D. CLARDY,
Mrs. S. G. KNOTT,
Mrs. LIZZIE B. MESSER,
Committee.

The following report was adopted, from the Committee on Finance :

Salary of Officers.

Your Committee on Finance would respectfully report as follows :

We recommend that the Master receive \$500 per annum, and the sum of \$3 per day and traveling expenses when away from home in the discharge of official duties ; also his necessary office expenses.

The Lecturer shall receive \$3 per day, necessary stationery, postage, and traveling expenses when on duty for the Order, by direction of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer shall receive an annual salary of \$400, and necessary office and traveling expenses when on duty for the Order, by direction of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary shall receive an annual salary of \$1200, and necessary office and traveling expenses when on duty for the Order, by direction of the Executive Committee.

Each member of the Executive Committee shall receive \$3 per day when engaged in work for the National Grange, and necessary office and traveling expenses.

We recommend that \$1,500 be set apart as a lecture fund, to be used under the direction of the Executive Committee.

JOHN C. HIGGINS, *Chairman.*
J. D. CLARDY,
JOHN STATESIR,
Mrs. S. G. KNOTT,
Mrs. LIZZIE B. MESSER,
Committee.

Bro. A. P. Reardon, of Kansas, made the following report for the Committee on Co-operation, and it was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Co-operation beg leave to make the following report :

Co-operation in its most liberal terms implies a great deal and means much to the farmer. Co-operation in mercantile business and interchange of farm products, is a success, so far as understood, and the proper methods applied, and in this country and the older countries, co-operation has been a success owing to the fact.

1st. That the members understand the importance of united action and abiding by the will of the majority.

2d. The creating of a surplus fund as a protection against any loss, and to create confidence.

3d. Capable, honest and experienced management ; having a knowledge of human nature, a good accountant and a full detail of business, supported by a board of directors of business knowledge, conservative and careful, working harmoniously, considering carefully, and using their united influence to the business prosperity of the Association.

As a rule, greater benefits can be derived by buying less and buying for cash, and work and vote together to realize more for the products of the farm.

If desirable to start a store, to run it successfully, incorporate under the laws of your State. Pay interest upon capital what money is worth. Buy and sell for cash. Allow each stockholder one vote only. Pay dividends on purchases, and apply a portion of the profits to the reserve fund upon each settlement. Make an inventory of your business every three or six months. Start upon a small capital, say one thousand dollars, as you can more safely handle that amount, until you get to working together, and more fully understand your business. Don't have too many stockholders to start with, and have them composed of men who will work for the general good of your association.

You don't want stockholders that are political tricksters. You don't want that class of people as stockholders who do not get along peaceably with their neighbors. You don't want stockholders of the rule or ruin disposition. You don't want that class of stockholders who think they know it all, but know but little. You don't want stockholders that will not peaceably abide by the will of the majority. You don't want stockholders that will not trade with you and encourage others to trade with you. Having the qualifications indicated for your stockholders, allowing others to take stock, who, upon recommendation of a committee, are suitable persons ; and with directors and man-

agers qualified as above, there should be no question as to the success of co-operation.

In relation to the subject matter brought before the Committee on Co-operation, as referred back from Committee on Good of the Order, in reference to the sale and interchange of farm products, we offer the following recommendation :

That each State Grange, at its coming session, appoint a member of their Executive Committee, or such other Patron as they may see fit, to correspond with such appointed person in other States, in order that they may establish an interstate trade in farm products, direct from the producer and consumer, or that a board of trade or communication be established, wherein Patrons of our Order, north, south, east or west can avail themselves of direct trade, one with the other, and save the commissions as profits.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. P. REARDON,
E. W. CHARTTERS,
M. J. BELCHER,
S. H. ELLIS,

Committee.

Bro. S. L. Wilson submitted a minority report from the Committee on National Finances, as follows :

Worthy Master :

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on National Finance, submit the following :

That the report of Bros. Rhone and Charters, of the Executive Committee, have been considered carefully, and we recommend the adoption of the same by this body.

S. L. WILSON,
J. M. THOMPSON,

Bro. Thomas Mars read the following report from a majority of the Committee on National Finances :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on National Finance, to whom was referred the Supplemental Report of the Executive Committee, signed by Bros. Rhone and Charters, would respectfully report that they have carefully considered the same, and are of the opinion that the scheme for a mortgage banking association, which is outlined in the report, is unwise, impolitic and impracticable, and if adopted would be highly injurious to the best interests of the Order, and we recommend that the report be not approved by this Grange.

THOS. MARS,
ALPHA MESSER,
JOHN C. HIGGINS

On motion of Bro. S. L. Wilson, it was ordered that the consideration of the minority and majority reports from the Committee on National Finances, be the special order for to-morrow—Friday—morning, immediately after the reading of the Journal of to-day's session.

Bro. J. M. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on Dormant Granges, reported for his Committee.

After considering the report, the Grange permitted the Committee to withdraw it for alterations—to be submitted at a future time.

Bro. Thomas Mars made the following report for the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted :

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

Your Committee on Resolutions, to whom was referred the following resolution, instruct me to report the same back, and recommend its adoption. Respectfully submitted,

THOS. MARS,
JOHN B. LONG,
J. C. HIGGINS,
MRS. LIZZIE B. MESSER,
MRS. E. P. WILSON,

Committee.

Resolved, That the National Grange urge upon the Secretary of Agriculture the justice of filling the Department with appointments from the agricultural class.

The following report was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Resolutions, to whom was referred the following resolution, instruct me to report the same back and recommend its adoption.

THOS. MARS,
JOHN B. LONG,
JOHN C. HIGGINS,
MRS. LIZZIE B. MESSER,
MRS. E. P. WILSON,

Committee.

Resolved, That the National Grange urge upon the Census Department the importance of giving to the agricultural class full and proper representation, so as to enable the farmers to acquire a more complete and practical knowledge of the statistics of the agricultural interests.

The following report, from the Committee on Resolutions, was adopted :

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

Your Committee, to whom was referred that portion of the Worthy Master's address relative to the Anti-Option Bill, would most respectfully recommend its adoption, which reads as follows :

ANTI-OPTION BILL.

"The representatives of Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and Exchanges, who appeared before committees of Congress in opposition to the Washburn-Hatch bill, were unanimous in expressing opinions that the enactment into law of such bill, would utterly demoralize the grain trade of the country ; and *reduce* very greatly the prices of grain, to the great injury of *farmers*.

The bill did not become a law, and therefore had no effect upon prices, and we now call upon these representatives to explain the present condition of the market ; and account for the phenomenal decline which leaves nothing but loss to the producer,

I believe that we should redouble our efforts to secure the early passage of the Washburn-Hatch bill at the next session of Congress. It may be possible that we will be disappointed in the results, but if so we shall have tested one of the methods proposed for the relief of agriculture. The effect of gambling in farm products can never be known until it ceases, and trade resumes its normal proportions."

That portion referring to the free delivery of mail to our rural population meets our undivided approbation, and we most cheerfully recommend its adoption, which reads as follows :

FREE DELIVERY OF MAIL TO OUR RURAL POPULATION.

"The Grange has taken a decided stand in favor of the free delivery of mail to those who live outside the cities and villages.

There is no argument in favor of delivering mail free to those who reside in cities and villages which does not apply with far greater force to the extension of the system to the country. The only objection worthy of consideration is the cost, and when this is considered in its true light, it will be seen that it will be a great saving to our people instead of increasing their burdens.

One individual can distribute mail to fifty or one hundred families daily at a cost, in the country, of not to exceed two dollars, whilst the time expended in sending a member of each family after mail would be worth ten times the above amount.

Nothing that can be done will accomplish more in the way of enlightening our people and making them contented to remain in their country homes. We should vigorously press our de-

mands for at least a fair trial of the system, not in the villages, but in the country outside."

That portion referring to arid lands of the west also meets our commendation, and we recommend its adoption, which reads as follows :

ARID LANDS OF THE WEST.

"I again call your attention to the fact that there seems to be a well defined purpose upon the part of interested persons to induce the government to expend large sums of money in the irrigation of the dry lands of the West, and it will be well for the farmers to take note of the fact.

We have no doubt that the time will come when these lands will be needed to sustain the increasing population of our country and the world; but it is very certain that they are not now needed. There is already more land under cultivation than can be farmed with profit; and we should insist upon it, that no money belonging to the people be expended at this time, to bring under cultivation, lands not needed, and which will return little or no profit to those who cultivate the same, and will still further reduce the profit of those who now find it difficult to dispose of surplus crops at fair prices."

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. MARS,
JOHN B. LONG,
JOHN C. HIGGINS,
• MRS. LIZZIE B. MESSER,
• MRS. E. P. WILSON,
Committee.

Bro. W. R. Williams offered the following, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our position, often expressed, that we believe the American people will be better served and more patriotically represented in the United States Senate by electing the Senators directly by the people.

The following resolution, offered by Bro. Ava E. Page, was adopted:

Resolved, That this Grange appoint a Committee to present to Congress the various measures considered by this body requiring legislative action or official action by the President of the United States, and to urge such action in accordance with the expressed desire of this body; and further

Resolved, That said Committee be authorized to enter upon and pursue the work assigned them in the name of and at the expense of the National Grange.

Resolved, That said committee be J. H. Brigham, Leonard Rhone and John Trimble.

Bro. D. W. Working offered the following resolution, and, on motion, it was made the special order immediately after the special order already provided for, for to-morrow morning, after reading the journal of to-day:

WHEREAS, Under our system of government, vast fortunes are accumulated; and

WHEREAS, Such fortunes are in nearly all cases, at the death of the men who have accumulated them, bequeathed without regard to the interests of the government; therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Grange favors a graduated tax on all bequests that exceed a total of \$250,000, the revenue resulting from such tax to become a part of a national school fund.

The following, offered by Bro. N. J. Bachelder, was adopted:

Resolved, That the National Grange recommends the various State Granges to consider, at the annual sessions, the improvement of highways, and use all honorable means to obtain such State legislation as will best serve the interests in their respective localities in securing better public thoroughfares.

At 10 o'clock P. M. the labors of the day were closed.

EIGHTH DAY.

FRIDAY, November 25th, 1892.

The National Grange was opened in the Fourth Degree at 9.30 o'clock A. M., with Worthy Master Brigham presiding, and Sister Mary E. Page, of Missouri, as Worthy Ceres *pro tem*.

The Secretary called the roll of members and found a quorum present.

Thursday's journal was read and approved.

Bro. John Statesir, of New Jersey, asked, and was granted, leave to retire after this morning's session.

The special order—the consideration of the report of the Committee on National Finances, made yesterday—was entered upon, and Bro. L. Rhone, of Pennsylvania, moved that the minority

report of the Committee be substituted for the majority report.
Carried.

Bro. S. H. Ellis moved to strike out of the Supplemental Report of the minority of the Executive Committee, these words:

"But it would not be unbusiness-like for the farmers to organize themselves into a mortgage banking association to secure relief, similar to the national banking system, based upon approved land mortgages deposited in the government treasury, making the corporation liable to the government for their proper management, and upon which the government would issue ninety per cent. of National or State currency, as may be authorized by law, for which the government will charge the bank one per cent. tax, on condition that the banks would furnish money at two per cent. to the mortgager of the bank, or if the banks charge three per cent. the government tax to be one-and-one-half per cent. This would give our people capital at a low rate of interest and at the same time furnish the best currency in the world, as the landed security would be as permanent as the government itself. This system of banking would not be antagonistic to any of the banking institutions of the country, as it would be easily interchangeable from one system to the other, placing all banking institutions on an equality.

"This system of currency would be as staple as the national banking currency, Congress placing it under proper restrictions and control, so that all currency would emanate from the government in volume sufficient to meet the business requirements of the country. This or any practical system of relief, &c."

The motion to strike out was argued at great length, and at 12.10 P. M. the Master called Past Master J. J. Woodman to the chair, and he took the floor in favor of the motion. After his remarks the Worthy Master resumed the chair.

The ayes and nays were demanded, and the motion to "strike out" was carried by the following vote:

Ayes.....31 | Nays.....17

Those voting aye were:

E. W. Davis, Mrs. M. L. Davis, George A. Bowen, Mrs. C. E. Bowen, John C. Higgins, Aaron Jones, Mrs. Maggie W. Jones, A. P. Reardon, J. D. Clardy, Mrs. A. F. Clardy, M. B. Hunt, Mrs. Patience Hunt, Elmer D. Howe, Mrs. Leonora M. Howe, Thomas Mars, Mrs. M. A. Mars, Ava E. Page, Mrs. Mary E. Page, N. J. Bachelder, Mrs. Mary A. Bachelder, John Statesir,

W. C. Gifford, S. H. Ellis, Mrs. R. J. Ellis, R. P. Boise, A. M. Belcher, Mrs. M. J. Belcher, J. B. Long, Mrs. Emma K. Long, Alpha Messer, Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer.

Those voting nay were:

D. W. Working, Mrs. Ella Grace Working, J. M. Thompson, Mrs. M. J. Thompson, J. E. Blackford, S. L. Wilson, Mrs. E. P. Wilson, O. E. Hall, Mrs. E. M. Hall, L. Rhone, Mrs. M. S. Rhone, X. X. Charters, Mrs. E. W. Charters, D. L. Russell, Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, C. H. Knott, Mrs. S. G. Knott.

Sister E. C. Gifford was excused from voting, on her request.

Bro. John C. Higgins moved to strike out of the Supplemental Minority Report of the Executive Committee, these words :

“So that when the price of wheat is but sixty cents the price of harvesters shall be sixty dollars ; that when the price of butter is fifteen cents, then the corresponding price of a sewing machine shall be fifteen dollars, and so on through the entire schedule of agricultural and manufactured productions ; and the same rule of arbitration should also apply to the price of money, that so long as the average earnings of the farm reaches only two or three per cent., the corresponding legal rate of interest shall be only two or three per cent. until a better condition of agriculture is brought about.”

At 12.30 P. M. the order of recess was suspended so the the Grange should remain in session to further consider the motion of Bro. Higgins.

Bro. M. B. Hunt and Sister Patience Hunt, and Bro. J. D. Clardy and Sister A. F. Clardy, asked and were granted leave to retire from the meeting of the National Grange after the forenoon session.

The ayes and nays were demanded on the motion to strike out, made by Bro. Higgins, and the motion was adopted by the following vote :

Ayes.....27 | Nays.....20

Those voting aye were :

E. W. Davis, Mrs. M. L. Davis, George A. Bowen, Mrs. C. E. Bowen, John C. Higgins, Aaron Jones, Mrs. Maggie W. Jones, A. P. Reardon, J. D. Clardy, Mrs. A. F. Clardy, M. B. Hunt, Mrs. Patience Hunt, Elmer D. Howe, Mrs. Leonora M. Howe,

Thomas Mars, Mrs. M. A. Mars, N. J. Bachelder, Mrs. Mary A. Bachelder, John Statesir, S. H. Ellis, Mrs. R. J. Ellis, A. M. Belcher, Mrs. M. J. Belcher, J. B. Long, Mrs. Emma K. Long, Alpha Messer, Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer.

Those voting nay were :

D. W. Working, Mrs. Ella Grace Working, J. M. Thompson, Mrs. M. J. Thompson, J. E. Blackford, S. L. Wilson, Mrs. E. P. Wilson, Ava E. Page, O. E. Hall, Mrs. E. M. Hall, W. C. Gifford, R. P. Boise, L. Rhone, Mrs. M. S. Rhone, X. X. Charters, Mrs. E. W. Charters, D. L. Russell, Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, C. H. Knott, Mrs. S. G. Knott.

Bro. E. W. Davis moved to amend the Supplemental Minority Report of the Executive Committee by striking out the following words :

“If the farmer cannot secure the power to control the prices of his products in the markets of the world, then self-defense will speedily drive him to declare a lockout by refusing to purchase any manufactured productions until there is an agreement by manufacturers to a corresponding sliding scale of prices with depression of prices in farm products.”

The ayes and nays were demanded, and the motion to strike out was adopted by the following vote :

Ayes..... 27 | Nays..... 19

Those voting aye were :

E. W. Davis, Mrs. M. L. Davis, George A. Bowen, Mrs. C. E. Bowen, John C. Higgins, Aaron Jones, Mrs. Maggie W. Jones, A. P. Reardon, M. B. Hunt, Mrs. Patience Hunt, Elmer D. Howe, Mrs. Leonora M. Howe, Thomas Mars, Mrs. M. A. Mars, Ava E. Page, N. J. Bachelder, Mrs. Mary A. Bachelder, John Statesir, Mrs. Eliza C. Gifford, S. H. Ellis, Mrs. R. J. Ellis, A. M. Belcher, Mrs. M. J. Belcher, J. B. Long, Mrs. M. K. Long, Alpha Messer, Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer.

Those voting nay were :

D. W. Working, Mrs. Ella Grace Working, J. M. Thompson, Mrs. M. J. Thompson, J. E. Blackford, S. L. Wilson, Mrs. E. P. Wilson, O. E. Hall, Mrs. E. M. Hall, W. C. Gifford, R. P. Boise, L. Rhone, Mrs. M. S. Rhone, X. X. Charters, Mrs. E. W.

Chartter, D. L. Russell, Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, C. H. Knott, Mrs. S. G. Knott.

The motion of Bro. L. Rhone to substitute the minority for the majority report of the Committee on National Finances was then adopted.

The minority report of the Committee on National Finances, as amended, was then adopted, & *i. e.*, the Grange adopted the Supplemental Minority Report of the Executive Committee as presented Monday, November 21st instant, and amended to-day, under consideration of majority and minority reports thereon, by the Committee on National Finances.

Bro. Thomas Mars moved the following, and it was adopted :

WHEREAS, Our stay in the city of Concord has been exceedingly pleasant and profitable. Courtesies have been extended on every hand by members of the United States Senate and members of Congress, State officers, City Council and Commercial Club, and all the people have given their cordial greetings and undivided attention to make us feel at home; therefore

Resolved, That we shall ever hold in grateful remembrance the pleasant greetings, kind and undivided attention of the people of this city and the surrounding country.

Resolved, That we extend to the Choir our gratitude and lasting obligations for the enlivening and soul-stirring music given us during this session.

On motion of Bro. E. W. Davis, the General Report of the Executive Committee was adopted.

Bro. Mortimer Whitehead presented the following, and it was unanimously adopted by a rising vote :

Worthy Master :

The members of the late Committee to provide a Certificate for the Seventh Degree, unite in offering the following :

WHEREAS, Bro. N. J. Bachelder, Worthy Master of the State Grange of New Hampshire, has been untiring in his efforts, extending over months and weeks, to provide for our comfort and entertainment during our stay in the Granite State; therefore

Resolved, That in addition to our sincere thanks, and as a further slight token of our appreciation of the care and attention extended to us by Bro. N. J. Bachelder, that the frame containing the sample Seventh Degree Certificate be, and is hereby pre-

sented to our Worthy Brother, and may he long live to labor
 "for the good of our Order, our country, and mankind."

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD,
 JOHN TRIMBLE,
 F. M. McDOWELL

At 1.15 P. M. the Grange took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grange reassembled at 2 P. M., with the Worthy Master presiding.

Bro. E. D. Howe submitted the following report of the Committee on Division of Labor, which was adopted :

That part of the report of the Executive Committee relating to Grange headquarters at the Columbian Exposition is referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

AVA E. PAGE,
 E. D. HOWE.

Bro. John B. Long presented the following report from the Committee on Agriculture, which, on motion of Bro. E. W. Davis, was made the special order for 4 o'clock to-day:

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred that part of the Executive Committee's report relating to "Grange Headquarters at the World's Columbian Exposition," report that we believe the National Grange should have suitable rooms there, but that two rooms, as specified, 17x20, will not be sufficient. But as regards the room, or "Assembly Hall," and the holding of the "Farmers' Institute" or other meetings pertaining to the interest of the Grange or agriculture, be referred to the Executive Committee, with discretionary powers to act thereon.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN B. LONG,
 AVA E. PAGE,
 W. C. GIFFORD,
 Mrs. R. J. ELLIS,
 Mrs. L. M. HOWE,
Committee

Bro. J. E. Blackford read the following General Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was adopted:

Foreign Relations.

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Foreign Relations make the following report: We would recommend the closest fraternity with our brethren in Canada and the provinces. The Grange should know no country, as far as its benefits and its teachings are concerned.

As early as 1885 your Committee on Commerce presented a resolution instructing its Legislative Committee to appear before Congress and urge an intelligent revision of all laws touching our commercial relations, and thus secure to the American farmer an outlet for his surplus products. Since then treaties of reciprocity have been made which have given considerable advantages to the farmer.

We have a surplus of corn, wheat, beef, pork and cotton. Our government should see that it has a market free and unrestricted. There is always a hungry people somewhere. In all the world we alone are blessed with a surplus of food. We must have a market or we cannot have the encouragement that is due to industry.

Your Committee views with alarm the constant flow of immigrants from the European nations. Though we welcome with hospitality the industrious and the worthy, yet when we consider that more than a half million landed on our shores within the last twelve months, and when no one doubts or denies that the *status* of manhood and womanhood of these immigrants are getting lower in the scale of humanity each year, as compared with the former days of our Republic, it has become alarming.

Thousands on top of thousands of the scum, the drift, the They are a threat to morality; an injury to our honest wage earners. They vitiate the sanctity of the ballot and sow seeds of discontent.

The Committee would respectfully recommend that our Legislature of pauperized depravity continue without any abatement. tive Committee urge upon and demand of Congress the enactment of such laws, or some restrictive amendments of the immigration laws, as will, in a measure, put a stop to these worthless immigrants.

Your Committee would recommend that the Executive Committee will continue to urge a smaller tare on cotton at Liverpool and other places where cotton is bought.

W. R. WILLIAMS,
J. E. BLACKFORD,
Mrs. M. L. DAVIS,
Mrs. E. M. HALL,
Committee.

Bro. D. W. Working, of California, presented the following, and it was *not* approved:

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered by the National Grange, the Committee on Woman's Work be elected by the Grange.

Bro. L. Rhone, Chairman of the Executive Committee, referred back to the Grange a communication from Bro. R. H. Thomas, of Pennsylvania, on the subject of a Grange Encampment at the World's Columbian Exposition, which had been referred to the Executive Committee, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Good of the Order, which was done.

At 2.30 P. M. the Worthy Master proceeded to exemplify the unwritten work of the first four degrees of the Order.

At 3.40 P. M. the Grange took up the resolution on the subject of taxing bequests, presented by Bro. D. W. Working, of Colorado, yesterday.

Bro. S. H. Ellis moved to amend by striking out all of the resolution after the word "Resolved," and insert the words "we are in favor of a graduated succession tax." The amendment was adopted, then the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

On motion of Bro. A. Messer, the following was adopted:

"Moved that the regular work of this session be closed to-day."

At 4 o'clock P. M. the Grange entered upon the special order—the consideration of the report of the Committee on Agriculture.

The report of the Committee, recommending that the subject matter relating to "Grange Headquarters at the World's Columbian Exposition," be referred to the Executive Committee of the National Grange with discretionary powers to act, was fully considered.

Bro. John B. Long offered the following as a substitute for the report of the Committee on Agriculture, under consideration:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this National Grange, that headquarters be established at the World's Columbian Exposition; that a competent Patron or Patrons be in charge at these headquarters; that lectures on agriculture be held not less than twice per week; that *State rosters* be kept; that the literature of the Grange be gratuitously distributed; that the Executive Committee be authorized and directed to carry out these suggestions, and such other details as to them will seem to be for the good of

the Order ; *provided*, the total expense shall not exceed the sum of \$1,000, and if any unexpended balance exist, the same shall be returned to the treasury of the National Grange.

Bro. J. C. Higgins moved to strike out all that part of the above substitute referring to "lectures." Adopted.

The substitute, as amended, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Agriculture, as amended by the substitute, was then adopted.

The following letter, from the Master of the Tennessee State Grange, was taken from the table and read by the Worthy Secretary, and ordered spread on the journal:

BROWNSVILLE, TENN., November 14th, 1892.

JOHN TRIMBLE, *Secretary National Grange*:

WORTHY BROTHER:—At the August session of the Tennessee State Grange I was elected Master, and have very confidently expected to be with you at the present session of the National Grange, but a combination of circumstances tend to prevent me from enjoying that pleasure. My wife, who is a Worthy Matron, has been seriously ill for several weeks, but I am happy to report her better. Brother Allen, Secretary State Grange, reports the quarterly reports of Subordinate Granges in the State as coming in very slowly.

I regret so much that we cannot be with you at the present session. I hope this may prove to be both an interesting and profitable session—one that will tell for good to the Order.

We intend, under the guiding hand of Providence, to keep the Grange in Tennessee alive, and we are very hopeful that one year hence will find the Order here in a high state of prosperity.

Fraternally, W. L. RICHARDSON.

Bro. M. Whitehead offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, During this Twenty-sixth Annual Session of the National Grange a large number of honorary members—seventeen in all—have been present than at any former meeting of this body, including among their numbers those who have filled the highest offices in our Order, viz.: Master, Overseer, Ceres, Steward, Assistant Steward, Member of Executive Committee, Chairman of Committee on Woman's Work, and Delegates of the National Grange; therefore

Resolved, That as an evidence of our appreciation of the fraternal regard and interest in our Order and its work, shown by Bro. and Sister James Draper, Bro. and Sister J. H. Hale, Bro. and Sister Stinson, Bro. and Sister Dudley P. Chase, Bro. and

Sister George A. Wason, Bro. B. P. Ware, Bro. N. B. Douglas, Sisters McDaniel, McDowell, Woodman and Whitehead, the thanks of this National Grange are extended to these Worthy Sisters and Brothers for the encouragement of their presence, their counsel, their valued assistance in debate, on committees, in Degree Work and in the choir during the days of our meeting in Concord.

Bro. W. C. Gifford, Chairman, presented the following General Report for the Committee on Transportation, and it was approved by the Grange:

Transportation.

Worthy Master :

Your Committee beg leave to submit the following general report :

The rapidly increasing population of our country, and the concurrent increase in the production of the necessities and luxuries of life, coupled with the urgent demand for rapid transit, in order to promptly supply the needs of the people of so vast a country as ours, at a reasonable cost of service, makes the matter of transportation a question of vital importance, not only to producers of every class, but to consumers as well, no matter what their occupation or profession.

In the consideration of this subject, as related to successful agriculture, we must endeavor to bear in mind the fact, that the enormous increase in agricultural products, in the last decade, especially in the western States; owes its existence to the adequate means of transportation, furnished largely by railway corporations; and let us also remember that our unparalleled increase in material wealth and prosperity as a nation, could not have been compassed without the aid of adequate transportation facilities both by land and water.

When we contemplate the immensity of the inland commerce of our country, we begin to realize the necessity of the great network of railways that gridiron our States from the great lakes on the north to the gulf on the South, and from the seaports of Maine to the Golden Gate. But while thus recognizing the necessity of transportation lines, for the promotion of agriculture, let us not forget that agriculture is the basis of all prosperity, and the primitive source of all the great aggregations of wealth so rapidly accumulating in the hands of individuals and corporations. And, if we are fully cognizant of this fact, as we certainly should be, then it is but just and proper that, as the producers of a large share of this wealth, we should unitedly and persistently demand that the service of those corporations, known as public carriers, shall be rendered for a *just equivalent*,

instead of being allowed to charge all the traffic will bear, and thus rob the farmer of a just share of the profits of his increasing toil. In short, it is our duty, and should be our privilege, to demand and insist that the legislative power that has created these corporations through the granting of valuable franchises, shall exercise such supervision as will prevent extortionate tolls, and guarantee equitable sharing of profits by producers and transportation companies.

In order that we may fully comprehend the magnitude of the railway traffic of this country, and especially as it relates to agricultural industry, your Committee have deemed it proper to submit more or less statistical information, gleaned from the reports of railway and Inter-State Commerce Commissions, and other sources. From the report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, 1891, we quote the following:

"The railway mileage of the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1890, was 163,597 miles, and the increase in mileage brought into operation during the year was 5,838 miles. The total length of track, including all sidings and spurs, was 206,613 miles. The number of railway corporations at that time was 1,707. Of these 87 are private roads, 48 of which are not in operation. Of the 1,710 corporations doing a public business, 927 are operating companies and 735 lease their roads to other companies. Twenty companies, with a mileage of 1,646 miles, have been reorganized; 34 companies, representing a mileage of 1,905 miles, have merged their corporate existence into other corporations; and 50 companies, representing 6,196 miles, have been consolidated with other companies. Thus it appears that 84 companies, representing 8,102 miles, have ceased to exist during the year. A classification of railways, according to the gross revenue, shows that 75 companies realize a gross income of \$246,888,000, which is about 80 per cent. of the total income of all the railways in the United States."

Thus it will be seen that, through consolidation and pooling of interests, 75 companies, out of the 1,626 still having corporate existence, are enabled to absorb 80 per cent. of the gross receipts of all the railways in this country at the present time. If this ratio of centralization of power is continued, the near future will witness the control of our entire railway system by a dozen or less gigantic corporations, backed by sufficient capital to defy the demands of the people or the control of the government, if they are so disposed.

"The total amount of stock issued on railways in this country was \$4,409,658,485. The number of passengers carried during the year was 492,430,865. The number of tons of freight carried during the year ending June 30th, 1890, was 636,541,617, and

each ton was hauled an average of 119 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The average receipts per passenger per mile on all the railways in the United States was 2.167 cents; the average cost of carrying one passenger one mile was 1.917 cents; the average receipts for carrying one ton of freight one mile was 941-1,000 cents; the cost of carrying the same one mile was 604-1,000 cents. The number of passenger miles traveled was 11,847,785,617; net receipts at $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per mile, \$29,619,464.00. The net earnings of all freight traffic for the same period was \$259,884,008.92; the total aggregate net receipts for passenger and freight traffic for the year ending June 30th, 1890, for all railways in the United States, was \$288,503,472.92."

The report continues in these words: "These figures *indicate* the margin from which railways *must* secure their profit in the business of transporting passengers and freight."

In addition to the net receipts already reported, we find that express companies pay for transportation the sum of \$20,000,000 annually, making a grand total of over \$300,000,000 of net receipts. Add to this the immense revenue derived from palace sleeping and dining cars, and we have an aggregate of net income that ought to satisfy even the most avaricious of investors. If it were otherwise; if the report of the Commission, or the reports of the railway corporations themselves, showed that they were not amply remunerated for service rendered, there would be some shadow of excuse for said corporations refusing to comply with the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce Act. But when the partial reports, reluctantly submitted, so unmistakably indicate munificent reward for service rendered, it seems but just that producers and shippers should demand a strict compliance with the provisions of a law framed for the purpose of protecting every producing industry in our land, and thereby increasing our commerce and adding to the wealth of our nation by adding to the prosperity not only of her producing classes, but of all of her people. The restrictions imposed by the law are so manifestly just that their prompt enforcement ought to be demanded by all classes of citizens. "What, then, are the acts, matters and things prohibited or declared to be unlawful by this law?

"1. It prohibits unjust and unreasonable charges.

"2. Unjust discrimination, or charging more or less to one person than to another for like service, under similar circumstances and conditions.

"3. The giving of undue preference or the imposition of undue prejudice and disadvantage.

"4. Charging more for the shorter than the longer haul under substantially similar conditions.

"5. Prohibiting pooling.

"6. Charging *more* or *less* than published rates.

"7. It prohibits arrangements to prevent carriage of freights from being continuous.

"Section 10, as amended, makes both shipper and carrier criminally liable for wilful false billing, false classification, false weighing, false representation of contents of packages, or other devices to give or obtain transportation at less than published rates."

It will be conceded by all persons who believe in justice and equity, that these provisions and restrictions are not oppressive to our common carriers; asking only that *all* shippers shall be entitled to the same service for the same money. As we view it, the provisions of the law seem to be adequate for the protection of all shippers, but unfortunately the provisions for the *enforcement* of the law are such that in many cases it is violated with impunity; and although the complaint may be just, and restitution may be demanded by the Interstate Commission, yet there is no way of enforcing the demand without resort to the courts. "As the law now stands, the decisions of the commission are not final, and it is without power to enforce them by any process of its own." Thus it will readily be seen that if, through violation of the law, a shipper is defrauded of his just rights, the prospect of interminable and expensive legislation will in most cases deter him from demanding restitution.

In view of the inefficiency of the law in its present form, the Interstate Commerce Committee ask that it may be so amended that its original purpose and intent may be more promptly secured. In its general application, it has no doubt been of great value to our people, but in far too many instances it has been partially or wholly inoperative, and unless needed amendments are made, it will remain so. What, then, is the duty of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in relation thereto? The law in its present status is a move in the right direction, and although it seems to be lacking in power to enforce restitution for illegal and extortionate tolls, yet its repressive influence has proven of vast benefit to thousands of shippers. Having been more largely instrumental in securing the enactment of this law than any other class, can we consistently do otherwise than go forward and reasonably but persistently demand that it be so amended as to more expeditiously and certainly accomplish the object for which the law was originally enacted.

When we realize the fact that the railroads of this country are virtually controlled by a handful of millionaires, who evidently care more for their own aggrandisement than for the present public good or the future welfare and perpetuity of the nation, and that *they* possess the power to fix the rates of transportation

for every bushel of wheat and corn, and every pound of beef and pork that the farmer produces, and thus dictate his share of the profit of his toil regardless of his necessities, that *they* may increase their enormous gains by robbing the farmer's family of the necessities of life, and in too many instances of a home, it becomes a serious cause for apprehension for the future. Therefore your Committee are fully convinced that there is urgent need for immediate and decisive action for the relief of shippers from all unequal, unjust and extortionate freight rates. To this end your Committee recommend that the Legislative Committee of the National Grange be authorized and instructed by this body to do all in their power to secure the passage by Congress at its coming session of such amendments to the interstate commerce law as will make it mandatory, and thus guarantee reasonable and equal charges to all shippers for like service rendered. Your Committee also earnestly recommend that this body shall, through its presiding officer or Executive Committee, bring this matter to the attention of all State Granges, and solicit their co-operation in securing this much-needed reform. We also recommend, that in case any State Grange becomes involved in litigation to secure the enforcement of the provisions of the interstate commerce law, that such State Grange shall have the sympathy of the National Grange, and that the Executive Committee thereof be empowered to take such action in the premises as in their judgment the honor, dignity and best interests of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry of the United States demand.

Your Committee also recommend that this body place itself on record, as favoring the proper maintenance and improvement of our internal water ways by the General Government to such extent as will insure adequate transportation facilities for all commodities, not dependent upon rapid transit for profitable sales. We also believe that it is the duty of the National Grange to urge upon State and Subordinate Granges the importance of prompt co-operative effort in all matters of legislation, both State and National, that in anywise affect our interests as a class. Our Grange legislative committees in Congress and in our State legislatures are doing good work, but they could do far better if they had the united and active support of the entire membership. If we hope for reform; if we hope for legislation that will relieve us of the unequal and unjust burdens we now bear; if we hope to secure our just rights as citizens of a free republic, we must do something more than adopt resolutions in Granges to die still-born. United, we may hope to stand. Divided, we must surely fall.

Respectfully submitted and signed by the Committee,
 W. C. GIFFORD,
 ALPHA MESSEK,
 J. N. BLACKFORD,
 Mrs. PATIENCE HUNT,
Committee.

Bro. George Austin Bowen, Chairman of the Special Committee, P. of H., Investment and Loan Association, read the report of his Committee, as follows :

Report of Special Committee, P. of H., on Investment and Loan Association.

Worthy Master and Patrons :

When we review the business conditions of the last two decades, we perceive that there has been a gradual increase in all of the standard enterprises of the country, a natural growth and development, without a serious drawback since the momentous Black Friday of October, 1873. The country and its business have been wonderfully prosperous. Natural business rivalry has tended to lower the price of all articles, To make the standard profit, if we can use the term, the cost of production was gradually lowered, business rivalry still active, then made demand upon the profit side and lowered that, so that the whole business of the country in all its multitude of branches, was conducted on an ever narrowing margin. The fundamental law of business is the standard profit, to maintain that, we have witnessed combinations, trusts, deals, etc., etc.

Of the various merits and demerits of these conditions, this Committee has nothing whatever to do, but simply calls attention to the facts, for out of these situations have grown an entirely new method of doing business, removing completely the fundamental law of profit, and substituting in its stead co-operation, supported by fraternal feeling or brotherhood in some of its various forms. This is not a theory of College Professors, burdened with book lore, or of cranky legislators, striving for political notoriety, but is an existing fact, developed by the same law that is now slowly changing and developing the civilization of the world.

The first known form of self-support and existence was force, as witnessed in savage life ; by slow changes there came from it the system of *barter* or *exchange*—heavy, cumbersome and slow. Time brought out of it *money* and *the profit system*, which is in turn giving way to co-operation. Books are appearing upon the subject, journals of the day are expounding its principles, the great laboring masses of the country are showing a tincturing of

it, and here and there in little ways, it is in actual existence, not only in our own country, but in the leading civilization of the world, every country showing its individual form. Germany has its credit unions or peoples' banks, 2,160 of them in 1888, with a deposit of \$103,062,000, nearly two millions more than the bank of the Empire could show.

This country has also its Raiffeisen Loan Associations, and many other forms of co-operative societies, greatly benefitting its hardy agricultural class. Austria has its 1,257 peoples' banks, with an annual business (in 1888) of 250,610,000 florins (mean value of a florin has been about 40 cents). Italy, the bankrupt, "the land of poverty," had in 1888 its 692 co-operative banks, with \$16,593,860 of paid up capital. Hungary, 547 banks, 26,631,600 florins of capital—all of these institutions, moulded upon the co-operative principle, have been able to extend an immense aid to the agriculturists of those countries. Even Russia has her co-operative banks. Statistics well gathered and in available form, giving for the whole of Europe a paid in capital of \$63,247,083.

These figures, taken in 1888, must have greatly increased since then, as the following, clipped from a recent paper, would show :

Co-operation has attained an international character. At the great national co-operative festival held at the London Crystal Palace last month, fully 30,000 people were present, including delegates from continental Europe, as well as from all the large English cities. This festival was of special interest to farmers and those interested in farming, for two different reasons. Co-operation has extended rapidly among farmers, even to a greater extent, during recent years, than among laborers and the population of cities, who appear to be somewhat contented now that they have established co-operative stores for cheapening the necessities of life. Efforts to induce manufacturers to adopt co-operation have not been successful, but it is claimed that its success among farmers has done much to prevent their tendency to migrate to towns. Through co-operation they secure cheaper prices for their implements, oil-cakes, feed stuffs and fertilizers, and the gigantic co-operative festival just held is but the forerunner of an extended system to be adopted by the English central chamber of agriculture.

In the United States we have a host of co-operative associations; the actual figures are not at hand, but their character is so varied, and their number so great, that the Government, which has just issued a pamphlet of 117 pages upon the "co-operative credit associations in certain European countries," is now engaged in collecting material upon similar associations in our own.

It is unnecessary to say that when it appears it will give wonderful impetus to this form of mutual business.

Many fraternal associations have sprung up, based upon some form of life insurance, and have attained large membership. Many of our States maintain Grange Fire Insurance Companies, which are of wonderful aid to the farmer. The neighboring State of New York has been notably successful in its mutual co-operative companies of all characters,

Perhaps the most marked illustration that this country can give, is in its building and loan associations, which are quite generally distributed throughout the large towns and villages.

The State of Connecticut has 16 of them, Maine has 33, and other States in like proportion, all of which have greatly contributed to build up the towns in which they are located, and beyond this have aided the builder, generally a wage earner, to erect and pay for a home from his limited income, teaching him the value of small savings.

These organizations having different forms of association for their detail, are all similar in one respect, the object being to provide a systematic plan for safe and profitable investments of the savings of their members, and to accumulate a fund from which, in turn, to loan to members of the Association when in need, thus enabling them to secure homes, and to free mortgaged homes by the payment of small amounts in regular installments.

The plan in general is to fix upon a maturity value for shares, say one hundred dollars each. Monthly payment is made of a stipulated sum, varying from one to five dollars a month until these monthly payments, with the price of each share, shall amount to one hundred dollars. To become a borrower, a certain number of payments are required when an application for a loan can be made. Loans are made from the accumulated monthly payments and the interest accruing from the same. Loans are amply secured by a first mortgage with the interest at six per cent. per year, and are generally made payable monthly, thus enabling the Association to balance its books every month at the time the loans are made. These loans are generally put up at auction, and a small premium, sometimes only a few cents, is given for the privilege of obtaining them. Each share-holder is a depositor, the monthly payments are the deposits. Each depositor gets his equal share of the profits earned by his money.

The Association is the best sample of a truly mutual co-operative savings association that this or any other country can offer. The detail of these Associations is very simple. Methods for repayment of loans or fines, transfers of shares, withdrawal of stock, the security of funds, etc., are all perfect in their arrangement and easily comprehended.

The Committee to whom this subject was submitted for con-

sideration, would respectfully report that they have, since they were named in August last, been carefully considering the matter.

Correspondence has been established with many associations, the official heads of which have been interviewed as well as the members, books submitted for examination, and as much information obtained as it is possible to do without the practical experience which comes from membership.

The Committee perceive that great advantages can come to the members of our Order of Patrons of Husbandry by accepting a plan similar to its general aspect and conditions to this building and loan association. They would therefore recommend that the National Grange approve of the idea of the formation of savings and loan associations throughout the States, each one to be in accordance with the laws of its State, and confined to small localities to encourage small savings among the farmers, and aid them by small loans when needed, the secretaries to report to the Secretary of the State Grange, he to the Secretary of the National Grange. This, of course, would not be compulsory, but simply for mutual exchange and information.

They would further recommend that this National Grange appoint a committee to formulate a plan, with all necessary blank forms for the information of associations of this kind, and report the same to the next session of the National Grange.

The Committee see in this subject a purely co-operative plan, which will secure for members of the Order means to gradually escape from their mortgages and to build up their homes from the small savings which are now neglected or unnoticed because of their minuteness.

In connection with this subject they are lead to believe that in most sections of our great country there is an unemployed capital existing in small sums, which, if it can be brought together, will, in the aggregate, reveal an amount which will gradually lighten the mortgage burden now existing, and beyond this, aid those who have small savings to securely place them where they will be earning a suitable profit beyond the aid they give a needy member of the Order.

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. AUSTIN BOWEN,
J. D. CLARDY, A. P. REARDON,
J. B. LONG, O. E. HALL,
W. A. GIFFORD, N. J. BACHELDER,
AARON JONES, E. W. DAVIS,

Special Committee P. of H. Loan and Investment Ass'n.

At 5.30 o'clock P. M. the Grange took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grange reassembled at 7.30 P. M. with the Worthy Steward, Bro. Ava E. Page, presiding, and Bro. D. L. Russell, of Washington, as Overseer pro tem.

The Grange joined in singing "Matron."

The Worthy Master and Worthy Overseer came in and took their respective chairs.

Bro. J. M. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on Dormant Granges, submitted the following report from his Committee, and it was adopted :

Dormant Granges.

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the National Grange :

Your Committee on Dormant Granges instruct me to make the following report :

How to resuscitate Dormant Granges is a problem over and upon which the National Grange has spent much time and money without having reached a satisfactory solution of the question. We have sometimes thought it better economy to let the Dormant Grange sleep on, and strike out into new fields and pick up new material. And yet there are so many unaffiliated members among them who love the Grange and its principles, that it seems like deserting brothers and sisters with the sign of distress held out in plain view. What shall we do under such conditions? is the question that comes from every side. Will we experiment? Many say yes. Some say no. Remember, experiment is the Shibboleth by which the civilized world has passed up and on to the high intellectual plain it occupies to-day. It was experiments that made it possible to navigate the great oceans. Experiments gave us rapid transportation, bringing us the products, fabrics and luxuries from other lands. It also gave us electric communication with all quarters of the globe, and taught us we could speak from ocean to ocean. Experiments gave us electric light and electric motive power that is yet to revolutionize the world. If experiments have worked so well and paid so richly in other lines, may we not venture a little in striking out from the well-worn path in Grange work and Grange lives, blazing the way as we go, so that we can easily and speedily return, if needs be.

The plan we suggest is based on paragraph 21, page 50, of the Digest.

We would recommend that Granges might be reorganized under the old charters, fixing the minimum number at thirteen ;

and providing so many unaffiliated members cannot be enlisted in the cause, the deficiency may be made up from new members, and that the fee required by the Constitution to be paid by such new members may remain in the Treasury of such Subordinate Grange, whenever the State Grange shall so determine, and State Granges may make such other rules and regulations for reorganizing Granges as they may deem best for the good of the Order in their respective States ; provided such rules and regulations are not in conflict with the Constitution, By-Laws or regulations of the National Grange.

J. M. THOMPSON,
Mrs. E. K. LONG,
O. E. HALL,

Committee.

The following from the Committee on Dormant Granges was adopted :

The resolution presented by Sister Page, of Missouri, asking that a lecture fund be set apart, has been considered. We approve of the subject matter, but find an appropriation has been made for this purpose. We therefore recommend that the resolution be not adopted. J. M. THOMPSON, *Chairman.*

The following, offered by Bro. S. L. Wilson, was adopted :

Resolved, That no deputy or organizer shall be entitled to the \$2.50 offered by the National Grange until the Secretary of the State Grange has certified to the Secretary of the National Grange that such reorganization has been perfected, and that there were not less than thirteen members enrolled at the time of reorganization.

The following, offered by Bro. J. E. Blackford, was adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this National Grange are due and are hereby tendered to the Board of Trade of the city of Manchester for affording us an opportunity to visit that beautiful, thriving and wonderful manufacturing city.

Legislation.

The Legislative Committee submitted the following report, and it was approved by the Grange :

Members of the National Grange :

Your Legislative Committee beg leave to submit the following report :

Committee met in Washington in the month of January. All members present. An address to Congress containing a copy of all resolutions adopted by the National Grange at its last session, together with an argument in support of the same, was

prepared, and a copy sent to all members of Congress, as follows:

**NATIONAL GRANGE OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10th, 1892.**

To the Senate and Members of the House of Representatives :

Sirs : We have the honor to submit herewith for your information the various resolutions adopted by the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry upon subjects which, in their opinion, require your attention as National Legislators.

The following, taken from the Proceedings of the National Grange, are the resolutions to which reference is made above :

FREE POSTAL DELIVERY IN COUNTRY.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the proposition of extending our Free Delivery Postal System into our rural districts, and we hereby commend the action of our Postmaster-General Wanamaker in his efforts to secure the same, and we hereby ask all our Congressmen to make the necessary appropriation to enable him to carry out this project. (Adopted.)

Bro. Messer further reported for the Committee the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the National Grange urge upon the Postmaster-General a better free delivery of mail in the rural districts by establishing distributing post-offices in each school district, or otherwise, as may secure a prompt and safe delivery of the mail to the people of the rural districts.

FOOD AND LARD ADULTERATION.

Mr. W. C. Gifford, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, made the following report, which, on motion, was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee have also had under consideration the resolution relative to the adulteration of food products, drugs, etc., introduced by Milton Trusler, State Master of Indiana, and desire to report that we fully concur in the sentiments expressed therein, and also in the recommendation that this matter be carefully considered by every State Grange, to the end that they be prepared to aid in securing such legislation as is needed to prevent adulteration in food products, drugs, etc., in the future. We therefore recommend the adoption of the resolutions as presented.

W. C. GIFFORD, *Chairman.*

WHEREAS, The adulteration of foods, drugs and liquors exist to such an alarming extent as to invade every article of diet, drug and drink ; and,

WHEREAS, This constantly increasing adulteration of pure food products of the country not only tends to the demoralization of the community and injure the health of our people, but is annually robbing the farmers of the United States of hundreds of millions of dollars, destroying confidence abroad in the food products of this country, and causing the exclusion of the products of our agriculture from the markets of the European world, not only to the injury of the agricultural classes, but to the entire country; and,

WHEREAS, One of the products of the hog, one of the largest agricultural interests, on which depends in a great measure the markets of our corn, viz., lard, has been so adulterated as to exclude it from some of the European markets of the world, thereby greatly injuring one of our principal agricultural industries; and,

WHEREAS, This body has, in former sessions, endorsed two bills which have been before Congress, one to prevent the adulteration of lard and the other to prevent the adulteration of all food, drug and liquors; therefore

Resolved, That the National Grange, now assembled, do reaffirm all former resolutions upon the question of food, drugs and liquor adulteration; and be it further

Resolved, That each State Master present this matter to their respective State Granges, and urge action thereon. And that the Secretary of the National Grange send a copy of these resolutions to each Senator and Representative in Congress, urging their immediate passage.

AGAINST GAMBLING IN FARM PRODUCTS. DEALING IN OPTIONS.

WHEREAS, Our Boards of Trade are constantly manipulating the grain markets of the United States, thereby unsettling values, nullifying the law of supply and demand, so that producers do not receive legitimate prices for what they produce; and,

WHEREAS, This gambling in futures and cornering the products of the soil enables them to bull and bear the markets at will, thus forcing up prices or depressing the markets, to the great detriment of the people; therefore

Resolved, That the National Grange, in Twenty-fifth Annual Session, demand of Congress, when again assembled, the immediate passage of the Butterworth Option Bill, or some other bill that will forever prohibit the gambling in the necessities of life.

FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The following report was adopted:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the communication of Joseph Newman, of Washington, D. C., in relation to silk culture in the United States, have had the same under consideration. We recognize the fact that in this broad land of ours, with its great diversity of climate, its capabilities of production are almost unlimited. We are emphatically of the opinion that a diversified agriculture is one of the great safeguards of the agricultural population of our country, and believing that past experience has demonstrated the fact that silk culture can be made profitable here as well as in foreign countries, therefore we feel to recommend the encouragement of this and every new agricultural industry, by every reasonable and legitimate means, having faith that by so doing it will tend to increase the welfare and prosperity of our class. We further recommend that our Legislative Committee carefully consider the bill accompanying this report, asking for legislation in behalf of silk culture, and take such action in relation thereto as, in their judgment, will be best for the agricultural interests of the country.

NECESSARY STATISTICS RELATIVE TO FARM PRODUCTS.

Resolved, That the National Grange authorize and instruct the Executive Committee thereof to procure the necessary legislation to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish all necessary statistics, relative to farm products, to every Subordinate Grange in the United States, and at such seasons of the year as will be most beneficial, to aid them in the marketing of their products.

TO OPEN THE WORLD'S MARKETS TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The following report was concurred in:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the resolution introduced by Bro. Hiram Hawkins, Master of Alabama State Grange, in relation to opening the markets of the world to our farm products on the same basis with the manufactured products of our land, have considered the same, and fully concur in the principles set forth in said resolution, firmly believing that the agriculture of our country is entitled to and should receive the same protection at the hands of the Govern-

ment as other industries. We, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution by this body :

WHEREAS, It is the sense of this National Grange, that the American farmer should be placed upon an equality before the law with the American manufacturer, therefore

Resolved, That we demand that the general Government shall, at as early a day as possible, take such steps and adopt such measures by negotiation, reciprocity or other means, as will secure to the American farmer the open markets of the world as free and unrestricted to the products of the farmer as for the products of the manufacturer.

LEGAL-TENDER CURRENCY.

The following report was adopted from the Committee on National Finance :

Your Committee have considered the resolution introduced by Bro. Rhone—Subject : Legal-Tender Currency. We recommend the adoption of the same, which reads as follows :

Resolved, 1. It is right and just, both to the debtor and the creditor, that *all legal-tender money* should stand upon equal footing in its capacity and power to pay debts.

2. It is unjust and burdensome to permit any creditor to contract with his debtor to compel him to pay in only one form of legal tender money.

3. It is the duty of all the States to give equal value and recognition to all the forms of lawful money made legal tender by the United States, and the power to contract to debase one form thereof is unpatriotic and practically nullifies the power to coin money given by the Constitution exclusively to the general Government.

S. L. WILSON, *Chairman*.

IN FAVOR OF FREE COINAGE AND ISSUANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

The following resolution was adopted :

WHEREAS, The National Grange does not believe that we now have sufficient currency in the nation for the legitimate purposes of trade and to meet necessary obligations; therefore be it

Resolved, That this National Grange declares and expresses its opinion in favor of free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold, just as it existed from almost the foundation of the Government up to 1873, when silver was demonetized.

2. That we believe that the Government alone should issue money, and we do demand that a sufficiency of legal-tender notes be issued.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.

The following was adopted :

Resolved, That we demand an amendment to our National Constitution providing for the election of our United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

TO ENFORCE THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAND FORFEITURE
ACT OF SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1890.

The following report from the Committee on Agriculture was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee, to whom was referred the resolution, accompanied by a petition to the Senate of the United States, asking legislation affirming and enforcing the provisions of the Land Forfeiture Act of September 29th, 1890, introduced by D. L. Russell, of the State of Washington, have carefully considered said resolution and petition and recommend that they be referred to the Legislative Committee of the National Grange, and that said Committee be authorized and requested to investigate the grievances set forth in said petition, and if the facts are found to be as stated in the petition, then said Legislative Committee shall be authorized and requested to use their influence to secure such legislation as will afford the desired relief. We recommend the adoption and reference of the resolution and petition following :

To the Senate of the United States :

We, the undersigned, petitioners on behalf of hundreds of *bona fide* settlers, earnestly and respectfully represent that :

1. The said settlers have located on and improved lands in the odd numbered sections within the limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's general route, from Wallula, Washington, to Portland, Oregon.

2. Said limits included the odd numbered sections for forty miles on each side of the line of said road up to terminal limits running through Portland, Oregon, at right angles to the general course of said road for the last twenty five miles.

3. No part of said line between Wallula and Portland was ever constructed, and all of said odd sections within these limits were, by the true intent of the act of September 29th, 1890, forfeited to the public domain.

4. Notwithstanding this they are denied the right to enter their respective claims, although they went upon and improved them as *bona fide* settlers in good faith, and maintained settlements which no withdrawal made or maintained after 1879 could of right defeat.

5 The only pretext that can be invented by said company for appropriating these lands, their homes and the scenes of their honest and painful toil, is that said company, long after its right had expired, if it had ever existed, saw fit to file a map of definite location in September, 1882, and in 1883 to build a road in Oregon, separated and made inaccessible from these lands by the Columbia, a great navigable river, affording them the communication this company was chartered to furnish them, but had constantly denied.

6. These settlers have worked patiently for all these years in the faith that the Government would protect their homes against withdrawals, made and maintained without warrant of law in support of the unconscionable claim of a corporation grasping the settlers' homes while violating its own obligations. Many of these homes were made, and the settlers' rights acquired when the company's rights, to whatever extent they may have existed, had expired by the plain limitations of liberal acts passed for its benefit, and when these settlers could have no knowledge that any subsequent withdrawal would ever be permitted or any attempt would be made to divest their rights at the behest or for the interest of said company.

7. After many weary years Congress at last undertakes to resume and restore to the public domain a meagre portion of the lands claimed without right by this company, and passes the Forfeiture Act of September 29th, 1890, and still these settlers are denied its benefits. This is done by a construction which, in effect, says the act does not forfeit all the "lands opposite to and co-terminous with the portion of said road not now constructed," although it says so in these exact terms.

Wherefore, we respectfully petition your honorable body to pass an act construing said Forfeiture Act according to its original and true purpose to forfeit all the lands within the forty-mile boundaries and between the terminal limits drawn at right angles with the general course of the unconstructed road for twenty-five miles next to such terminals. And for the benefit of these and other settlers under like hardships, we also ask that an act be passed resuming and restoring to the public domain all lands "opposite to and co-terminous" with those portions of any railroad line not constructed within the time or according to the terms of the law under which they are claimed.

Be it resolved By the National Grange in regular session at Springfield, Ohio, that after giving the foregoing petition due consideration, find the facts and specifications set forth in said petition to be true and correct; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee be and they are hereby instructed to urge upon Congress to pass an act constru-

ing said Forfeiture Act of September 29th, 1890, according to its original purpose, to forfeit all the lands within the forty-mile boundary and between the terminal limits drawn at right angles with the general course of the unconstructed road.

RELIEF OF SETTLERS ON GOVERNMENT LANDS.

The following was adopted :

WHEREAS, By act of Congress passed August 18th, 1870, a portion of the public lands situated in Washington and Oregon were granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and by provisions of such act the purchase price of all the even-numbered sections embraced in such grant was increased from \$1.25 per acre to \$2.50 per acre ; and

WHEREAS, By act of Congress approved September 29th, 1890, a certain portion of such grant was declared forfeited and the same restored to public entry, and the purchase price of the lands thus restored and of all unclaimed portions of even-numbered sections in such restored lands was reduced from \$2.50 per acre to \$1.25 per acre ; and

WHEREAS, In the act of Congress of August 18th, 1870, the supposition was clearly taken that the increased price charged the settler for the even-numbered sections lying within the grant would be fully recompensed to them by the enhanced value of said lands from the fact of a line of railroad being built through said land ; and

WHEREAS, No railroad has been constructed through that portion of lands restored by the act of Congress aforesaid, and the price of all Government lands situated therein is now reduced to \$1.25 per acre ; and

WHEREAS, The aforesaid Forfeiture Act failed to provide any measure of relief, or the payment of any rebate of \$1.25 per acre to be paid to the settlers who have paid \$2.50 per acre ; therefore be it

Resolved, By the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in session at Springfield, Ohio, that we believe that a great injustice has been done by Congress not providing (in the act approved September 29th, 1890) some relief for those settlers who paid \$2.50 per acre for the lands in this forfeited belt.

And be it

Resolved, Further, that the Legislative Committee of the National Grange be, and the same are hereby instructed to endeavor to secure favorable action by the Congress of the United States, for the payment of a rebate of \$1.25 per acre to all settlers who have heretofore paid to the Government \$2 50 per acre for any lands situated within the limits of any railroad

grant now declared forfeited by the act of September 29th, 1890, the price of same reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.25 per acre.

POSTAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Bro. Alpha Messer presented the following from the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted :

Resolved, That we are in favor of Congress establishing and maintaining Postal Telegraph and Telephone Service.

AGAINST IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS.

The following was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee, to whom was referred the resolution in relation to the irrigation of arid lands at the expense of the general Government, would respectfully report, that they have fully considered the same. While we are fully cognizant of the fact that large sections of our public domain are at present arid and unproductive, and might be made productive by an expensive system of irrigation, yet we are of the opinion that with the millions of acres of unoccupied or at least uncultivated lands in the United States, open to settlement and cultivation, we are of the opinion that a demand upon the general Government for the expenditure of vast sums of money for the purpose of irrigating the arid public lands of the Government is uncalled for at the present time, therefore your Committee are constrained to report adversely upon the recommendations of the resolution.

FOR SEPARATE AND DISTINCT AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGES.

Bro. A. Messer offered the following, which was adopted :

WHEREAS, A large proportion of the agricultural colleges of this country are closely connected with classical institutions, with the funds and appropriations from the general Government paid into and disbursed from a common treasury of the combined institutions ; and

WHEREAS, Owing to a variety of causes incident to such connection the number of agricultural students in these combined institutions is reduced to a minimum, thereby rendering the munificent donations from the general Government for agricultural education practically worthless so far as direct agricultural and industrial education is concerned ; therefore

Resolved, That the National Grange respectfully ask Congress to pass a law requiring the different States where combined classical and agricultural colleges exist, to separate the industrial

from the classical departments, and establish separate and distinct agricultural and mechanical colleges in other localities, with separate boards of trustees, directors, officers and teachers, that the true intent of the laws of Congress establishing agricultural colleges and experiment stations may be fully carried out, namely: the higher education of the rural population. And we further ask that all appropriations now paid to the combined institutions, and all unexpended funds heretofore appropriated by the Government for establishing and maintaining agricultural and mechanical colleges shall be transferred to such separate and distinct agricultural and mechanical colleges as may be established in the several States.

Resolved, That the National Grange Legislative Committee be requested to bring these resolutions to the attention of members of Congress at its coming session.

In presenting these subjects for your consideration, we have discharged in part the duty imposed upon us by the great National Farmers' Organization, which we have the honor to represent, and it is only for the purpose of impressing upon your minds the intense earnestness of the farmers that we trespass further upon your valuable time.

We do not present the action of the National Grange from any partisan standpoint, but have thought only of the interests of the great body of the American people, as affected by legislation which aids or retards agricultural progress. We believe, however, that there is no surer way of promoting the interests of any political party than to keep it in close touch with the great mass of patriotic and law abiding citizens. That political party which dares to do right because it is right will merit and receive the confidence and support of the people.

Any truckling to those who have grown suddenly rich by questionable means, or any catering to the prejudices or passions of ignorant or depraved classes, must in the end result in deserved defeat and dishonor. We therefore come to you full of confidence in the merits of what we have asked, and very hopeful of favorable legislation in accordance therewith.

PURE FOOD LEGISLATION.

The outrageous adulteration of food products is a grievous wrong to the producer of pure food, and dangerous to the health of the consumer; and we especially urge effective legislation for the protection of the honest producer and helpless consumer.

GAMBLING IN FARM PRODUCTS.

The farmers are of the opinion that gambling in farm products is an improper factor in controlling the prices thereof, and we

fully believe that the strong arm of the National Government should interpose to protect honest producers and punish those who, by nefarious practices and unfair methods, wrest from the toiling husbandman the fair reward of industrious, well directed effort. The professed solicitude for the welfare of the farmer, expressed in every argument of the representatives of boards of trade, chambers of commerce, bucket shops, etc., should not have a feather's weight when it is known that the farmers desire such legislation and do not fear the evil results so freely predicted.

ORIGINAL PACKAGE DECISION.

Under this decision the protection from the sale of adulterated and impure food afforded the people of the several States by State law has been in a measure defeated, and we ask the amendment of the present law, relating to sale of liquors in original packages, so as to include all such products.

FREE RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

We believe an intelligent reading people to be the sure foundation of a permanent Republic, and we are of the opinion that the free delivery of mail to the rural population will encourage them to read and think, and thus qualify them to meet the responsible duties of American citizenship. This will be but justice, as such privileges were long since accorded to the people in the cities and towns. The extension of like privileges to persons who live more remote from the post offices is far more important, just and equitable, at this time, than reduced rates of postage. Such advantages will beget a love for rural homes, and add to the contentment of our people.

SILK CULTURE.

The future prosperity of our country depends largely upon diversifying our industries, and, as we annually send millions abroad to pay for the raw silk imported into this country, all of which we can and ought to produce, we, therefore, urge you to give thoughtful consideration to this subject, and enact such laws and make such appropriations, to be expended under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, as will lead to the establishment and development of this industry in such sections of our country as are adapted by climate, and other favorable conditions, to the production of silk.

THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

The farmers are practically a unit in favor of an increase in the circulating medium of our country. They do not ask for reckless legislation, nor do they favor doubtful or rash experiments; what they want is money issued by the Government

and made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and they also desire legislation which will prevent any discrimination, by contract or otherwise, against any lawful money of the United States.

Very few farmers are found in the ranks of the monometallists; they desire that both gold and silver shall be fully utilized as money, and on like conditions, and as a sound basis for the issuance of the notes of the United States in volume sufficient for the business requirements of the country. We think a sound financial policy can be adopted which will be just to all the industrial interests, which, we trust, you may be able to agree upon, and give our people needed relief.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE LEGISLATION.

Our organization was and is an earnest advocate of interstate control of the great transportation lines of our country, and we emphatically oppose all legislation tending to weaken the provisions of existing law. We protest against any and all amendments of the law which will give to any individual or class privileges in the way of transportation charges which are not accorded at all. We ask rather that the law be strengthened and that the Commission be given full power to enforce its decisions and thus afford the protection needed by the weak against the encroachments upon their rights by these rich, powerful and sometimes law-defying corporations. If our Government is not strong enough to protect the humblest and poorest of our citizens in all his rights, then indeed it is a failure.

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Upon the subject of tariff revision we insist, as heretofore, that there be no discrimination against the products of the farm. If it is proposed to give the manufacturer of woolen goods free wool, the farmers emphatically insist that you give them free cloth. For years ample protection has been accorded to capital and labor engaged in manufacturing, while the farmer has received inadequate protection upon most of his products and has been refused any protection whatever upon others. In the late revision of the tariff, we asked for and received a duty upon some agricultural products which had before been imported in considerable quantities free of all duty; upon others, we asked for and secured an increase of duty. We asked this, not as a favor to agriculture, but as justice. We asked only that agriculture receive the same treatment accorded to other industries. With the exception of a duty upon hides, the protection asked for agricultural products was given. We thought then, and we think now, that continuing hides upon the free list, while full protection is allowed to leather and its manufactures, was unjust and unfair,

and we suggest that instead of removing or reducing the duty upon wool, potatoes, barley, and other products of agriculture, you give adequate protection to the cattle growers of our country, or subject the manufacturers of leather, boots and shoes, to free competition with foreign capital and labor. In conclusion upon this subject, we repeat, that we ask for no discrimination in *favor* of agriculture, and emphatically ask that there be none *against* that industry. Let the "Cleaver of the Law" descend upon those who have formed "Trusts" and "Combinations" to rob the people, rather than upon the farmers, who form no "Trusts" for the purpose of arbitrarily controlling the prices of their products.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The organization of The Patrons of Husbandry was the pioneer in the work of elevating the head of the Department of Agriculture. The proposition was ridiculed, even by the agricultural press; opposed by the head of the Department; considered impossible of attainment by almost everybody; our Order, however, never faltered or wavered; we believed in it; advocated it; pushed it, until success crowned our efforts. The wisdom of the step has already been fully demonstrated, but we feel that this Department has not been adequately sustained in the way of appropriations, and we ask that hereafter there shall be no just cause of complaint on this score. No Department of Government can render such important service to our country, and we hope that the scope of its usefulness will be enlarged by a proper encouragement on the part of Congress.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Our organization has repeatedly endorsed the proposition to so amend the Constitution that United States Senators may be elected by direct vote of the people and we earnestly commend this subject to your favorable consideration.

Gentlemen, we have submitted the action of our organization and stated our views frankly, and all we ask is a candid consideration of the several subjects to which we invite your attention, and an honest, fearless effort on your part to represent truly the real interests of the men who have placed in your hands the power to uphold the honor of a democratic form of government, and protect in all their rights and interests the people of our entire country. Respectfully submitted,

J. H. BRIGHAM,
L. RNONE,
JOHN TRIMBLE,
Legislative Committee.

as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." Any impairment of the capital of the fund must be made good by the State to which it belongs. Ten per centum of the fund may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites, or experimental farms; but "no portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied directly or indirectly under any pretense whatever to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings."

An act entitled "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States, etc.," approved March 2d, 1887, declares "That in order to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States, useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science," every such college established under the act approved July 2d, 1862, shall establish "a department to be known and designated as an 'Agricultural Experiment Station.'" This act specifies minutely the purpose of such stations and adds, "And such other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States as may, in each case, be deemed advisable." It appropriates fifteen thousand dollars per annum to each State and Territory, of which one-fifth of the first annual appropriation may be expended on necessary buildings, and thereafter an amount not exceeding five per centum of such annual appropriation. It provides that States having already such agricultural experiment stations established by law, *separate from colleges*, may apply the appropriation to such stations; and in case any State shall have established an agricultural department or experimental station, *in connection with any university, college, or institution not distinctively an agricultural college or school*, and such State shall have established, or shall hereafter establish, a *separate agricultural college or school which shall have connected with it an experimental farm or station*, the legislature of such State may apply in whole or in part the appropriation by this act made, to such separate agricultural college or school."

A third step was the act approved August 30th, 1890, by which an appropriation of \$15,000 was made to each State in the Union, said appropriation to be increased by the sum of \$1,000 annually for ten years, thus making the sum to each

State \$25,000 annually at the end of ten years, and to remain at that sum thereafter. It makes provision for equal facilities for white and colored students, and it declares that the money shall be "applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language and various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science, with special reference to their applications in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction." The act also repeals the permission given in the Act of March 2d, 1887, to apply a portion of the appropriation to buildings or land, and the Assistant Attorney General has so decided.

These citations are here made to show that the spirit and intent and often the letter of legislation by the Congress have been uniformly and persistently in favor of separate and distinct schools for the promotion of agricultural and industrial science and art, and the limitation of Government subsidies to that use only.

Very early in its history the Grange placed itself squarely in line with this clearly defined policy of the Congress, and in its "Declaration of Purposes," adopted at the meeting of the National Grange held in St. Louis, Mo., in 1873, is found the following positive position, and to which it has unwaveringly held from that time to the present:

"We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves, and for our children, by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges, that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home, be taught in their courses of study."

This point had been vigorously and successfully fought out in Michigan, which was the first of the States to take action for the promotion of agricultural science, and whose action was the chief precedent followed by the Congress, in the above cited legislation. In January, 1850, Mr. Bela Hubbard, in behalf of a committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, presented to the Michigan Legislature a well-considered memorial for the establishment of an agricultural school, in which he set forth what special subjects ought to be taught, and summed up the scope of such an institution by saying that it should teach "those branches of education which will tend to render agriculture not only a useful, but a learned and liberal profession, and its cultivators not the bone and sinew merely, but ornaments of society." Pending action of the Legislature, during the five years en-

suing, both the State Board of Education, in its Normal School, and the Board of Regents in the State University, sought to capture the proposed "Agricultural School" by establishing agricultural departments in connection with their respective institutions. The Executive Committee of the Agricultural Society resisted this movement, and in December, 1853, resolved, "That an agricultural college should be separate from any other institution," and appointed a sub-committee to so urge upon the Legislature. Governor Kinsley S. Bingham said of the project at the time, "One of the highest objects to be obtained by the establishment of an agricultural college is to educate and dignify the character of labor. . . . A new era is dawning upon the vision of the farmer, a new light is illuminating his path, and a new interest and new pleasures are urging him on to improvement. His intellect comes to the aid of his hands, and he appreciates the full dignity of his chosen pursuit." The Agricultural Society carried the day, and on February 12th, 1855, an act of the Legislature established the Michigan Agricultural College as an independent institution, and on May 13th, 1857, the college was opened for students. Five years later, the Congress passed the Act of July 2d, 1862, with its liberal land grants in favor of similar institutions in every State and Territory. The circumstances which thus led up to the action of the Congress lend additional force to a rigid interpretation of its provision for strictly technical schools of agriculture and industrial science.

Under the legislation of the Congress forty-two States and Territories are beneficiaries of the General Government in the maintenance of fifty-three schools of agriculture and the mechanic arts. A glance at the list, reported by the United States Commissioner of Education, will show that a large proportion of these institutions are primarily State universities or colleges for the promotion of liberal learning, on the lines of classical languages and letters, and mathematics. For proficiency in these departments, their regular honors are reserved, and without at least a past examination in these departments, no student can receive from such institutions those degrees in art, which are the hall mark of a so-called liberal education. This fact at once puts the stamp of inferiority upon the pursuit of industrial science, with the whole force of an inveterate academic pride and prejudice. It is not intended here to allege any conscious or deliberate misapplication of the appropriations of the Congress for ag

ncultural science by institutions, whose bias is avowedly literary, but simply to assert that such division, or at least discounting, of these appropriations in favor of the superior objects of the institutions is inevitable, when the fund goes into a common treasury to be administered by a partizan organization. Much less is it proposed here to cast any reflection upon schools of liberal learning in the academic sense; but only to insist that this is pre eminently an industrial age, with its face to the coming light, and that institutions which confessedly stand "with their backs to the future"* are not proper custodians and administrators of funds specifically designated for the promotion and uplifting of industrial science. The National Grange is in a position to hear the complaints of industrial students in all parts of the country to the effect that such institutions too commonly take on an agricultural or other industrial annex, more for the sake of the "appropriation" than for any deep sympathy with industrial progress, and that the pride of the academician invariably takes the lion's share of whatever may come into the common treasury of these schools of learning.

Moreover, the Grange is asking no change of policy on the part of the Congress in this matter; but simply a rigid enforcement of the principles which originated the Congressional action and have governed it hitherto. It may easily be pardoned in the past if the struggle of young States and Territories to put themselves on a firm foundation in educational matters, has led to a looseness of construction in accepting and applying the appropriations of the General Government for industrial science. It can also be pardoned, although less easily, if it shall appear that older States have availed themselves of the precedents so established to adopt the same tactics. But it is time to call a halt, and to institute such reforms as shall bring back and put in effect the intention of the Congress in its liberal contributions for the advancement of industrial science.

The importance of such action, in view of recent investigations and conclusions by competent inquirers, can hardly be over-stated. The limit of available land for the production of cereals under the present wasteful methods is already in sight in the great West, while in the East and South "abandoned farms" and long stretches of uncultivated upland and unreclaimed marsh are to be found in every direc-

*Clarence King, *forum*, March, 1892.

tion. The soil is supposed to be exhausted of its fertility or to be unremunerative of labor in competition with virgin soils. Meanwhile the bread producing areas of the New World are rapidly lessening in the proportion they bear to the rate of increase of population. In the present condition of agriculture, the United States must soon enter the markets of the world as a buyer of bread-stuffs. Furthermore, * "it is quite safe to say that the yearly additions to the bread-eating populations of European blood are such as to require a yearly addition to the wheat and rye supply of the world of from 30 million to 32 million bushels, or the product of 2,500,000—2,700,000 acres. Yet the entire wheat and rye-growing world has of recent years been adding not to exceed 400,000 acres per annum, or less than one-sixth of the increased requirements. Moreover, there is no country where the present rate of increase is likely to be much accelerated at an early day." "Taking the countries of England, Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Russia, Italy and India, the last returns show an increase of population in ten years of not less than 76 million, all to be sustained by food got out of the ground, without anything like corresponding increase in either cultivable area or in its productiveness. The action of almost all the European countries indicates a great anxiety in regard to this question of food products, as shown in the removing of restrictions on importations and the reductions of duties, as constantly being reported."† The price of wheat regulates the price of all other food products, at least for all bread-eating nations, which are the superior nations of the world.

It by no means follows from such facts that the earth is about to refuse to sustain its inhabitants, or that the conclusions of the Malthusian prophets are about to be verified. Sir M. E. Grant-Duff (*Contemporary Review*, Sept., 1891,) says of Southern India: "The correlative of the good work done in preventing loss of life by famine, pestilence and by war must be to make two blades grow where only one grew before" Nor is this increase to be sought in the empirical wisdom and painful economies of Chinese or Japanese farming, with the corresponding low dietary which has so long stunted and repressed such nations, but in an application of a better knowledge of the laws of nature and of mechanical

* *American Agriculturist*, May, 1891.

† Erastus Wiman, *North American Review*, July, 1891.

forces to the subjugation of the soil. England, from whom this country derives so much of its traditions and prejudices, was fifty years behind the example of Continental Europe in extending government patronage to agricultural and industrial science, with the result that she now imports £80,000,000 worth of food, where France exports £30,000,000 worth annually.* But during the past thirty years the product of old and "exhausted" wheat lands in England has been raised from twelve bushels to thirty (30) bushels an acre. In the recent advance of English home policy in this matter the government has availed itself liberally of the protracted and costly experiments and researches of Continental governments, and the same are available in the United States. The achievements of scientific agriculture in Germany, Holland, and especially in France, are a revelation of possibilities undreamt of as yet by the average American farmer. In England the agricultural laborer is still for the most part miserably housed, underpaid, servile and despondent. In France he is decent, well-to-do, independent and hopeful. In the French post-office savings banks there are 2,800,000,000 francs in 6,500,000 deposits. It is not hard to see where the German indemnity, the Lesseps' canal subscriptions and the Russian loan came from. Such prosperity is not due solely to French thrift and economy, but to the general agricultural skill and knowledge diffused through a nation whose rural population is seventy-five per cent. of the whole. The government has long fostered an elaborate system of industrial education, which is a model for the world. That system includes (1) schools of agricultural science; (2) higher schools, in which scientific and practical instruction in agriculture is given; (3) secondary schools of the same character on a lower plane; (4) schools of apprenticeship; (5) courses in agriculture, in connection with institutions for general education, or with universities; (6) agricultural experiment stations and laboratories.

The first two classes are intended for the training of investigators in original research, government officers and teachers. The third class corresponds to the evident purpose of this Government in its subsidies to the States. It receives the children of farmers at thirteen years of age into farm schools for instruction in the theory and practice of agriculture and of the mechanical trades most useful on the farm.

* *Contemporary Review*, January, 1892.

Five hours a day are devoted to practical labor and five hours to the class room and lectures. The schools receive forty or fifty pupils each for a term of two or four years at an average cost to the pupils of \$8.10 per annum, and graduate about 700 every year, who are scattered all over France to teach at home the knowledge they have gained. Similar schools are conducted by private enterprise, as the school at Mettray, founded by an eminent lawyer as a reformatory and sustained by a body of annual subscribers, whose graduates are eagerly sought by practical farmers. The result of these provisions, with the supplementary devices of the 4th, 5th and 6th classes, is that all French holdings, great and small, are scientifically farmed. The owners of estate above one acre in size number 7,000,000. The average extent of single farms is about 10 acres, which is considered a sufficient holding for a man to grow rich upon.

The market gardeners of Paris claim that if all the food necessary for the 3,500,000 inhabitants of the department of the Seine-et-Oise had to be grown on their own territory (3,250 square miles) it could be done without resorting to any other methods of cultivation than those now in use. With "glass," they give Paris two degrees less latitude. Without glass, except for seedlings, they grow vegetables to the net value of \$1,000 per acre, and in some cases largely in excess of that valuation. It is done by dexterous economy in laying out the crops and their rotation, the intelligent use of chemical manures and manufactured soils, and the every day application of that agricultural skill and science which pervades the whole community in greater or lesser measure. The schools of the third class in France, cost the Government about \$4,000 each per annum, beyond their own earnings. What they return to the country in the form of taxable wealth among all classes of society, makes France the financial wonder of modern civilization.

The National Grange, believing that well directed efforts in directing the present expenditures of the General Government for agricultural and industrial instructions would accomplish the end in view, presents the resolutions recited in the beginning of this paper as a first and essential step. Until agricultural and industrial education is removed from the shadow of classical and literary groves and transplanted into the sunlight of an open field for independent culture, it must languish and fail of expected harvests. Mr. Gladstone, speaking at the opening of an industrial school at Saltney, England, said: "What is requisite is that the nation at large should obtain a true conception of the subject, and that true conception is this: That

every man who is engaged in manual production should study, not merely to get his living out of that production, but to raise every description of manual production to the highest excellence of which he is capable. . . . That is the principle that will live and will glorify labor, . . . that will raise the workmen of the country in the best sense and in the best manner, namely, by means of a power, an energy springing up within themselves and devoted by themselves to the improvement of their condition by the improvement of their work."

Respectfully,

J. H. BRIGHAM,
LEONARD RHONE,
JOHN TRIMBLE,
Legislative Committee.

In conclusion, your Committee take pleasure in saying that our just and reasonable demands will doubtless be granted if we work on and persevere. The right will always triumph, and will not be long delayed if we do not become disheartened and give up the contest.

J. H. BRIGHAM,
LEONARD RHONE,
J. TRIMBLE,
Committee.

Sister Ella Grace Working, of Colorado, offered the following resolution, which was *not* concurred in :

Resolved, That the National Grange, believing that all the people should be allowed a direct expression of their will in the election of the Chief Magistrate, is in favor of having the Constitution of the United States so amended as to provide for the election of the President by a direct vote of the people without limitation as to sex.

The Grange resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Investment and Loan Association, and after being very fully explained and discussed, it was adopted.

Bro. S. H. Ellis moved that the Committee provided for in the report of the Committee of Investment and Loan Association shall consist of Bros. Geo. A. Bowen, E. W. Davis, J. D. Clardy, J. B. Long, N. J. Bachelder, O. E. Hall, W. C. Gifford, Aaron Jones and A. P. Reardon. Adopted.

The Worthy Master appointed Sisters H. H. Woodman, C. E. Bowen and M. L. Davis as the Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange for the ensuing year.

Bro. X. X. Charters presented the following, which, on motion, were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, The National Grange is not unmindful of the courtesy extended by the State of New Hampshire at their Twenty-sixth Annual Session in providing the free use of Representative's Hall, and such other rooms and conveniences as seemed desirable in the State House ; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the National Grange be extended to His Excellency the Governor, and his honorable Council, for the marked courtesy which has been so highly appreciated, and for which they make their formal recognition.

Resolved, That the Secretary duly engross this preamble and resolution, and present a copy duly signed to the Secretary of State.

WHEREAS, The many courtesies and hospitality of the Commercial Club of Concord have been so unlimited in the reception and entertainment of the National Grange at the Twenty-sixth Session, we, the members of this National Body, desire to place on record our full appreciation of all they have done for our comfort and pleasure ; therefore

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the Commercial Club our full measure of recognition for all their attention and active interest in our welcome, the rich, sumptuous banquet, the mountain trip, and in many other ways—all so thoroughly enjoyed, and through the Club to the citizens of Concord for the kind greeting everywhere expressed by the elaborate decorations, the warm hand-clasp, and the cordial word.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be prepared by the Secretary and duly transmitted to the President of the Club.

Bro. Wm. H. Stinson spoke as follows :

I am sure you will pardon me if, at this closing hour of the session, I reiterate the high degree of pleasure and satisfaction the Patrons and citizens of the State have experienced in your stay in our capital city, and the compliment paid our Grange organization in thus recognizing the work and standing of the Order in our Commonwealth.

To us personally it has been a rare occasion for renewing our acquaintances among the well tried brothers and sisters, and forming new associations with those who succeed as State representatives those we knew so well six and more years ago. The influence of this meeting will be of much benefit to the agricultural interests of our State, and of New England as well.

The portraits which adorn this hall of Representatives bring to

your mind the noble characters of Stark, Webster, Hale and Pierce high in National renown, while Miller, Scammell, Poor, Cilley, with the other heroes of the Revolution and war of 1812, whose memory we delight to honor, have become a part of the history of our country. These men came from the farm homes of our State, as did Greeley, Dix, Chase, Chandler, Butler, and many others that might be named, did time and occasion permit. You find New Hampshire natives in nearly every State of the Union.

The time for parting draws on apace. The silver cord of friendship and sympathy that binds us in close fraternal fellowship admonishes us that though we separate, yet the principles of our Order will keep us in touch one with another, ready to clasp hands at all times at the call of duty for the common good of the farming interests and the welfare of our beloved country. "God help those who help themselves." May you carry with you on the morrow as you speed homeward bound only kindly memories of our State and her people, with our "God bless you every one," ringing in your ears.

The Journal of the day was read and approved, and all business having been disposed of, the Grange was closed in ample form at 10.45 o'clock P. M., and the Twenty-sixth Annual Session of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN TRIMBLE, SECRETARY.

W. W. MILLER, *Assistant Secretary*.

~~13~~ The last line on Page 116 should read, "Amount of Lecture Fund expended, \$1,388.67." It reads *unexpended*. The unexpended balance of said Fund is \$111.83.

Memorial Services.

SUNDAY, November 20th, 1892.

In pursuance to the Special Order, the National Grange assembled in open session in Representatives' Hall at 8.30 P.M., Worthy Master J. H. Brigham in the chair, and all the officers in their proper stations.

The choir sang "The River of Time."

Prayer by Rev. Dr. John Trimble.

Chaplain Charles McDaniel read selections from the Scriptures.

Bro. S. H. Ellis, Chairman of the Special Committee, reported the following:

Worthy Master:

As each succeeding year this National Grange meets in Annual Session its members are called upon to hold memorial services in memory of those who have fallen from its ranks. To-day we meet to pay tribute to one whose identity with this great brotherhood was most important. Bro. William M. Ireland was one of the seven Founders of our Order. For six years he was Worthy Secretary of this National body. On last Christmas eve he finished his life work. We desire hereby to express our heartfelt sorrow that our brother, in the vigor of manhood, should be taken from our fellowship. But we know that God doeth all things well. Hence we bow in humble submission to His divine will; therefore be it

Resolved, That we will ever cherish in our hearts the memory of our deceased brother. Your Committee requests that a page in the Journal of Proceedings be set apart and suitably inscribed, in commemoration of Bro. William M. Ireland, as one of the Founders of our Order.

Fraternally submitted,

S. H. ELLIS.
MORTIMER WHITEHEAD,
JAMES DRAPER,
MRS. H. H. WOODMAN,
MRS. EVA S. McDOWELL,
Committee

Bro. Ellis then said:

Worthy Master :

In preparing and presenting these resolutions, the memory of our departed Bro. Ireland is brought vividly before me. A warm-hearted, genial, social and extremely companionable man he was. I first met him at the session of the National Grange held at St. Louis, Mo., in February, 1874, and became warmly attached to him ; first, because of the loveliness of the man, and secondly, because of his being one of the Founders of our noble Order. God has dealt kindly with these seven Founders. But time must make its inroads, and this is now the departure from our ranks of the second one, and as the years roll by one after the other shall pass away, until all of its Founders shall sleep. But the noble Order they gave us shall go on forever.

Bro. Ireland knew for months that relentless death was surely approaching the citadel of life, and that he must soon die. But with a strong faith in Him who had conquered death, he devoted his remaining life and strength to ministering to the spiritual wants and needs of the poor and spiritually needy of the community.

I rejoice to be able to record these facts as I have obtained them from Bro. Trimble, our Worthy Secretary. That Bro. Ireland took great delight in carrying the good tidings of salvation through faith in Christ to the poor and destitute ones in his reach, seeking them in their homes and reading to them precious promises from God's word, and pointing them to a Saviour who had saved him. The Blessed Master has said to him: "Inasmuch as you have done it to these needy ones, you have done it to me. Enter into the joy of your Lord." Hence he is absent from us, but is present with the Lord. He sleeps the sleep from which none ever wake to weep.

Bro. Mortimer Whitehead, the Worthy Lecturer, added the following remarks in support of the resolutions offered by the Committee:

Worthy Master, Sisters and Brothers :

On many occasions, as the years have passed, in our Subordinate, in our State and in our National Grange meetings, we have been called upon to express our sense of loss and our appreciation of the lives and work of our Sisters and Brothers gone before. The personal loss on such occasions was felt by a circle of greater or less extent, but seldom has it extended to the entire borders of our great fraternity. In the death of Bro. Ireland, one of the honored seven of our Order, an event has occurred which has happened but once before, and can happen but a few times again. A feeling of personal loss is felt in every home of

our land, where dwell those who are proud to bear the name of Patron of Husbandry.

Some men have been noted in the world as great generals, and monuments have been erected to testify to their deeds, which often caused thousands to mourn, and brought distress to humanity. Other men have been honored and their names will live because they were great statesmen, noted writers or inventors. But the seven men who, deep and strong, laid the foundation of our organization, will ever be honored, not as generals, statesmen, writers or inventors, but because of them it can be said, as said Abou Ben Adhem, "write me as one who loves his fellowmen."

Every word of tribute that we have ever heard, eloquently proclaiming the achievements of the Grange, every written testimony to the good it has done in the past, is doing now, or that it is expected to do in the future; every man, woman or child who has been made better; every home that is brighter and happier to-day, is a tribute to the work of Bro. William M. Ireland, and to his companions who gave the Grange to the world. I cannot speak of Bro. Ireland without doing as I always do when thinking of him, associating him with the others of the seven. I cannot separate them and so I speak of them together now. We are too apt to keep our words of love and esteem until our friends are gone. Flowers for the dead shed no fragrance backward, and so I gladly, while laying blossoms upon the grave of our brother dead, bring flowers also to the feet of his companions living. It is some times said of these seven men, that "they builded better than they knew." I always dislike to hear it, as it seems to take from them the praise that is their due. I have carefully traced the very earliest history of our Order; I have read its first literature, and I believe those seven men, sons of the farm, with an outlook into the future and guided by inspiration, contemplated and realized the grandeur and the possibilities of the Grange.

The past summer, owing to the progress made in electricity, there was erected on the highest of all the White Hills, which we visited on yesterday, a new and powerful search-light, that could be seen in several States, even beyond our borders into Canada, and far out on "old ocean's gray and melancholy waste." It was the highest and strongest beam of light ever seen in the world. As its bright rays shot out into space they touched a mountain here, and there a hillside, or cheered a valley far beyond. So did these men set up a light of which the bright beams of hope are to-day lighting all our States, and have brought peace and happiness into a million homes.

It was my privilege to know Bro. Ireland for many years. In the last months and days and hours of his life I was close to

him, and I can testify to his love and devotion to the Grange, even to the very last. A year ago, at the meeting of the National Grange, when it was known that he was sick unto death, resolutions of sympathy, encouragement and fraternal regard were adopted and forwarded to him. Several State Granges did the same, and letters came from Patron friends in all directions. He kept them in a package, all together, close to his hand, and oh, how much he thought of them. Two or three days before he passed away, while I was sitting at his bedside, with another friend, not a Patron, he said: "Why, they are thinking and talking of me in their Granges, and homes all over this country; they even wear me on their breasts, over their hearts," alluding to our badge pin with its seven stars, symbolizing the Founders.

And how like the stars, his life and theirs. A few moments ago our Worthy Chaplain read from the Good Book upon our altar that "One star differeth from another in glory." Not so with *our* seven stars. They are equal in their work in building the Grange, equal in their love and devotion to its principles, and equal in the glory that will cluster around their names while agriculture is known in the earth. After a dark night, when the stars shine brightest above us, comes the dawn, and one by one the stars fade out of sight, but they are not gone—they are still there.

"Nor sink the stars in empty night,
They hide themselves in heaven's own light."

Science tells us that there are stars so distant from our earth that should their light be extinguished, for ages after would their bright beams, falling from the sky, illumine the gloom of some dark night.

An Oriental poet wrote:

"So live thou here that when thy life is fled,
No man shall say of thee, 'This man is dead.'"

Another has said:

"Alike are life and death,
When life in death survives,
And the uninterrupted breath
Inspires a thousand lives."

The inspiration of Bro. Ireland's life still lives in ten thousand farmers' homes. Such lives can never die.

There was little of sadness attending Bro. Ireland's death. Some years ago he saw "The Light of the World," and became an earnest follower of the lowly Nazarene, and like his Master, ministered to the poor and humble in life. So, when the summons came to join "The innumerable caravan" he was all

ready, and during the months of his illness was "sustained by an unfaltering trust," that beautiful Faith taught us in our Order. He was bright, cheerful, happy to the very last, waiting for the word of Him who "giveth His beloved sleep."

"Sweet is the scene when the good man dies,
So fades a summer cloud away,
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er,
So gently shuts the eye of day,
So dies a wave upon the shore."

Of Bro. Ireland's memory may it be said, as we say of his grand monument—the Order he helped to build—*Eato Perpetua*.

Bro. James Draper, Past Master of the National Grange, supported the report of the Committee in the following words :

In further support of the resolutions, I would say that twelve years ago, at the Washington session, I met Bro. Ireland, and for six years I was associated with him in the Legislative work of this body. His uniform kindness to the members endeared him to all. His prompt and courteous manner in discharging his official duties was a conspicuous trait of character that we might well imitate.

While the records of this Grange will ever be held as a memento of his faithful labors, his greatest and most enduring work in this Order was rendered in its formative period, when as one of the seven founders he gave his best thought and attention to the preparation of our Ritual. He was the first Master of the first Grange organized, Potomac No. 1, and in that capacity he watched with great care the application of the Manual to the needs of the great agricultural class of the country. He brought to his aid the rich experiences gathered by years of service in the mystic rites and ceremonies of other fraternal orders with which he had been connected.

These days of trial and experiment, of hopes and fears, were not without their reward. For to day, all over this broad land, are found prosperous Granges, where the beautiful teachings of this Ritual are leaving their imprint on the minds and character of their members, and the Patron homes everywhere bear testimony to the untiring zeal and devotion of this true and faithful member of that Septuary Brotherhood.

He now rests from his labors, but his works follow him.

Sister Eva S. McDowell read the following :

Worthy Master :

I desire to say a few words in token of respect to Bro. Wm. M. Ireland. I was associated with him as one of the founders of

our Order in his private capacity, and as Secretary of the National Grange. In all these relations I found him uniformly courteous, kind, and agreeable, and one whom it was a pleasure to have known and been associated with. To his ability and devotion to the Order many of those present can testify, but the loveliness of his character can only be known to those who, like myself, were intimately associated with him.

Bro. F. M. McDowell, Worthy Treasurer, said :

Permit me to add just a few words in memory of Bro. Ireland. I knew him many years, and always found him the same pleasant, obliging, courteous gentleman.

An indefatigable worker always. During the sessions that he served this body as Secretary, he was almost constantly engaged from early morning until late at night, yet I never found him too busy to stop his work and listen to the smallest request ; explaining and searching for references with admirable patience, and a manner that made it seem as though he were receiving rather than conferring a favor.

I am told that he bore the long suffering preceding his death with the same patience and with a fortitude that few possess. Knowing how acute that suffering must have been, we cannot, for our brother's sake, be sorry that he has found rest.

Bro. Alex. J. Weddeburn, of Va., presented the following tribute :

Worthy Master and Patrons :

Were life's vexations and trials to be the measure of its existence, then might we rejoice at the end thereof, rather than mourn the loss of a departed friend ; but believing as we do in the soul's immortality, it seems stranger still, that tears should flow and hearts grow sad when life's entanglements end for those we love.

Our Order teaches that to die is not to end existence, but as in the beginning, so in the end, we step from darkness into light. When we observe the strides made in science, art, agriculture, mechanism, and civilization ; when we compare the present with the past and note the progress, we, in such hours as this, are called to reflect that life on earth is but the germ of immortality, and all should strive to use that germ so kindly, that at the proper hour it will vigorously bud forth upon its endless journey and grow in an eternity of light. In adding my poor tribute to the worth and value to mankind of our noble brother Ireland's life, I can but say, I knew him well for many years. I honored and respected him as founder, officer, and member of our Order. He was genial, kind, social, and fraternal ; a man of

gentle manners and of kindly heart, and one whose work for agriculture will long survive him.

In placing upon his bier the "Rose Bud" of the Grange, allow me to add, so long as American agriculture lasts, so long as American farmers live, so long as grateful countries honor those who benefit their people and mankind, just so long will Americans honor the name and work in the Grange of Wm. M. Ireland.

Bro. R. P. Boise, of Oregon, said:

Worthy Master :

It is said that the faults of all who die should be forgotten and buried in the grave. Not so of the virtues of our departed friends or compeers. The shining virtues, good works and grand achievements of noble men and women who, in life, have wrought with zeal, and gathered a grand and valuable legacy to be handed down to posterity and become a blessing to future ages, should not be forgotten or lost. Bro. Ireland for many years filled the responsible and arduous position of Secretary of this Grange, and did his work well and with great facility and dispatch. The profit of all his labor was more for others than for himself.

He was one of the seven Founders of our noble Order, and this was the most distinguished and valuable achievement of his honorable life. This great production of the brains of these noble men has claimed no patent, and is a free legacy to us, who are even now enjoying its blessings. But its future good to our class and our country is full of higher promise, and many propitious breezes seem to be wafting us on to still fairer prospects. These seven noble men we must ever admire and honor as distinguished above ordinary men, as the seven strong and polished columns destined forever to bear up our Temple of Ceres, whose devout votaries should be every intelligent man and woman who tills the land and invokes from bounteous nature the annual harvest.

John Wesley founded a church which, in a century, filled the Christian world with its altars and millions of members. But the Wesleyan Methodists are but a sect of the great Christian brotherhood who are trying to obey the divine command to worship the one only living and true God.

The seven Founders of the Grange created and promulgated an Order founded on the eternal principles of right and justice, which, then, alone only without a rival, invited to its membership all mankind who must obey that other divine command—to till and dress the land, that abundance may be in the earth.

I see here in Concord the statue of Daniel Webster, the most

distinguished son of the Granite State, who, in his time and among his compeers, ranked as the greatest Statesman of the then free States of the Union. He was the great expounder and defender of the Constitution, and the champion of the Union, as the guarantee of liberty to the citizen. Instead of being for "liberty first and Union afterwards," he was for "liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable." But the errors fostered in his own time ripened into a public opinion that for a time, destroyed the Union, which was restored by the sword, and a cruel war carried desolation to the country, and death and mourning to thousands of homes all over the land. While war restored power to the stronger faction, and its ability to hold the weaker in subjection to military restraint, it had no genius or instinct to restore genuine liberty to the citizen of the conquered district, or confidence to peace, nor very exact obedience and tribute from the conquered, but it is utterly powerless to command love and respect.

The union of these States will only be strong and abiding when it is held together by respect for it and the love of it, which abides in the minds and hearts of the people. When stern war had conquered, but could not restore, the Union; when the church was divided and its factions stood in hostile array, then it was that these seven Founders of our Order, coming from the North and the South, not armed with the sword and the bayonet, but with the spear made into a pruning hook, and instead of the flaunting banner of war in their hands, the olive branch, and clasped their friendly and fraternal hands across the bloody chasm, and this has become the sure guarantee of peace, "liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

It is, indeed, with a supreme sense of duty and gratitude that we embalm with loving wreaths and tears and kind words, the memory of our good departed brother.

Bro. J. J. Woodman, Secretary of the Executive Committee, said:

This is also true—the work which that little band did has given them a place in history which will live as long as agriculture exists upon the earth.

It was my good fortune to meet Bro. Ireland eighteen years ago at the Eighth Annual Session of the National Grange, held in Charleston, S. C., in 1875. He was then acting as Assistant Secretary to Bro. O. H. Kelley. After being elected Secretary of the National Grange, our duties brought us into constant, intimate and fraternal relations.

I can say of him that he was always faithful to every trust; his motto was promptness, and he had ability to add efficiency

to his work, and now it can be well said that his records are a true record of the workings of the National Grange, although the recording hand is crumbling into dust.

These occasions often bring to my mind that beautiful sentiment of Longfellow: "Ships that pass in the night speak to each other in passing, only a signal shown and the distant light in the darkness. So, in the ocean of life, we meet and speak one to another, only a voice and a look, then darkness again and silence."

Bro. John Trimble, Worthy Secretary, made an interesting statement of the particulars of the late life and death of Bro. Ireland, and read an appropriate poem, by request of the Worthy Master.

The resolutions presented by the Committee on the death of Bro. Ireland, were adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

The choir rendered "Gather the Cherished Ones."

Bro. W. C. Gifford, Chairman, reported the following for his Committee, on the life and death of Bro. William G. Wayne, Past Master of the New York State Grange:

WHEREAS, The Great Master has again seen fit in his Divine Providence to summon from our midst a beloved brother, friend, counsellor and leader, William G. Wayne, for four years Master of New York State Grange, and also a former member of the Executive Committee of the National Grange; and

WHEREAS, The Order of Patrons of Husbandry has sustained a great loss by the removal of such a noble advocate of its principles; therefore

Resolved, That while we, as members of the National Grange, fully recognize and deplore our loss, we bow our heads in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well. And while we drop the silent tear to his memory, our hearts go out in love and sympathy to his bereaved family in their hour of deep affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the Proceedings of this body, and that a Memorial Page be set apart in memory of William G. Wayne, member of the National Grange.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, with expressions of deepest sympathy.

W. C. GIFFORD,
J. J. WOODMAN,
F. M. McDOWELL,
Mrs. S. H. ELLIS,
Mrs. MAYE J. WHITEHEAD.

Bro. Gifford added the following remarks :

In presenting these resolutions I desire to say a few words with reference to the life and services of him whose memory we honor on this occasion.

Worthy Master Wayne was always, and on all occasions, an earnest and fearless advocate of the principles of our Order, and a thoroughly honest and upright man in all the walks of life. He was a man of genial disposition and made warm friends wherever he went. As a speaker, he always contributed to the pleasure and profit of his audience. As an earnest advocate of legislative reform, he had but few equals. As a counsellor, he was always wise and judicious, and when his advice was heeded, disastrous results never followed.

His voice was always on the side of temperance and purity of character, and his example worthy of imitation.

In his death we have lost a man whose life exemplified the talismanic signet of our Order, An honest man is the noblest work of God."

Bro. F. M. McDowell supported the above resolutions in the following words :

Bro. Wm. G. Wayne was in many respects a typical man. I knew him as a member and Master of the New York State Grange, as a member of the National Grange, as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, and as a husband and father at his beautiful home on the banks of Cayuga Lake; and in all these walks of life he gave evidence of as nearly perfect manhood as it often falls to the lot of mortal to witness. His devotion to the Order of which he was so illustrious a member was known to all men. His wisdom and foresight were proved upon many occasions, and his home life was just beautiful. What more can be said of the perfect man?

Bro. J. J. Woodman said :

It was my pleasure to become acquainted with Bro. Wayne, and I know him to be worthy of all that has been said of him.

He was a representative American farmer, high-minded, intelligent, and progressive.

As a member of the Executive Committee, he always did his work well, and his record will stand while this grand Order stands, a memento of his work and of his honesty.

Bro. Wayne was one of God's noblemen, endowed with rare gifts of mind which he was willing to use in building up this grand Order—this Order which is now doing its noble work in making the life of men and women better and happier, and which will go on with this noble work, pursuing all that is good and beautiful and true.

Bro. Mortimer Whitehead spoke as follows :

On behalf of my companion, who is a member of the committee which has presented these resolutions, I rise to say that we knew Bro. Wm. G. Wayne as a member of this National Grange many years ago. We found him always what he has been represented to be, a true Patron, a good, practical business man, a representative farmer, and one whose life and work were for the good of our Order.

He was the Second Master of the New York State Grange, a real pioneer in Grange work in his State when it required faith, patience, courage, manhood, to meet the obstacles to be overcome. As in these days, at "Old Settlers" meetings, the neighbors love to honor those who endured the hardships and trials of the pioneer life in the sparsely settled neighborhoods on the border land of civilization ; so should we honor the memory and appreciate the labors and "Fidelity" of those who, like Bro. Wayne, carried the light into dark places and brought "order out of chaos."

May we all emulate his good example, and pray the Great Master above to

"Make us as pure as Patrons were,
In the days of Old Lang Syne."

Bro. S. H. Ellis eulogized the memory of Bro. Wayne, and spoke very feelingly of his intimate and pleasant relations with him.

Bro. D. W. Working, of Colorado, said :

Worthy Master :

As far west as Colorado we have heard of the fame and know the name of the late William G. Wayne, of New York. My honored predecessor was an associate of his in the National Grange, and has often spoken of the ability and the earnestness in the Grange cause of the brother from the Empire State. A son of Bro. Wayne lives in Colorado, where for many years he has had the esteem of a large circle of friends. I myself met him nearly two years ago, while he was serving on a committee of farmers who were trying to persuade our Legislature to make laws in the interest of the farmers.

An honored leader among the advocates of the interests of the farmers is Stephen R. Pratt, of Colorado, once an associate of Bro. Wayne on the Executive Committee of the New York State Grange. From him I learned of the ability, force, and unselfishness of the man whose memory and achievements are honored by this vast multitude ; and I, who never met the lamented brother, may be allowed the privilege of testifying to

his loyalty to his brother farmers, and his sagacity as a manager of the business interests of the thousands who confided in his integrity and his business capacity. While he was Master of New York State Grange, business arrangements were made with a large number of firms in the City of New York. Among these firms were commission men. As is the custom with men who handle farm products on commission, these men took no risks. They accepted the butter and cheese and other farm products sent them, and when they sold the goods paid themselves first. But these men, with Bro. Wayne as their leader, while they were satisfied to accept most of the risks men must accept who send their products to commission houses, were not willing to recommend the Patrons to take the same risks without extraordinary guarantees, so they put every man who handled the consignments from the Patrons under heavy bonds. Was there any advantage in that? Let us see. That very autumn a large number of commission men failed in business, and the losses were mostly borne by the farmers. Did the Patrons lose? Not a dollar. The bonds were good, and the bondsmen of the bankrupt dealers paid the members of the Grange for the goods they would have lost but for the sturdy independence and business sense of the Executive Committee of the New York State Grange.

You wonder, no doubt, why I, who never met the lamented brother, should presume to testify to his worth as a man and a Patron. But I protest that I knew him. We do not need to meet men in the flesh to know them. To look into their eyes and to grasp their hands is well; yet we can know them and love them without seeing them. What they have done and written, and the words they have left unsaid—these, with the testimony of their friends and their works which follow them, give the sympathetic heart a knowledge that is more complete than that possessed by unsympathetic associates in the business walks of life.

I am glad to add my word in honor of the work and worth of William G. Wayne.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The Grange joined the choir in singing, "Nearer, My God to Thee."

The Benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Dr. John Trimble, and the Memorial Exercises were closed.

In Memoriam.

William M. Ireland

OF WASHINGTON, D. C.,

ONE OF THE FOUNDERS

OF THE

Order of the Patrons of Husbandry,

AND

PAST SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

"One wave of influence set in motion
Will widen out to the farthest shore."



•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

In Memoriam.

William G. Wayne

PAST MASTER, STATE GRANGE

OF

NEW YORK,

AND

Ex-Member of the Executive Committee

OF THE

NATIONAL GRANGE.

"The memory of the just is blessed."



SEVENTH DEGREE MEMBERS.

The Degree of Ceres was conferred upon the following Brothers and Sisters on the afternoon and evening of Friday, November 18th, 1892 (see page 104):

E. C. Hutchinson,	N. H.	Lucinda F. Runnels,	N. H.
Mrs. E. C. Hutchinson,	"	Edward Runnels,	"
Wm. R. Howard,	"	Martha J. Shepard,	"
M Lizzie Bradford,	"	Gmar L. Shepard,	"
Mary J. Colburn,	"	Lucy H. F. Hobbs,	"
Lizzie R. Howard,	"	Lydia R. Farnum,	"
M. Lizzie Converse,	"	F. L. Swetland,	"
Annie R. Wyman,	"	Charles E. Currier,	"
Daniel Wyman,	"	Sarah M. Converse,	"
Lydianne H. Walker,	"	Zebulon Converse.	"
David P. Walker,	"	Kate Forrest,	"
J. H. Rowell,	"	James E. Sloan,	"
Charles P. Pitcher,	"	Horace F. Paul,	"
Mary A. Rowell,	"	Fred. E. Longley,	"
Rachael Knowlton,	"	Edwin Guild,	"
Mary R. Sanborn,	"	Angie W. Woodward,	"
Lena M. Flanders,	"	Ella M. Brown,	"
Jacob Sanborn,	"	Gertrude Davis,	"
A. W. Head,	"	L. A. Dyer,	"
Orran W. Tibbetts,	"	May C. Farley,	"
J. F. Crockett,	"	J. F. Gove,	"
T. S. Foster,	"	Richard F. Hanscom,	"
Annie E. Hadley,	"	Sarah Hanscom,	"

H. Taylor Heath,	N. H.	Susan P. Howe,	N. H.
Rosa P. Rolfe,	"	Sam S. White,	"
Frontie G. Russ,	"	Winfred J. White,	"
Sarah J. Farnum,	R. I.	Anna F. Jenness,	"
Joseph B. Farnum,	"	Charles O. Purington,	"
G. A. Miller,	N. H.	Mary L. Purington,	"
S. Ellen Miller,	"	Seth W. Cass,	"
Clara Estella Miller,	"	Mabel C. Giddings,	"
Royal Bagley,	"	Julia L. Manning,	"
Emma E. Bagley,	"	Mary M. Brown,	"
Homer Stratton,	"	Margaret J. H. Smith	"
Ned C. Eames,	"	Hattie G. H. Berry,	"
Addie J. Eames,	"	Annie M. Shedd,	"
Clarence J. Eames,	"	Helen M. Hadley,	"
Fanny Mills,	"	George W. Edwards,	"
John C. Mills,	"	Nellie C. Edwards,	"
Charles H. Blake,	"	M. Alice Saltmarsh,	"
John A. Weber,	"	Lucelia E. Gage,	"
Charles W. Perkins,	"	Clara A. Carter,	"
Edward M. Britton,	"	H. C. Carter,	"
Nancy S. Hamblet,	"	H. Elizabeth Thurston,	"
Mary E. Hamblet,	"	Frank R. Thurston,	"
Albert H. Hamblet,	"	Frank H. Durgin,	"
Andrew J. Williams,	"	Pluma A. Prichard,	"
Mrs. C. B. Eaton,	"	Moses Humphrey,	"
George A. Hamblet,	"	Sewell E. Hoyt,	"
Cora M. Hamblet,	"	Mary A. Freeman,	"
Hepsie Aldrich	"	Walter S. Noyes,	"
Martha J. Williams,	"	George B. Freeman,	"
Sara J. Butterfield,	"	Llewellyn S. Martin,	"
Ada C. Butterfield,	"	H. Franc Waldron,	"
Leora C. Pitcher,	"	Mary M. Upton,	"
Harry H. J. Read,	"	West Upton,	"
S. Abbie Burnap,	"	Albert W. Hobbs,	"
Charles H. Fields,	"	Horatio C. Shaw,	"
Mary D. Howe,	"	Christopher C. Shaw,	"

Rebecca P. H. Shaw,	N. H.	Sarah F. Dearborn,	N. H.
Caroline F. Emery,	"	C. K. Sanborn,	"
Charles W. Emery,	"	J. L. Gerrish,	"
Charles H. Dutton,	"	Capt. John W. Howland, Mass.	"
Nathan B. Bly,	"	Tabitha G. Howland,	"
Charles W. Hunt,	"	Wm. W. Gifford,	"
Perry E. Hunt,	"	Mary B. Gifford,	"
Thomas E. Hunt,	"	J. E. Colby,	N. H.
Ellen M. Hunt,	"	B. Franklin Williams,	"
Noah L. Davis,	"	Ellen M. Corliss,	"
William A. White,	"	Irving M. Heath,	"
Herbert L. Webster,	"	Alonzo W. Gibson,	"
Ida Belle S. Webster,	"	Idella E. Gibson,	"
Fred W. Martin,	"	Lucien F. Batchelder,	"
D. B. Crane,	"	A. Jennie Cilley,	"
C. W. Bedell,	"	Mary A. Gove,	"
Charles E. Baker,	"	John C. Morrison,	"
A. H. Hill,	"	Esther P. Fisher,	"
W. G. Battles,	"	George W. Fisher,	"
Fred W. Battles,	"	Minnie S. Morrison,	"
Augustus P. Jaclard,	"	Lena M. Morrison,	"
John Y. Jewett,	"	Clara D. Morrison,	"
Henry Moore,	"	Harriet J. Curtis,	"
Mary A. Moore,	"	T. D. Curtis,	"
Alice E. Moore,	"	Laura A. Fletcher,	"
Ella F. Rugg,	"	Frank A. Brown,	"
Norman S. Platt,	Conn.	Emma J. Stone,	"
Estelle J. Platt,	"	Marcus C. Stone,	"
Ellery E. Rugg,	N. H.	Joseph Wood,	"
Elvira Pillsbury Carter,	"	G. F. Smith,	"
Deborah Merrill,	"	Ella J. Farwell,	"
Elvin B. Merrill,	"	Frank B. Gilman,	"
Jonathan M. Taylor,	"	Perley J. Abbott,	"
Herbert L. Brown,	"	Miranda H. Hodgman,	"
Joseph E. Shepard,	"	George K. Harvey,	"
Lillian J. Shepard,	"	Mary E. Wright,	"

Park E. Wright,	N. H.	James H. Nason,	Mass.
James Burnap	"	Phoebe E. Nason,	"
James M. Howard,	"	Charles F. Johnson,	"
Henry N. Pickering,	R. I.	Edward A. Fuller,	"
Albert A. Smith,	"	Carrie R. Fuller,	"
J. C. F. Hodgman,	N. H.	Lizzie F. Ingalls,	"
Katie L. Hodgman,	"	Susie M. Hayes,	"
Clarie F. Parker,	"	Walter H. Hayes,	"
Albert Saltmarsh,	"	Charles E. Kirby,	"
Mrs. H. O. Hadley,	"	Marcellus Boynton,	"
H. O. Hadley,	"	Abbie Tucker,	"
Flora B. Emery,	"	Alden C. Boynton,	"
Fred M. Davis,	"	Henry G. Lear,	N. H.
Fred C. Gouging,	"	Hobart B. Russell,	"
Jennie N. Gouging,	"	Joseph W. Powers,	"
Elmer D. Kelley,	"	Jane E. Powers,	"
Edward D. Clark,	"	German S. Phippin,	Mass.
H. H. Metcalf,	"	Morris S. Hill,	"
Charles R. Rowe,	"	Thaddeus Foster,	"
Fannie J. Saniborn,	"	Alice S. Clark,	"
Mrs. Chas. R. Rowe.	"	Clinton A. Clark,	"
Fred W. Sanborn,	"	Chas. E. Richardson,	"
Hattie A. Barker,	Mass.	Mary Richardson,	"
John Barker,	"	Geo. B. Bradley,	"
Martha D. Barnard,	N. H.	Mrs. Geo. B. Bradley,	"
D. K. Brown	"	George E. Crosby,	"
Susan W. Brown,	"	Mary A. Crosby,	"
Byron C. Knight,	"	John S. Crosby,	"
Samuel D. Berry,	Mass.	Elmira B. Eames,	"
Charles O. Barker,	"	Josiah B. Parkin,	"
Alice M. Barker,	"	Mary E. Cutler,	"
Annie E. Barker,	"	Edwin B. Eames,	"
Susan P. Holt,	"	Hattie A. Donley,	N. H.
Peter Holt, Jr.,	"	Harriet E. Wellington,	"
George L. Averhill,	"	Joel Wellington,	"
Visie L. Averhill,	"	Jeanie E. Lloyd,	"

Mabel G. Moody,	N. H.	Ida L. Hayes.	N. H.
David M. Hammond,	"	C. Charles Hayes,	"
J. N. Abbott,	"	Charles H. Ward,	"
Walter J. Gay,	"	Joseph W. Smith,	"
Lewis T. Johnson,	"	J. P. Sanborn,	"
M. P. Clark,	"	Luvia M. Carr,	"
Mamie N. Robertson,	"	John M. Carr,	"
Arthur M. Colby,	"	Fred W. Roby,	"
Stella C. Locke,	"	Emma L. Collins,	"
J. W. Locke,	"	Daniel R. Smith,	"
John L. Cate,	"	James N. Eaton,	"
Ellen N. Vickery,	"	Henry A. Little,	"
Lizzie Lull, *	"	Almon C. Mason,	"
Marcia E. Lull,	"	Leola M. Mason,	"
Timon M. Morse,	"	Charles Ryan,	"
Edwin A. Blodgett,	"	Luther Hemenway,	"
Wilbert S. Chesley,	"	Eugene F. Mason,	"
Gadriella A. Chesley,	"	Essie G. Mason,	"
Mary Abbie Burnham,	"	W. A. Thompson.	"
Joseph E. M. Smart,	"	Frank L. Lane,	"
Bertha C. White,	"	Albert P. Cole,	"
Mrs. Thomas H. White,	"	James P. Lucy,	"
Thomas White,	"	Charles L. Bailey,	Mass.
Thomas E. Taylor,	"	Eugene D. Sanborn,	N. H.
Thomas O. Taylor,	"	L. May Currier,	"
Mary O. Taylor,	"	Alden F. Sanborn,	"
Myrtie A. Hill,	"	Luna A. Sanborn,	"
Jeremiah G. Clark,	"	James W. Wilkinson,	"
Frank J. Bean,	"	Nettie Wilkinson,	"
Frank W. Durgin,	"	George W. Nichols,	"
Lottie E. Durgin,	"	Helen F. Nichols,	"
Sarah E. H. Clark,	"	Alpha W. H. Jillson,	R. I.
Jeremiah Langley,	"	Ralph H. Knowles,	"
Emily F. Langley,	"	John W. Knowles,	"
Gordon S. Goodrich,	Conn.	Clara A. Sargent,	N. H.
Mary W. Gile,	N. H.	Jeremiah F. Sargent,	"

Oliver B. Green,	N. H.	Wm. Henry Bridgman,	Mass.
John Thorpe,	"	Jessie Osborn,	N. H.
E. M. Shaw,	"	Milton E. Osborn,	"
Irving T. Chesley,	"	A. B. Gordon,	"
George W. Chesley,	"	Emma A. Collier,	Mass.
Helen A. Judkins,	"	Myron P. Swallow,	"
George D. Judkins,	"	Harry S. Swallow,	"
Abigail D. Saltmarsh,	"	Francis M. Boutwell,	"
John E. Saltmarsh,	"	H. J. Swallow,	"
Henry P. Dunbar,	"	F. E. Lancey,	"
George O. Moulton,	"	Electa A. Pressey,	N. H.
Woodbury Hardy,	"	R. S. Alden,	"
Arthur J. Kelley,	"	Eugene O. Collier,	Mass.
John Barnard,	"	Sarah S. Copeland,	"
Harriet L. Barnard,	"	Davis Copeland,	"
Eva D. Belcher,	R. I.	Mrs. G. R. Drake,	"
A. A. Sherman,	"	G. R. Drake,	"
Edward E. Roundy,	N. H.	Charles G. Manley,	"
D. F. White,	"	Alice A. Manley,	"
George H. Randall,	"	Mary P. Manley,	"
Maria J. Randall,	"	Milo Manley,	"
Roxina P. Blodgett,	"	S. E. Dunbar,	"
John P. Blodgett,	"	C. H. Dunbar,	"
Charles A. Tarbox,	"	Charles Hemenway,	Maine.
Alma A. Tarbox,	"	Isaac G. Murch.	"
Alice M. Rugg,	"	Joseph H. White,	Cal.
Arthur H. Rugg,	"	Mrs. A. A. Keeler,	Conn.
Rosabella S. Rugg,	"	S. E. Keeler,	"
Daniel W. Rugg,	"	Adam Dickey,	N. H.
Elsie E. Hunt,	"	Laura J. Dickey,	"
Timothy H. Hunt,	"	Addis E. Green,	Mich.
J. Norton Hunt,	"	Mary A. Bachelder,	N. H.
Mrs. Baxter Gay,	"	N. B. Bryant,	"
Baxter Gay,	"	Elmer D. Howe,	"
Frederic A. Tarbell,	"	Leonora M. Howe,	"
Lizzie M. Tarbell.	"	Mrs. B. H. Sutcliffe,	Conn.

Jesse G. Stevens,	N. H.	Lora J. Emery,	N. H.
Hiram M. Worthley,	"	Arthur G. Ladd,	"
Sarah G. Worthley,	"	Lyman H. Clark,	"
Alline A. Frye,	"	Jennie A. Lond,	"
John E. Frye,	"	Stephen S. Ford,	"
Fred G. Farnum,	"	Mary Kimball,	"
Parker French,	"	Mary A. Langley,	"
Albert Emerson,	Mass.	Thomas D. Little,	"
Mrs. Albert Emerson,	"	John W. Folsom,	"
John W. Farr,	N. H.	Francis W. Prichard,	"
Mrs. John W. Farr,	"	Andrew G. Carpenter,	R. I.
Mrs. L. H. Plonquet,	Conn.	Susan F. Whipple,	"
Wm. R. Stockwell,	N. H.	Benjamin H. Price,	"
John J. Craigie,	"	Bertha M. Sanborn,	N. H.
George H. Wadleigh,	"	I. A. Whipple,	R. I.
Samuel Davis, Jr.	"	Jerrie T. Sanborn,	N. H.
Addie M. Rowell,	"	Nelson L. Barret,	Mass.
Walter C. Sanborn,	"	N. G. Williams,	Conn.
John G. Tallant,	"	J. L. Pendexter,	N. H.
Stillman Humphrey,	"	Mrs. Alonzo Towle,	"
Ira A. Chase,	"	Alonzo Towle,	"
H. B. Tallant,	"	Alonzo G. Fowler,	"
Harlie H. Sanborn,	"	Vina Fowler,	"
C. H. Pettee,	"	Stephen W. Fowler,	"
M. W. Bennett,	"	Mary F. Fowler,	"
May H. Bennett,	"	Laura A. Tyler,	"
Benjamin O. Clough,	Mass.	S. A. McDaniel,	"
John T. Sherratt,	"	Frank C. Tyler,	"
Frederick A. Howland,	"	Julia F. Varney,	"
Nellie A. Bennett,	N. H.	B. F. Varney,	"
Sarah J. Wheeler,	"	Lucinda J. Elliott,	"
C. H. Wheeler,	"	F. N. Farnum,	Mass.
Anna L. George,	"	Herbert C. Wells,	Conn.
Nellie F. Eastman,	"	S. Terry Wells,	"
Ida E. S. Bagley,	"	Sarah L. Wells,	"
George B. Lake,	"	George F. Mills,	N. H.

Belle A. Mills,	N. H.	Della Stroud,	Conn.
Sophia E. Follansbee,	Vt.	R. B. Stroud,	"
A. L. Follansbee,	"	Alonzo O. Woodward,	"
Julia G. Morse,	N. H.	Mary J. Woodward,	"
Daniel K. Sanborn,	"	Byron H. Evans,	"
Etta M. Clough,	"	Genie Evana,	"
Ursula M. Burnham,	"	Emily C. Jacobs,	"
Bessie W. Burnham,	"	Harry M. Jacobs,	"
E. J. Burnham,	"	Thomas Ryan,	"
Bessie I. Burnham,	"	Charles F. Smith,	Mass.
Frank L. Woodbury,	"	Luke Merrill,	N. H.
Kate T. Piper,	"	Fred A. Marden,	"
E. J. Flanders,	"	Sarah A. Martin,	"
Fred A. Eaton,	"	Knowlton H. Howard,	Vt.
Frederick Taylor,	"	F. A. Allen,	Maine.
Henry D. Taylor,	"	Charles H. George,	"
Job W. Steere,	R. I.	J. W. Ricker,	"
Nancy W. Hixon,	"	Mrs J. W. Ricker,	"
Sarah C. Carpenter,	"	Mary J. Standish,	N. H.
W. L. Park,	Vt.	W. E. Standish,	"
Mrs. W. L. Park,	"	Rena L. Standish,	"
Jennie L. Bronson,	"	Henry C. Dunham,	Conn.
O. J. Lowrey,	"	Mrs. E. E. Dunham,	"
Mrs. Charles F. Waldo,	"	Maria Wilcox,	Mass.
Charles F. Waldo,	"	Ellen M. Hayward,	"
Mrs. E. L. Benjamin,	"	Paschal K. Hoadley,	Conn.
S. W. Benjamin,	"	George K. Edwards,	Mass.
Wm. G. Case,	Conn.	Gilman H. Dimond,	N. H.
Venelia R. Case,	"	Emery B. Bachelder,	"
Geo. H. Case,	"	Rufus E. Bean,	"
T. D. Babcock,	R. I.	Mary I. Clark,	"
W. P. Browning,	"	A. J. White,	Vt.
Nath. T. Reynolds,	"	Walden Otis,	Conn.
George V. Fowne,	Mass.	Albert B. Brockett,	"
Jennie M. Robinson,	"	Ellsworth Thompson,	"
Oscar Robinson,	"	Anna P. Tryon,	"

Gertrude U. Bradley	Mass.	Harry L. Sleeper,	N. H.
Matilda Aylesworth,	R. I.	George W. Goodhue,	
Lucretia S. Reynolds,	"	George A. Colby,	
W. H. Hurd,	Conn.	Belle Ferrin,	"
Andrew B. Elliott,	N. H.	George M. Bowen,	"
Mrs. A. B. Elliott,	"	George W. Patten,	
Jennie McMillan,	"	Frank C. Hamilton,	
Mrs. M. W. Godfrey,	"	Edgar J. Scott,	"
Orlando I. Godfrey,	"	Fred J. Lawrence,	
Asa C. Bachelder,	"	Clara A. Lawrence,	"
H. E. Lovett,	Mass.	James E. Shepard,	"
Cora Bean,	N. H.	Lucia Shepard,	"
Harriet S. Dearborn,	Vt.	Abby H. Bernis,	"
Lula A. Knox,	N. H.	E. D. Downes,	"
Crosby Knox,	"	Mrs. E. D. Downes,	"
Mary E. Ballard,	"	Miles S. Roby,	"
Wm. P. Ballard,	"	L. M. Nelson,	"
John Spencer May,	Conn.	Lovina H. Eaton,	"
Chas. Childs Gildersleeve,	"	Henry P. Blake,	"
Rebecca M. Page,	N. H.	John N. Bradford,	"
Luther E. Page,	"	Annie M. Labonter,	"
S. J. P. Hadley,	"	Annie Odell Morgan,	"
F. R. Woodward,	"	Vernon D. Blake,	"
George H. Cilley,	"	Henry D. Pierce,	"
Dan P. Webster,	"	Robert H. Thomas, Jr.,	Pa.
W. D. Tuttle,	"	Ellen E. Jewell,	N. H.
Ellen M. Tuttle,	"	Harvey Jewell,	"
Orrin J. Cross,	"	Addie E. Courser,	"
Lovina A. Moore,	"	H. R. Tewksbury,	"
George M. Twitchell,	Maine.	Jennie Tewksbury,	"
Thomas S. Pulsifer,	N. H.	Adelia F. George,	"
Hannah P. Pulsifer,	"	Betsy N. L. Brown,	"
Mrs. A. E. Robbins,	Mass.	Benj. R. Wheeler,	"
Harriet Hemenway,	"	G. L. Kent,	Mass.
Wm. A. Bachelder,	N. H.	Mrs. G. L. Kent,	"
Adeline E. Bachelder,	"	Mrs. Hunter,	N. H.

A. W. Swan,	N. H.	John Q. Evans,	Mass.
George R. Jennison,	"	George E. Downing,	N. H.
Abbie M. Allyn,	Mass.	Albert S. Downing,	"
Warren C. Allyn,	"	David H. Tufts,	"
Betsey T. Clough,	N. H.	M. Cornine Tufts,	"
Charles A. Price,	"	Charles F. Foss,	"
E. G. Clough,	"	Mrs. C. F. Foss,	"
Henry A. Knight,	Mass.	Clara A. Evans,	"
Preston Knight,	"	S. K. Fowler,	Mass.
H. W. Robbins,	"	Gertie Perkins,	N. H.
Mrs. H. W. Robbins,	"	James M. Perkins,	"
Eugene S. Sawyer,	N. H.	Lillian W. Kelby,	"
Eva F. Cole,	"	Wm. N. Howard,	Mass.
Albert M. French,	"	Frank P. Neal,	N. H.
Edith T. French,	"	Mrs. Frank P. Neal,	"
Agnes D. Hammond,	"	F. M. Barry,	Mass.
Mary A. Hammond,	"	Nellie Pitcher,	N. H.
Abel F. Stevens,	Mass.	Ellen E. Rawson,	"
Frank K. Jewett,	N. H.	H. C. Rawson,	"
Adria Holt Wilder,	"	Will D. Hutchinson,	"
Wm. C. Wilder,	"	Daniel S. Bushee,	R. I.
Wesley Adams,	"	Ella W. Martin,	"
Mary E. Smart,	"	Benjamin Martin,	"
Wm. S. Mansfield,	"	J. Henry Hill,	Mass.
Sarah E. Mansfield,	"	Mrs. J. Henry Hill,	"
E. Bosworth,	"	Arthur Hayes,	N. H.
Lucy A. Morse,	"	H. A. Clarke,	R. I.
Arthur E. Fuller,	"	Arthur M. Clarke,	"
Annie R. Willson,	"	Mrs. G. D. Palmeter,	Mass.
Oscar J. Willson,	"	Harry S. Kent,	"
L. W. Wilder,	"	Fred Buck,	Maine.
Henry Towne,	"	Florence P. Wood,	R. I.
George E. Newman,	"	C. R. Wood,	"
Abbie M. Newman,	"	Richard T. Muzzey,	N. H.
Julia M. Forristall,	"	Charles S. Pyatt,	Conn.
Frank M. Forristall,	"	S. Belle Tuttle,	N. H.

Davis,	N. H.	R. T. Maxfield,	N. H.
ra Davis,	"	Eda M. Maxham,	"
Loomis,	Conn.	John S. Smart,	"
J. Reed,	N. H.	A. P. Clark,	Mass.
l F. Dudley,	"	Mrs. A. P. Clark,	"
E. Bartlett,	"	Mary A. Hinds,	"
H. P. Abbott,	Vt.	W. D. Hinds,	"
Abbott,	"	Joel Richardson,	Maine.
3 F. Hill,	N. H.	Harris G. Hardison,	"
2e A. Hill,	"	Horace S. Boutelle,	N. H.
Berry,	"	Harry Mason,	"
7 K. Davis,	"	William H. Berry,	"
7 M. Fiske,	"	Martha A. Berry,	"
en L. Fiske,	"	Ellen M. Shaw,	Mass.
Robbins,	"	Calvin E. Hills,	N. H.
3e H. Page,	"	Annie G. Hills,	"
nia Page,	"	Nauter Worcester,	"
a C. Munsey,	"	Fred S. Barker,	"
J. Ayers,	"	D. M. Spaulding,	Mass.
es F. Davis,	"	Martha W. Robie,	N. H.
L. Davis,	"	W. R. Robie,	"
L. Davis,	"	Lenora J. Smith,	"
es S. Hodgdon,	"	Etta M. Smith,	"
A. Hodgdon,	"	W. A. Little,	"
et T. Hebbard,	"	Phoebe A. Twitchell,	"
k H. Weld,	Vt.	Zeb Twitchell,	"
Fuller,	N. H.	Edmund H. Fifield,	"
ronia T. Young,	"	Rose Gray,	"
3e O. Capron,	"	Luther G. Bernis,	"
Elizabeth McFarlane	"	Lizzie A. Brockway,	"
F. Taylor,	N. H.	John J. Dillon,	"
W. Taylor,	"	Mary E. Dillon,	"
L. Taylor,	"	Mrs. H. F. Stone,	"
G Hunter,	"	H. W. Aldrich,	"
Nesmith,	"	Wm. M. Babbit,	Conn.
E. A. Powers,	"	N. S. Baldwin,	"

Marie H. Baldwin,	Conn.	Samuel Cammett,	Mass.
Annie L. Carpenter,	Mass.	Alburton A. Hardy,	"
Leora A. Simonds,	N. H.	Ida F. Barnard,	"
Albert A. Bertwell,	"	Mark Thurlow,	"
Mary E. Bedell,	"	John M. Young,	N. H.
Jennie E. Purmort,	"	Willie J. Carrol,	"
O. T. Purmort,	"	George W. Silver,	"
Sadie J. Moore,	"	Julia G. Silver,	"
Abbie A. Sanborn,	"	Hannah M. Nutting,	"
J. G. Schwink, Jr.,	Conn.	Mary E. Colby,	"
Mrs. J. G. Schwink, Jr.,	"	Harvey A. Jewett,	"
Laurette Smith,	N. H.	Calvin Allen,	"
Mary S. Whiting,	Mass.	Clara A. Tenney,	"
Albertus J. Whiting,	"	G. G. Ordway,	"
A. D. Mosely,	Conn.	F. G. Whittemore,	Vt.
Clara A. Mudgett,	N. H.	George S. Butler,	Conn.
Walter S. Neall,	"	Walter Fawthrop,	"
Annie L. Whittemore,	"	F. P. Hatch,	N. H.
Kate M. Hobbs,	"	Dr. S. T. Watson,	R. I.
Alfred C. Br inard,	"	N. I. Wilmot,	N. H.
Allie Morrison,	"	M. W. Nye,	"
Coran H. Davis,	"	George S. Barney,	"
Alma E. Chamberlain,	"	John J. Lane,	"
A. J. Chamberlain,	"	Joseph M. Scarborough,	Mass.
George E. Locke,	"	Lizzie S. Ladd,	"
James M. Bailey,	"	Everett Hill,	"
Mrs. James M. Bailey,	"	Cordelia S. Hill,	"
Maude E. Young,	"	Isaiah S. Merrill,	"
Charles E. Nutting,	"	Perry R. Read,	R. I.
S. Jennie Tolles,	"	H. C. Rawson,	"
James H. Tripp,	"	Mary W. Jones,	Ind.
Sarah L. Tripp,	N. H.	Henry W. Morse,	Conn.
Anna R. Pond,	R. I.	Mary R. Woodward,	N. Y.
Jessie A. Carpenter,	"	Carrie M. Day,	Conn.
Eliza A. Cammett,	Mass.	Walter F. Day,	"
Nellie M. Hardy,	"	Frank L. Howe,	Mass.

Mrs. F. E. Camp,	Conn.	Lizzie M. Rundlett,	N. H.
John Webster,	"	Mary F. Stone,	"
H. S. Morehouse,	N. Y.	Herbert S. Bull,	"
David Noyes,	N. H.	Annie E. Newell,	Mass.
Irene K. Beasley,	W. Va	J. R. Dodge,	Wash., D. C.
Eldora W. Magee,	Mass.	Augustus C. Peck,	Conn.
H. W. Grant Atkins,	"	Ard Welton,	"
F. Grant Atkins,	"	Simon N. Palmer,	R. I.
Isabella Atkins,	"	Erasmus P. Dogen,	Maine.
Ignatius T. Webster,	N. H.	Maria Darling,	Mass.
Abbie J. Thompson,	Mass.	Levi T. Haley,	N. H.
Eben B. Bartlett,	N. H.	George M. Douglas,	Maine.
Mary Ellen Bartlett,	"	F. A. Norton,	"
Erland Thayer,	Mass.	Sewell H. Douglas,	"
Clara A. Thayer,	"	John E. Ladd,	Mass.
E. M. Burbank,	N. H.	Edwin F. Carpenter,	R. I.
W. W. Burbank,	"	Henry C. Powers,	Vt.
R. H. Packard,	Mass.	Mrs. Jesse Gage,	"
Ellen A. Packard,	"	Jesse Gage,	"
Mary L. Copp,	N. H.	F. I. Brewer,	"
Mamie W. Hall,	"	W. M. Knowlton,	N. H.
Geo. S. Hoyt,	"	Howard B. Holman,	"
Lillian K. H. Sanborn,	"	Albert A. Alger,	Mass.
Fred Dockray,	"	Flora W. Alger,	"
Lilla M. Dockray,	"	Arthur H. Brinton,	N. H.
John B. Baker,	"	Aaron S. Wilkins,	"
Sarah J. Baker,	"	Chester E. May,	Conn.
D. Waldo White,	"	Emma H. May,	"
Eva M. Colby,	"	Ella F. Muzzey,	N. H.
Minnie C. Hotchkiss,	Conn.	Mark W. Muzzey,	"
Lina B. Doolittle,	"	Harry S. Woodward,	"
Chas. F. Hotchkiss,	"	Fred U. Davis,	"
Nancy L. Davis,	N. H.	M. Ella Huntress,	"
J. C. Davis,	"	James Hildreth,	Mass.
Mrs. D. B. Crane,	"	Abbie A. Hildreth,	"
Gilman C. Stone,	"	James L. Little,	N. H.

B. H. Johnson,	Conn.	Roger Paull,	N. H.
John F. Elliott,	N. H.	Albert H. Richardson,	"
Mary F. Robie,	"	J. H. Tucker,	Conn.
Albert P. White,	Conn.	Edwin R. Sage,	N. H.
Josiah H. Whittier,	N. H.	Geo. W. Stanley,	"
T. H. Tiffany,	Conn.	Mrs. L. T. Currier,	Mass.
Keeny B. Loomis,	"	Katie Stevens,	"
O. Goas,	N. H.	A. C. C. Miles,	Conn.
F. M. Bartholomew,	Conn.	Nellie F. Mead,	N. H.
Lewis W. Jose,	Maine.	Clara A. Robinson,	"
E. S. Trask,	Mass.	Joseph L. Robinson,	"
Mrs. E. S. Trask,	"	Della M. Thompson,	"
Grace M. George,	N. H.	Geo. W. Thompson,	"
B. L. George,	"	M. E. Thompson,	"
Mrs. I. Gardner,	Maine.	Willie J. Barnard,	"
I. Gardner,	"	George B. Barnard,	"
R. D. Leavitt,	"	George R. Neal,	"
John P. Young,	N. H.	Mary E. Colby,	"
Stephen O. Bowen,	Conn.	Fred H. Smith,	"
Abbie L. Bowen,	"	W. E. Gay,	"
Mary K. Bruce,	Mass.	Ada E. Marsh,	"
Charles F. Marden,	N. H.	J. P. Kimball,	"
George W. Bennett,	"	Mrs. L. C. Kimball,	"
Fred C. Willoby,	"	Wm. D. Baker,	"
Abbie M. Willoby,	"	Lewis O. Hawkins,	"
Gilman Woodbury,	"	Nellie M. Pevan,	"
Lucretia J. Roberts,	"	Fred W. Gunn,	"
Guy Roberts,	"	Emma C. Carroll,	"
David G. Roberts,	"	William Carroll,	"
Albert S. Tirrel,	"	George F. Mallard,	"
Carrie A. Tirrel,	"	J. K. Judkins,	"
V. Harriman,	"	Mattie E. Johnson,	"
Della E. Annis,	"	Emma J. Winch,	"
Sarah J. Little,	"	J. S. Freeman,	"
Sylvanus B. Gilchrist,	"	George H. Haley,	"
Arthur A. Kimball,	"	Ella J. Cole,	"

Martin M. Cole,	N. H.	Martha E. Philbrick,	N. H.
Ella A. Flanders,	"	J. F. Philbrick,	"
Martha E. Flanders,	"	Mary W. Sargent,	"
Dell J. Swett,	"	Joseph E. Fuller,	"
Edward P. Stone,	"	Jennie L. Bailey,	"
William U. Carlton,	"	Erastus C. Bailey,	"
Alpheus Swallow,	Mass.	Laura M. Sargent,	Mass.
C. E. Blanchard,	N. H.	F. W. Sargent,	"
Nellie S. Locke,	"	John W. Prescott,	N. H.
Albert B. Stevens,	"	Mrs. Elmer R. Silloway,	"
Lizzie S. Bailey,	"	Mrs. Fred E. Osgood,	"
Jesse F. Bailey,	"	Mrs. W. F. Vining,	Mass.
Charles H. Martin,	"	Frank N. Pillsbury,	N. H.
Lorenzo L. Cutts,	R. I.	Mrs. B. F. Huntington,	Mass.
Edwin C. Lear,	N. H.	B. F. Huntington,	"
John T. Robertson,	"	Annabel Emerson,	N. H.
Clarence L. Perkins,	"	Mrs. C. H. Bryant,	Mass.
Fred A. Stevens,	"	C. H. Bryant,	"
Amy L. Stevens,	"	William Berry,	N. H.
Gertrude H. Webster,	"	Jason L. Todd,	Mass.
Benjamin H. Griffiths,	"	Louise M. Berry,	N. H.
Albert O. Smith,	"	R. T. Gould,	"
C. L. Clark,	"	Lizzie I. Huntington,	Mass.
Geo. W. Porter,	"	Ellen A. Huntington,	"
C. W. Clark,	"	Walter H. Sargent,	"
George H. Bartlett,	Conn.	Edgar P. Sargent,	"
George L. Capron,	N. H.	Annie L. Rogers,	"
Mrs. W. A. Partridge,	"	John F. Hibbs,	"
W. A. Partridge,	"	C. D. Sage,	"
Cora M. Bassett,	"	Mrs. N. H. Fales,	"
Mary L. Emerson,	"	N. H. Fales,	"
Charles H. Emerson,	"	John G. Paun,	"
J. Herbert Emerson,	"	Clara B. Combs,	"
Annie L. Smith,	"	Alfred H. Combs,	"
Orville P. Smith,	"	Herbert L. Downs,	N. H.
Herman F. Lerock,	"	John H. Jenkins,	"

Herbert L. Foster,	Mass.	Sarah M. Mills,	N. H.
Asa H. Goldsmith,	N. H.	Elwin C. Mills,	"
Walter B. Mellen,	Mass.	Sadie V. Burleigh,	"
Mrs. John Fletcher,	N. H.	Arthur W. Stone,	"
Samuel W. Smith,	Mass.	Lillian M. Stone,	"
James M. Connor,	N. H.	Wallace G. Symonds,	Mass.
Mrs. J. M. Connor,	"	Mary B. Hunt,	N. H.
Chas. H. Connor,	"	Chas. H. Bradley,	"
Grace E. Connor,	"	A. A. Harrington,	Mass.
Florence H. Reed,	"	Ella J. Harrington,	"
Fred A. Poore,	Mass.	Flora J. Butterworth,	"
James Sheldon,	N. H.	T. C. Butterworth,	"
Bela Graves,	"	Mary Richards,	"
Frances N. Emerson,	"	Geo. N. Richards,	"
George E. Emerson,	"	Ellen S. Prentice,	"
T. B. Rice,	"	James E. Prentice,	"
Albion D. Emerson,	"	Abbie A. Biggs,	"
Lew S. Bartlett,	"	E. A. Emerson,	"
Daniel G. Holmes,	"	John Gordon,	N. H.
Josephine A. Dodge,	"	Arthur T. Robie,	"
Henry Dodge,	"	Esther A. Robie,	"
Sarah D. Hartley,	"	John P. Colby,	"
Mrs. Mary A. Young,	"	Loren B. McLoughlin,	"
Isabella A. Goodwin,	"	May L. Whipple,	Mass.
Emily G. Moore,	"	Chas. Whipple,	"
John C. Merrill,	"	F. W. Tripp,	N. H.
John F. Mills,	Mass.	Warren Tripp,	"
Wm. H. Chadwick,	N. H.	Katie M. Tripp,	"
Lizzie E. Walker,	"	H. M. Dodge,	Mass
Francis A. Brown,	"	Mrs. H. M. Dodge,	"
J. W. Kelso,	"	John E. Hodgdon,	N. H.
L. Emerson Barnes,	Mass.	Eugene E. Jenness,	"
A. S. Sanborn,	N. H.	Ella F. Jenness,	"
Nellie C. Sanborn,	"	Lawrence F. Bailey,	Mass
Genie A. Rogers,	"	Sam Rogers,	"
Chas. B. Rogers,	"	Frank B. Prescott,	"

Robert J. Forsyth,	Mass.	Wm. H. Woodward,	N. H.
Enola Gowen,	"	Mrs. W. H. Woodward,	"
Edward B. Hall,	N. H.	Emma A. Ellis,	"
Nellie F. Hall,	"	George F. Kingsbury,	"
Edgar W. Ordway,	Maine.	Reuben J. Colby,	"
David H. Damon,	Mass.	Perley D. Colby,	"
Charles M. Jefts,	"	C. I. Hastings,	Mass.
Samuel R. Yeaton,	N. H.	C. H. Hastings,	"
Mrs. S. R. Yeaton,	"	A. J. Hamm,	N. H.
Clement L. Mansfield,	"	Florence M. Wheeler,	"
Maria L. Mansfield,	"	Geo. M. Putnam,	"
John Nooldredge,	Mass.	Arthur W. Brown,	"
James W. Stockwell,	"	Warren Brown,	"
Maria S. Sanborn,	N. H.	Frank S. Greene,	"
John H. Carr,	"	Frank D. Patten,	"
Mary O. Cavuly,	"	Allie M. Russell,	"
Arthur W. Dudley,	"	Geo. F. Berry,	"
Clara F. Dudley,	"	W. M. Davis,	"
W. W. Cate,	"	Mrs. W. M. Davis,	"
D. O. Waldron,	"	James Thompson,	"
Dean Cornwell,	Mass.	De Witt C. Bragdon,	"
Chas. G. Pillsbury,	N. H.	Helen E. Wood,	"
Alice E. Miller,	"	Ellen P. Hooke,	"
Andrew H. Spaulding,	"	Geo. W. Ball,	"
Mrs. J. W. White,	"	Sarah E. French,	"
J. W. White,	"	Lula M. Beede,	"
W. S. Mesene,	"	Chas. E. Beede,	"
John M. Curtis,	"	Helen Colston,	"
Geo. F. Cass,	"	Mary M. Sanborn,	"
Mary A. Cass,	"	Joseph P. Bassett,	"
Emma J. Langford,	"	Eva M. Kimball,	"
Geo. A. Hastings,	Mass.	George F. Beede,	"
Mrs. G. A. Hastings,	"	J. D. Batchelder,	Mass.
Mary P. Jewett,	N. H.	James H. Kelsey,	N. H.
Carrie A. Langley,	"	Almon Twitchell,	"
Frederick Pickering,	"	H. C. Sanborn,	"

A. Lizzie Hammond,	N. H.	Alice J. Hammond,	Mass.
A. D. Harmon,	"	W. L. Wheeler,	N. H.
Florence Farnum,	"	Geo. W. Lane,	"
J. Smith Roby,	"	Annie L. Lane,	"
Leason Martin,	"	A. T. Pendergart,	"
Sarah Twitchell,	"	Effie L. Cargill,	R. I.
Anne L. Edgely,	"	David O. Cargill,	"
O. B. Edgely,	"	Henry L. Richardson,	N. H.
Nellie G. Thompson,	"	David D. Richardson,	"
Helen B. Bennett,	"	W. S. Parker,	Mass.
Charles E. Hoyt,	"	Addie B. Parker,	"
Martha A. Stevens,	"	Andrew Pratt,	"
Martha J. Holt,	"	Lillian Rose Pratt,	"
James M. Hayes,	"	Milton S. Rose,	"
Mrs. W. T. Wentworth,	"	L. H. Summers,	N. H.
William T. Wentworth,	"	Carrie H. Summers,	"
Cora F. Martin,	"	Eva A. Stevens,	"
Orra G. Kelton,	"	Mary A. Morgan,	"
Grace B. Dudley,	"	Wallace Morgan,	"
Geo. F. Dudley,	"	Francis D. Rowe,	"
John B. Fenner,	Conn.	D. N. Morgan,	"
Minnie L. Fenner,	"	Abner Trask,	Conn.
Mrs. Clark Campbell,	"	Julia A. Trask,	"
A. M. Dodge,	Mass.	John B. Burt,	N. H.
Mrs. A. M. Dodge,	"	Eva S. Burt,	"
J. J. Carr,	Maine.	Laurentia A. Batchelder,	"
Lucy A. Abbott,	Mass.	Abram Batchelder,	"
James J. Abbott,	"	Herbert J. Marsh,	"
Fred Sanborn,	N. H.	John T. Harvey,	"
Geo. C. Hubbard,	Vt.	Chas. E. Cox,	Mass.
Mrs. Carrie C. Hubbard,	"	Mrs. C. E. Cox,	"
Marietta J. Hodgdon,	N. H.	Lucy A. Holden,	N. H.
H. B. Sanborn,	"	Betsey Ann Curtis,	"
Jacob W. Morrill,	Maine.	Oliver Drake,	"
G. H. Hill,	"	True W. Center,	"
Frank E. Page,	N. H.	B. J. Garfield,	Mass.

S. D. Robinson,	N. H.	Albert E. Hutt,	Mass.
Mary E. Robinson,	"	E. F. Crowninshield,	R. I.
D. W. Working,	Col.	Myrtie J. Holman,	N. H.
Newton Griswold,	Conn.	Susan Osgood Chase,	"
Mary E. Proctor,	N. H.	A. S. Dame,	"
Luther S. Proctor,	"	Alma K. Drake,	"
E. T. White,	Conn.	Grace E. Colby,	"
Mrs. E. T. White,	"	Abbie Davis,	"
Mrs. Matt. W. Chace,	"	Alfred Davis,	"
Matthew W. Chace,	"	Annie K. Day,	Mass.
Louisa Cheney,	Mass.	Isaac C. Day,	"
W. H. H. Cheney,	"	Calvin L. Hartshorn,	"
Minnie M. Head,	N. H.	Helen A. Sull,	N. H.
Samuel Head,	"	Helen M. Hartshorne,	Mass.
Alice R. Chace,	"	I. O. Winslow,	Maine.
Henry Short,	"	Joseph E. Bishop,	Conn.
Abbie Augusta Bennett,	Vt.	Elmyra E. Elliott,	N. H.
Alvah E. Otis,	N. H.	Eliza Dow,	"
Mrs. Alvah E. Otis,	"	M. Addie Sedgwick,	Conn.
Mary A. Hovey,	Mass.	G. Frank S. Webster,	Mass.
Elvira Prescott,	N. H.	Julia A. C. Sargent,	"
John W. Prescott,	"	Annie J. Corliss,	"
Marion M. Woodward,	"	Robert A. Corliss,	"
H. C. Woodward,	"	S. Emery Elliott,	N. H.
R. E. Woodward,	"	Mary M. Reardon,	Kan.
Charlotte J. Collins,	"	Timothy Sedgwick,	Conn.
Frank T. Collins,	"	Mrs. C. S. Griswold,	"
Burton H. Avery,	"	C. S. Griswold,	"
Luella E. Pettee,	"	Mattie L. Garfield,	Mass.
H. Woolly,	Vt.	Geo. R. Drake,	N. H.
Mrs. M. E. Page,	"	Jennie G. C. Drake,	"
H. F. Patten,	Conn.	Lillie M. Palmeter,	Mass.
Hiram S. Osborn,	N. H.	Mattie O. Chase,	N. H.
Chas. F. Waterhouse,	"	Henry S. Brooks,	Conn.
Daniel S. Woodman,	"	Fannie F. Waldron,	N. H.
Eliza A. Woodman,	"		

1891-93.

OFFICERS OF STATE GRANGES.

ALABAMA.

State Grange meets Tuesday after Third Monday in July.

Master Hiram Hawkins, Hawkinsville P. O.
Lecturer Thomas J. Kay, Florence, Ala.
Treasurer Miss Florence Gilmer, Selma, Dallas co.
Secretary Frank Shackelford, Jr., Colquitt, Montg'y co.

CALIFORNIA.

State Grange meets first Tuesday in October.

Master E. W. Davis, Santa Rosa, Sonoma co.
Lecturer J. D. Huffman, Lodi, San Joaquin co.
Treasurer I. C. Steele, Pescadero, San Mateo co.
Secretary A. T. Dewey, 220 Market St., San Francisco.

COLORADO.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in January.

Master D. W. Working, Longmont, Boulder co.
Lecturer Mrs. Ella Grace Working, Longmont, Boulder co.
Treasurer D. L. Tracy, Longmont.
Secretary J. A. Newcomb, Golden, Jefferson co.

CONNECTICUT.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in January.

Master George A. Bowen, Woodstock, Windham co.
Lecturer George A. Hopson, E. Wallingford, New Haven co.
Treasurer Norman S. Platt, Cheshire, Hartford co.
Secretary Henry E. Loomis, Glastonbury, Hartford co.

DAKOTA.

Annexed to Minnesota.

DELAWARE.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....John C. Higgins, Delaware City, N. C. co.
 Lecturer.....E. L. Martin, Seaford, Sussex co.
 Treasurer.....Thomas H. Riggin, Laurel, Sussex co.
 Secretary.....W. W. Seeders, Farmington, Kent co.

GEORGIA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....T. H. Kimbrough, Cataula, Harris co.
 Lecturer.....J. D. Gunnels, Banksville, Banks co.
 Treasurer.....S. H. Roberts, Dawson, Terrell co.
 Secretary.....E. Taylor, Flora, Monroe co.

ILLINOIS.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....J. M. Thompson, Box 1902 Joliet.
 Lecturer.....Oliver Wilson, Magnolia, Putnam co.
 Treasurer.....George Ball, Girard, Macoupin co.
 Secretary.....Thomas Keady, Dunlap, Peoria co.

INDIANA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....Aaron Jones, South Bend, St. Joseph co.
 Lecturer.....F. T. S. Robinson, Clover Land, Clay co.
 Treasurer.....W. Messimore, Sidney, Kosciusko co.
 Secretary.....J. Henry Walker, Adams, Decatur co.

IOWA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....J. E. Blackford, Algona, Kossuth co.
 Lecturer.....J. M. Holland, Mount Pleasant.
 Treasurer.....D. W. Jones, Manchester, Delaware co.
 Secretary.....C. W. Murphy, Murphy, Jasper co.

KANSAS.*State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December*

Master.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth, Jefferson co.
 Lecturer.....A. F. Allen, Vinland, Douglas co.
 Treasurer..... Thomas White, Topeka, Shawnee co.
 Secretary George Black, Olathe, Johnson co.

KENTUCKY.*State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.*

Master.....J. D. Clardy, Newstead, Christian co.
 Lecturer.....W. G. Myers, Wingo, Graves co.
 Treasurer.....J. M. Clark, Hopkinsville, Christian co.
 Secretary John A. Browning, Church Hill, Christian co.

MAINE.*State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.*

Master.....M. B. Hunt, Belmont, Waldo co.
 Lecturer J. O. Winslow, St. Albans, Somerset co.
 Treasurer.....S. S. Smith, Norway, Oxford co.
 Secretary F. A. Allen, Auburn Plains, Androscoggin co.

MARYLAND.*State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.*

Master.....H. M. Murray, Cumberstone, Anne Arundel co.
 Lecturer Jos. S. Robinson, College Park, Prince George co.
 Treasurer.....A. P. Manly, Elkton, Cecil co.
 Secretary Wm. B. Sands, Cor. Baltimore and North sts.
 Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.*State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.*

Master.....E. D. Howe, Marlborough, Middlesex co.
 Lecturer.....Hon. J. W. Stockwell, Sutton, Worcester co.
 Treasurer.... .. F. A. Harrington, Worcester.
 Secretary W. C. Jewett, Worcester, Worcester co.

MICHIGAN.*State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.*

Master.....Thomas Mars, Berrien Centre, Berrien co.
 Lecturer.....A. J. Crosby, Novi, Oakland co.
 Treasurer.....E. A. Strong, Vicksburg, Kalamazoo co.
 Secretary.....Miss Jennie Buell, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw co.

MINNESOTA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday after 4th day of December.

Master.....James A. Bull, Edina Mills, Hennepin co.
 Lecturer.....W. H. Harrington, Minneapolis.
 Treasurer.....Mrs. Sarah Baird, Edina Mills.
 Secretary.....Mrs. Augusta J. Adams, Box 447, Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....S. L. Wilson, Okolona, Chickasaw co.
 Lecturer.....J. F. Dearing, Hickory, Newton co.
 Treasurer.....Mrs. Joe Bailey, Conehatta, Newton co.
 Secretary.....Mrs. Helen A. Aby, Saint Elmo, Claiborne co.

MISSOURI.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....Ava E. Page, Appleton City, St. Clair co.
 Lecturer.....D. N. Thompson, Butler, Bates co.
 Treasurer.....Jos. Taggart, Blue Ridge, Harrison co.
 Secretary.....W. E. Harbaugh, Liberty, Clay co.

NEBRASKA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....O. E. Hall, Pawnee City, Pawnee co.
 Lecturer.....L. R. Fletcher, Blair, Washington co.
 Treasurer.....S. R. Spiker, Spiker, Washington co.
 Secretary.....J. R. Cantlin, Webster, Dodge co.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master.....N. J. Bachelder, East Andover, Merrimac co.
 Lecturer.....E. J. Burnham, Manchester, Hillsborough co.
 Treasurer.....Jonathan M. Taylor, Sanbornton, Belknap co.
 Secretary.....E. C. Hutchinson, Milford, Hillsborough co.

NEW JERSEY.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master.....John Statesir, Colt's Neck, Monmouth co.
 Lecturer.....A. S. Appelget, Hightstown, Mercer co.
 Treasurer.....C. A. Rulon, Swedesborough, Gloucester co.
 Secretary.....M. D. Dickinson, Woodstown, Salem co.

NEW YORK.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in February.

Master.....W. C. Gifford, Jamestown, Chautauqua co.
 LecturerDaniel Cronkhite, Minden, Montgomery co.
 TreasurerLuke Fulton, Watertown, Jefferson co.
 SecretaryH. H. Goff, Spencerport, Monroe co.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

MasterW. R. Williams, Falkland, Pitt co.
 Lecturer.....Prof. H. T. J. Ludwig, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus co.
 Treasurer.....W. H. Powell, Battleborough, Edgecombe co.
 SecretaryH. T. J. Ludwig, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus co.

OHIO.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....S. H. Ellis, Springborough, Warren co.
 Lecturer.....E. L. Hale, Bath, Summit co.
 Treasurer.....W. W. Miller, Castalia, Erie co.
 SecretaryFrank A. Akins, Sandusky, Erie co.

OREGON—including IDAHO TERRITORY.

State Grange meets Fourth Tuesday in May.

Master.....R. P. Boise, Salem, Marion co.
 Lecturer.....H. E. Hayes, Salem, Clackamas co.
 Treasurer.....J. B. Stump, Salem, Marion co.
 SecretaryW. M. Hilleary, Turner, Marion co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....L. Rhone, Centre Hall, Centre co.
 Lecturer.....J. T. Ailman, Thompsontown, Juniata co.
 Treasurer Wm. Yocum, Douglassville, Berks co.
 SecretaryR. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co.

RHODE ISLAND.

Master.....Andrew M. Belcher, Arnold's Mills, Prov. co.
 Lecturer.....A. A. Smith, Woonsocket, Providence co.
 Treasurer.....Benjamin Martin, E. Providence, Providence co.
 Secretary.....Nath. T. Reynolds, East Greenwich, Bristol co.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in February.

Master.....W. K. Thompson, Liberty Hill, Kershaw co.
 Lecturer.....
 Treasurer.....A. M. Aiken, Cokesbury, Abbeville co.
 Secretary.....T. W. Holloway, Pomaria, Newberry co.

TENNESSEE.

State Grange meets Third Wednesday in August.

Master.....W. L. Richardson, Brownsville, Haywood co.
 LecturerJ. M. McCorkle, White Haven, Shelby co.
 Treasurer.....A. D. Stewart, Brownsville, Haywood co.
 Secretary.....E. L. Allen, Brownsville, Haywood co.

TEXAS—including INDIAN TERRITORY.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in August.

Master.....John B. Long, Rusk, Cherokee co.
 Lecturer.....J. L. Ray, Mineola, Wood co.
 Treasurer.....N. Stallworth, Marlin, Falls co.
 Secretary.....A. W. Buchanan, Bryan, Brazos co.

VERMONT.

State Grange meets Second Wednesday in December.

Master.....Alpha Messer, Rochester, Windsor co.
Lecturer.....E. O. Lee, Vernon, Windham co.
Treasurer.....C. J. Bell, East Hardwick, Caledonia co.
Secretary.....D. D. Howe, Burlington Chittendon co.

VIRGINIA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in January.

Master.....X. X. Charters, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania co.
Lecturer.....H. H. Garrett, Herndon, Fairfax co.
Treasurer.....J. B. Bowman, Vienna, Fairfax co.
Secretary.....Thos. S. Stadden, Wadesville, Clarke co.

WASHINGTON.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in June.

Master.....D. L. Russell, Vancouver, Clarke co.
LecturerJames Nevins, Cape Horn, Skamania co.
Treasurer.....William Smiley, Vancouver, Clarke co.
SecretaryWm. Tenney, Vancouver, Clarke co.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State Grange meets Fourth Wednesday in November.

Master.....C. H. Knott, Moler's, Jefferson co.
Lecturer.....C. E. Bush, Auburn.
Treasurer.....Adam Brenneman, Rippon, Jefferson co.
Secretary.....Harry M. Turner, Shepherdstown, Jefferson co.

WISCONSIN.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....Washington Churchill, Porter's Mills, EauClaire co
Lecturer.....Oscar Pixley, Fort Atkinson, Jefferson co.
Treasurer.E. G. Pound, Fulton, Rock co.
Secretary.....E. G. Pound, Evansville, Rock co.

CANADA.

DOMINION GRANGE.

Master.....Peter Hepinstall, Fordwich, Ontario.
 SecretaryRobert Wilkie, Blenheim, Ontario.
 TreasurerGeorge Hood, Sunshine, Ontario.

Executive Committee.

Robert Wilkie, Blenheim, Ontario.
 Peter Hepinstall, Fordwich, Ontario.

MARITIME PROVINCIAL GRANGE.

Master.....George L. Sellers, River John, Pictou co., N. S.
 Secretary.....Edwin S. Creed, 167 Hollis st., Halifax.

ADDRESS OF THE

Fiscal Agency—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
 22 Williams St., New York City, N. Y.

INDEX.

Accepted Invitation to Visit Capital Grange.....	102
Concord Commercial Club	85, 105
Senator Chandler's Office..	74
White Mountains.....	102
Account of Worthy Lecturer.....	48
Officers and Committees.	164, 166
Accounts Submitted.....	135, 139, 140
Adams, what Worthy Master said.....	14
Address of Worthy Master.....	7, 17
Referred.....	17
by Bro. J. R. Dodge.....	77
ordered published in Pro-	
ceedings.....	111
by Bro. Wm. H. Stinson.....	222
of National Grange Officers.....	2
of State Grange Officers,	260-267
Addresses by J. H. Hale, of Conn.,	44
Addie S. Hale, of Conn	44
Wm. H. Stinson, of N. H.....	44
on Death of Bro. Ireland.....	224 282
Bro. Wayne.....	233-235
Adjourned <i>sine die</i>	223
Admitting Members of Dormant Granges.....	143
Adulteration of Food, &c.....	131
Afternoon Sessions—Nov. 16th.....	7
Nov. 18th.....	108
Nov. 21st.....	112
Nov. 23d.....	140
Nov. 25th.....	185
Against Gambling in Farm Products.....	201

Agriculture.....	8
Department of, Representative, address of	77
Agricultural Class and Census Department.....	177
and Mechanical Colleges.....	212
Aid in Road Construction not approved.....	172
Alabama, report of State Master.....	163
Amendment to Digest adopted.....	141
Constitution not approved.....	142
Annual Report of Assistant Steward.....	110
Chaplain	55
Executive Committee.....	115
Lady Assistant Steward	87
Lecturer	45
Overseer	20
Pomona.....	27
Secretary	26
Steward.....	21
Treasurer,	23
Woman's Work.....	155
Annual Meetings of State Granges.....	260-267
Annual Word for Pomona Granges, not approved.....	186
Anti-Option Bill.....	9, 178
Appeal not sustained.....	189
Appointments in Department of Agriculture.....	177
Appreciation.....	188
Arid Lands of the West.....	18, 179
Assembly of Demeter, meeting of announced.....	74
met	108
Assistant Steward, report of.....	110
Association of Forestry, Committee to meet.....	110
Ayes and Nays—Approving Journal of Nov. 21st.....	134
Approving parts of Lecturer's Report	148
Striking out portions of Minority Re-	
port.....	181-183
Sunday Opening of World's Fair.....	147
Sustaining ruling of the Chair.....	139
Woman's Suffrage.....	169

Bachelder, N. J., of New Hampshire, report of.....	38
token of appreciation to	184
Balance in Trust Company	25
Balloting for more than one at a time not allowed.....	143
Banquet.....	105
Belcher, A. M., of Rhode Island, report of.....	41
Benediction by the Rev. Dr. John Trimble.....	235
Bequests, taxing of.....	180, 187
Blackford, J. E., of Iowa, report of.....	85
Boise, R. P., of Oregon, report of	69
address by.....	230
Bowen, Sister C. E., report of.....	27
George A., of Connecticut, report of.....	31
account of.....	173
Brigham, Worthy Master, address of.....	7, 17
referred	17
account of.....	165
takes the floor.....	181
<hr/>	
California, report of State Master	30
Call of Roll of States.....	5, 28, 57, 77, 87, 104
Canada, Granges of.....	267
Canal, Nicaragua.....	132
Capital and Labor.....	11
Grange, invitation to visit.....	102
Carrie A. Hall, one of the Founders.....	112, 145
Committee to prepare testimonial to.....	112
report of.....	145
Case of Implements, Ex. Com. report on.....	155
Census Department, representation in.....	177
Certificate of Seventh Degree.....	136, 184
Chair's ruling.....	139, 149
appealed from.....	139
Chandler, Senator, invitation from accepted.....	74
Changing Ritual not approved of.....	154
Charters and Certificates Issued.....	26
Issued.....	26

Chartters, X. X., of Virginia, report of.....	40
account of.....	164
Churchill, Wash., of Wisconsin, report of	86
Clardy, Bro. and Sister, of Kentucky, reported.....	77, 108
Close of Session.....	223
Close of Labor—First Day.....	44
Second Day.....	76
Third Day.....	77
Fourth Day.....	133
Fifth Day.....	138
Sixth Day.....	154
Seventh Day.....	180
Eighth Day.....	223
Colorado, report of State Master	34
Columbian Exposition, Sunday opening telegram re-	
ferred.....	130
Headquarters at.....	185, 187
“Come Back to New England”.....	115
Committee to Formulate Plans.....	221
on Woman's Work not to be elected.....	187
appointed.....	221
Committees, Standing.....	18, 20
Special.....	101, 103, 110, 112, 221
Communication from Granite Cutters' National Union	74
reply to.....	75
from Concord Commercial Club	85
George F. Page.....	101
Miss Lizzie Stokes.....	102
Conclusion of Master's Address.....	17
Concord, N. H., why selected explained.....	44
selection of approved.....	44
Concord Commercial Club.....	85
Banquet of.....	105
Thanks to.....	222
Granite Quarries, invitation to visit.....	140
Condition of the Order.....	8
Congress, Committee to present measures to.....	179

Connecticut, report of State Master	81
Consular Stations.	167
Co-operation, report on	175
Course of Lectures.	40
Courts, appointment of Judges of.....	169
Credentials, Committee on.....	5
report of.....	5, 75, 77
Currency, Government should issue it.....	168

Daily Papers, 500 copies to be secured....	7
Davis, E. W., Worthy Overseer, Report of.....	20
of California, Report of.. ..	30
Days Commenced—First.....	3
Second	45
Third.....	77
Fourth.....	104
Fifth.....	133
Sixth	133
Seventh	154
Eighth.....	180
Days Occupied.....	153
Death of Bro. Wm. M. Ireland	17
Special Committee on	101
Time for Memorial Services.....	76
Memorial Services.....	224-232
Page	237
Bro. Wm. G. Wayne, Special Committee on...	103
Report of...	232
Memorial Services	233-235
Page.....	239
Degree, Members of Seventh	241-259
Degree of Flora Conferred.....	76, 103, 104
Delaware, Report of State Master.....	73
Demeter, Assembly of.....	103
Dealing in Options.....	167

Department of Agriculture, Representative of introduced.....	5
Address by	77
Ordered Published in Proceedings.....	111
Department of Agriculture, Appointments in.....	177
Deputy Fees.....	117
Description of Seventh Degree Certificate.....	186-188
Appreciation from the Com...	184
Deposited in Trust Company	23
by Treasurers of State Granges	23
Dealing in Options.....	201
Development of Sericulture.....	202
Deputies and the Fee.....	199
Digest	117
Amended	141
Directory of State Grange Officers.....	260-267
Division of Labor, Report of Committee on....	103, 135, 140, 185
Dodge, J. R., Introduced.....	5
Address by	77
Ordered Published in Proceedings.....	111
Dominion Grange, of Canada.....	267
Dormant Granges, Admitting Members of.....	143
General Report on	198, 199
Draper, Past Master, Welcome from.....	5
Bro. James, Address of.....	228
Dues Paid by State Granges.....	23
Charged	25
<hr/>	
Educational Influence of the Grange.....	10
Education, General Report on	88
adopted.....	112
10,000 to be printed.....	114
Eighth Day—Commenced	180
Closed.....	228
Election of Senators by the People.....	179, 211

Ellis, S. H., of Ohio, report of.....	63
Address by.....	225
Evasion of Taxes.....	51
Evening Session, Nov. 16th.....	29
Nov. 17th.....	76
Nov. 18th.....	104
Nov. 23d.....	147
Nov. 24th.....	172
Nov. 25th.....	198
"Ever Present Crisis".....	54
Executive Committee.....	2
Expenses of.....	25
General Report of.....	115
adopted.....	184
Member of, Elected.....	167
Place Selected by, Approved.....	44
Referred back Resolutions, &c....	138
Referred back Communication of R. H. Thomas.....	187
Reported back a Letter.....	56
Reported on Case of Implements..	155
Revise and print 7,000 Proceedings	167
Salary of.....	174
Supplemental Report of.....	126
referred.....	130
action on.....	133, 184
"Supplemental" stricken out...	184
Amended and adopted.....	181-184
To Carry Out Suggestions as to World's Fair.....	187
To give Instructions about Grange Temple.....	178
To Select Place for Next Meeting.	168
To Procure 500 Copies of a Daily Paper.....	7

Executive Committee, To Print and Distribute 10,000	
Copies of History	148
Time for electing member of, fixed	144
Exchange of Farm Products	130
Exemplified Unwritten Work	148, 187
Expenses of Twenty-fifth Session	24
Executive Committee	25
Exposition, Headquarters at	185, 187

Farm Products, Exchange of	130
Fees for Reorganizing, when to be paid	199
Field, Fred. G., letter from	125
Fifth Day—Commenced	193
Closed	138
Financial Question	13, 178
Help	16
First Day—Commenced	3
Closed	44
Fiscal Agency	2
Balance in	25
Finance	115, 147, 174
Flora, Degree of, Conferred	76, 103, 104
Forestry Association, Committee to Meet	110
Report of Committee on	141
Food Adulteration	131, 200
Foreign Relations, Reports on	132, 186
Foreign Trade	121, 167
Founders, one of the	112, 145
Fourth Day—Commenced	77
Closed	183
Free Delivery of Mail to Rural Population	10, 178, 200, 209
Future Work	9

Gambling in Farm Products	201
General Report of Executive Committee	115
General Public Admitted to Galleries	5

General Report on Accounts	164-166
Claims and Grievances	130
Co-operation	175
Dormant Granges	198
Education	88
Finance	174
Foreign Relations	186
Investment and Loan Association...	194
Legislation	199
Memorial Services	224, 235
Mileage and Per Diem	152
Transportation	189
Woman's Work	155
Gifford, W. C., of New York, Report of	67
Remarks of	233
Granges Organized	26
Grange Press	10
Woman's Work in the	10
Headquarters at World's Exposition	117, 185
Final Action on	187
Literature	120
Temple	124, 173
Granite Quarries, Invitation to Visit	140
Cutters' National Union	74, 75
Greetings from Past Master Draper	5
Granite Cutters' National Union	74
Response to	75
from A. J. Rose, of Texas	105
Provincial Grange, Canada ...	151
Alabama	163
Hall, Miss Carrie A.	112, 145
Hall, Worthy Assistant Steward, report of	110
O. E., of Nebraska, report of	110
Hatch, Hon. W. H., thanks to	150
Hawkins, Mrs. L. A., letter from	29
Hiram, of Alabama, report of	168

Headquarters at World's Exposition	117, 185
Help Financially.....	16
Higgins, John C., of Delaware, report of.....	78
Highways, Improvement of.....	180
History of the Order.....	148
Honorary Members present.....	4
Large attendance of.....	188
Howe, Elmer D., of Massachusetts, report of.....	65
How to Open State Granges	149
Hunt, M. B., of Maine, report of	87

Illinois, report of State Master.....	62
Illman, Thomas W., invitation from	144
Improvement of Roads.....	150, 172, 180
Indiana, report of State Master	64
In Memoriam.....	287, 289
Interest Rates	125
Investment and Loan Association.....	194, 221
Invitation to Visit Senator Chandler's Printing Office...	74
from Concord Commercial Club.....	85
to Visit White Mountain Region of Vermont	101
Capital Grange.....	102
Granite Quarries of Concord.....	140
from Universalist Church	144
Inter-State Commerce Legislation.....	210
Iowa, report of State Master	85
Ireland, W. M., death of.....	17
Special Committee on.....	101
Time for Memorial Services.....	76
Memorial Services.....	224-232
Page.....	287

Jackman, Sister A. L. F., sang "Come Back to New England ".....	114
J. R. Dodge introduced.....	5
address by.....	77
Jones, Aaron, of Indiana, report of.....	64

Journal, 7,000 copies of to be printed.....	167
ended.....	223
Judges, appointment of.....	169
<hr/>	
Kansas, report of State Master.....	36
Kent County Pomona Grange, Delaware.....	151
Kentucky, entitled to representation.....	77
report of State Master.....	108
Knights of Labor, telegram from and reply to.....	113
Knott, C. H., of West Virginia, report of.....	41
<hr/>	
Labor and Capital.....	11
Labors of First Day closed.....	45
Second Day closed.....	77
Third Day closed.....	104
Fourth Day closed.....	133
Fifth Day closed.....	138
Sixth Day closed.....	154
Seventh Day closed.....	180
Eighth Day closed.....	223
Lady Assistant Steward's Report.....	87
Lands of the West.....	13
Leave to Retire.....	180
Lecture Work.....	16
and Editorial Work.....	116
Lectures, Schedule of.....	40
Lecturer's Report.....	45
600 copies to be printed.....	75
Time fixed for consideration..	129
Committee's report on.....	135
Lecturers of State Granges.....	260-267
Legislative Committee, account of.....	165
appointed.....	179
report of.....	199
Legislation, Swiss methods of.....	131
General Report on.....	199
Lenewee County Grange, of Michigan.....	136

Letter from Mrs. L. A. Hawkins	28
H. M. and Mary H. Murray	29
George F. Page	101, 105
A. J. Rose	105
Wash. Churchill, of Wisconsin	86
Loan and Investment Association	194, 221
Loans to Farmers on Mortgage	118
Long, Bro. and Sister, of Texas, reported as Delegates	45
report concerning.....	75
as State Master	114
<hr/>	
Mail, Free Delivery of	10
Mail Delivery	178
Maine, report of State Master	37
Manchester, thanks to Board of Trade of	199
Maritime Provincial Grange Greetings	151
Mars, Thomas, of Michigan, report of	109
Massachusetts, report of State Master	65
Masters of State Granges	260, 267
Master's Annual Address	7-17
P. O. address	2
McDowell, Worthy Treasurer, report of	23
addresses of	229, 233
P. O. address of	2
Sister Eva S., address by	228
McDaniel, Worthy Chaplain, report of	55
Members present	4
Memorial Services	224-235
Pages	237, 239
Messer, Alpha, of Vermont, report of	75
Michigan, report of State Master	109
Mileage and Per Diem	152
Miles Traveled	153
Miller, W. W., Assistant Secretary	1
Minority Report on National Finances	176
Amended and adopted	181-184
Mississippi, report of State Master	107

Missouri, report of State Master.....	33
"Monitor and Statesman" Printing Office	74
Monthly Dues, State Granges must not regulate them..	143
Mortgage Loans.....	114
Morrill Bill in Rhode Island.....	43
Murray, Bro. and Sister, letter from.....	29
<hr/>	
Names of Seventh Degree Members.....	241-259
National Committee on Woman's Work, report of	155
for Coming Year.....	231
National Grange Meeting.....	117
National Finance Com., resolution referred to	168
Minority report of.....	176
Majority report of.....	176
report considered and adopted	181-184
Nays and Ayes.....	184, 189, 146, 147, 169, 181-183
Nebraska, report of State Master.....	110
New Hampshire, report of State Master.....	38
New Granges Organized	26
New Jersey, report of State Master	39
"New England".....	115
New York, report of State Master.....	67
Next Place of Meeting to be selected	168
Nicaragua Canal.....	132
North Carolina, report of State Master.....	118
<hr/>	
Obligated in Seventh Degree.....	76, 103, 104
Officers, 1891-1893.....	2
Present	3
Salary and Expenses of.....	24, 174
Of State Granges.....	260-267
Of Canadian Granges.....	267
Omitting Parts of the Ritual.....	57
Opening of State Granges.....	149
Option Dealing, &c.....	167, 178
Order of Business of Last Session Adopted.....	5
Present Session..	56

Oregon, Report of State Master.....	69
Organizers and the Fee.....	199
Original Package Decision.....	203
Ohio, Report of State Master.....	63
Oversser, Report of	20
<hr/>	
Page, Geo. F., Invitation from	140
Page, Ava E., Worthy Steward, Report of.....	21
of Missouri, Report of.....	38
Papers Ordered.....	7
Parting Address of Bro. W. H. Stinson.....	222
Pennsylvania, Report of State Master.....	58
People Rule.....	12
Per Diem.....	144, 152
Place of Next Meeting to be Selected.....	168
P. O. Address of Secretary.....	2
Executive Committee.....	2
Fiscal Agency.....	2
N. G. Officers.....	2
State Grange Officers... ..	260-267
Canadian Granges.....	267
Pomona Grange of Kent County, Del.....	157
Pomona Granges, Separate Annual Word for, not Approved.....	186
Pomona's Report.....	27
Potomac Grange, No. 1, Petition From.....	172
Point of Order Sustained.....	133
Prayer by Rev. Dr. John Trimble.....	224
Practical Work.....	16
Public Admitted to the Galleries.....	5
President of U. S., Election of.....	221
Proceedings, 7,000 Copies to be Printed.....	167
Priests of Demeter, Assembly of.....	103
Print 7,000 Copies of Journal.....	167
Provincial Grange, Canada, Greetings From.....	151
Powderly, T. V., Telegram From.....	113
Pure Food.....	9, 149

Question of Finance.....	18
Rates of Interest.....	125
Reardon, Mrs. Mar M., Obligated in Sixth Degree.....	4
A. P., of Kansas, Report of.....	26
Receipts of Secretary's Office.....	27
Report of Worthy Chaplain.....	55
Lady Assistant Steward.....	87
Lecturer.....	45
Overseer.....	20
Pomona.....	27
Secretary.....	26
Steward.....	21
Treasurer.....	23
Report of Executive Committee.....	115
Supplemental.....	126
Referred.....	180
Report of Committee on Accounts.....	164-166, 173
Claims and Grievances.....	130
Co-operation.....	175
Credentials.....	5, 75, 77
Digest.....	141
Division of Labor....	102, 135, 140, 185
Dormant Granges.....	198, 199
Education.....	88
Adopted.....	113
10,000 to be printed	114
Finance!.....	144, 174
Foreign Relations.....	132, 186
Forestry.....	141
Greetings to Carrie A. Hall...	145
Legislation.....	19
Mileage and Per Diem.....	1
Order of Business.....	6
On Changing....	154
Ritual.....	57, 153
Seventh Degree Certificate...	136, 184
Transportation.....	189

Report of Committee on Woman's Work on—	
Equal Political Rights to Women	141
General Report.....	155
Grange Temple.....	173
Sunday Opening of Columbian Exposition...	129
Report of Committee on Agriculture, on—	
Foreign Trade.....	167
Grand Headquarters at World's Fair.....	185
Final action on.....	187
Option Dealing.....	167
Secretary Rusk, W. H. Hatch, Tulare Grange and Pure Food.....	149
Report of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws—	
Admitting Members of Dormant Granges....	143
Balloting for more than one at a time	142
Changing Art. I, Sec. 1	142
Changing Art. VIII, Sec. 1	143
Report of Executive Committee—	
Case of Implements.....	155
General Report.....	115
adopted.....	184
Supplemental Report.....	126
referred.....	130
action on.....	133, 134
"Supplemental" stricken out.....	134
amended and adopted.....	181-184
Report of Committee on Good of the Order, on—	
Adulteration of Food, &c.....	181
Appointment of Judges.....	169
Columbian Exposition	111
Exchange of Farm Products.....	130
Issuing Currency.....	168
Paper of Prof. J. R. Dodge.....	111
Parts of Master's Annual Report.....	148
Separate Annual Word for Pomona Granges...	136
Swiss Methods of Legislation.....	181
Woman Suffrage	168

Report of Special Committee on Investment and Loan Association.....	194
adopted.....	221
Reports of Committee on Memorial Services.....	224-235
Report of Committee on National Finance—	
Considered and adopted.....	181-184
Majority and Minority.....	176
Report of Committee on Resolutions, on—	
Anti-Option Bill, &c.....	178
Appointments in Department of Agriculture...	177
Opening of the World's Fair on Sunday.....	146
Representation in Census Department.....	177
Reports of State Masters—Alabama.....	163
California.....	30
Colorado.....	34
Connecticut.....	31
Delaware.....	73
Illinois.....	62
Indiana.....	64
Iowa.....	35
Kansas	36
Kentucky.....	108
Maine.....	37
Massachusetts.....	65
Michigan.....	109
Mississippi.....	107
Missouri.....	38
Nebraska.....	110
New Hampshire.....	38
New Jersey.....	39
New York.....	67
North Carolina.....	113
Ohio.....	63
Oregon.....	69
Pennsylvania.....	58
Rhode Island.....	41
Tennessee.....	188

Reports of State Masters—Texas	114
Vermont.....	75
Virginia	40
Washington.....	105
West Virginia.....	41
Wisconsin	86
Report of Committee on Transportation—	
Kent County, Del., Pomana Grange.....	150
Road Improvement.....	150, 172
Resolution Referred to Committee on National Finance	168
Resolutions offered by—	
Bachelder—Improvement of Highways.....	180
Blackford—Thanks to City of Manchester	199
Charters—on Death of Bro. Ireland.....	76
Adulteration of Food.....	181
Thanks to Wm. H. Hatch	150
Davis—Nicaragua Canal.....	183
Exemplifying Secret Work.....	148
Compilation of the History of the	
Order.....	148
Tulare Grange	150
Draper—Accepting Senator Chandler's Invi-	
tation.....	74
Ellis—Omitting Parts of the Ritual.....	57
Printing Worthy Lecturer's Report.....	75
Gifford—Testimonial to Carrie A. Hall.....	112
Knott—Commending Hon. J. M. Rusk.....	150
Page—To Present Measures to Congress.....	179
Whitehead—Appreciation to Bachelder.....	184
Attendance of Honorary Members	188
Williams—Electing Senators by the People...	179
Wilson—Sister Carrie A. Hall.....	112
Perfecting Reorganization.....	199
Working—Tax on Bequests.....	180
Sister—Electing President of U. S.	221
Swiss Methods of Legislation..	181
Sister—Woman Suffrage.....	16

Rev. Dr. John Trimble Pronounced Benediction.....	235
Rhode Island, Report of State Master.....	41
and the Morrill Bill.....	48
Rhone, Leonard, of Pa., Report of.....	53
Account of.....	164
Presents Supplemental Report of Ex.	
Committee.....	126
Elected a Member of Ex. Committee...	167
Richardson, W. L., of Tenn., Report of.....	188
Ritual, on Omitting Parts of the	57
Changes in not Approved.....	154
Road Improvement.....	150, 172, 180
Rose, A. J., of Texas, Greetings from.....	105
Ruling of the Chair.....	189, 149
Appealed from and Sustained	189
Rural Mail Delivery.....	178
Rusk, Secretary, commended.....	149
Russell, D. L., of Washington, Report of	106
<hr/>	
Salary and Expenses of Officers.....	24, 174
Secretaries of the State Granges.....	260-267
Second Day—commenced.....	45
closed.....	76
Secret Work, Exemplification of it.....	148
Secretary Trimble's Report.....	26
Senator Oandler, Invitation from.....	74
Senators elected by the people.....	179
Services of Memorial....	224-235
Seven thousand copies Proceedings to be printed.....	167
Seventh Degree conferred.....	76, 103, 104
Certificate....	186, 184
Members, Names of.....	241-259
Seventh Day—commenced.....	154
closed.....	180
Silk Culture.....	209
Sixth Day—commenced.....	188
closed.....	154
Sixth Degree conferred.....	4

Song	115
Special Committee, on Death of Bro. W. M. Ireland....	101
Bro. Wm. G. Wayne..	103
to visit Forestry Association.....	110
on Testimonial to C. A. Hall.....	112
to present measures to Congress....	179
on Investment and Loan Association.....	194
to Formulate Plans.....	221
on Woman's Work.....	221
Special order for Report on Education.....	110
Standing Committees.....	18-20
Statesir, John, of New Jersey, Report of.....	39
granted leave.....	180
Statistics relative to Farm Products.....	202
State Granges cannot regulate Monthly Dues.....	143
How to open them	149
Officers of.....	260-267
States clear upon the Books.....	6, 75
Stinson, W. H., Parting Address of.....	222
Striking out portions of Minority Report.....	181-183
Suffrage for Women referred to State Granges.....	168
Sunday opening of World's Fair not approved.....	147
Sunday closing, telegram read and referred.....	44
Opening.....	129
Sundry Expenses.....	25
Supplemental Report of Executive Committee.....	126
Referred to Committee on National Finance.....	130
Action on.....	133, 134
"Supplemental" stricken out.....	134
Swiss Methods of Legislation.....	181
<hr/>	
Tariff Legislation.....	210
Taxing of Bequests.....	180, 187
Taxes, evasion of.....	51

Temple of Ceres and the Columbian Exposition	16
Executive Committee report on.....	124
Tennessee, Report of State Master.....	188
Texas, Greetings from A. J. Rose, of.....	105
Report of State Master.....	114
Thanks to Board of Trade of Manchester.....	199
State of New Hampshire.....	222
Sister Jackman.....	114
Thanksgiving Day service, Invitation to.....	144
The People Rule.....	12
Thompson, J. M., of Illinois, Report of.....	62
Third Day—commenced.....	
closed.....	104
Transportation, General Report of Committee on.....	189
Treasurers of State Granges.....	260, 267
Treasurer's Report.....	23
Trimble, Worthy Secretary, Report of.....	26
P. O. address of.....	2
read a Poem.....	231
Trust Company, Balance in.....	25
Address of	2
Tulare Grange, of California.....	149
Twenty-fifth Session, Expenses of.....	24
sixth Session adjourned.....	223
<hr/>	
United States President, Election of.....	221
Universalist Church invites the National Grange.....	144
Unwritten Work exemplified.....	187
<hr/>	
Vermont, Report of State Master.....	75
Virginia, Report of State Master.....	40
Vote of Thanks to Sister Jackman.....	114
Votes by Ayes and Nays.	
Approving Journal of November 21st.....	134
Approving parts of Lecturer's report.....	146
Striking out portions of Minority Report.....	181-183
Sunday opening of World's Fair.....	147
Sustaining Ruling of the Chair.....	139

Voted to close this Session.....	187
Voting Members and Officers, their per Diem.....	144
of Women referred to State Granges.....	169
<hr/>	
Washington, Report of State Master.....	106
Wayne, Bro. Wm. G., Committee on death of.....	103
report of.....	232
Memorial Services.....	233-235
Page.....	239
Weather Bureau.....	121-124
Weddeburn, Bro. A. J., Address of.....	229
Welcome from Past Master Draper.....	5
Western Arid Lands.....	179
West Virginia, Report of State Master.....	41
"What the Grange has accomplished," 10,000 copies of, to be printed.....	148
White Mountain Region of Vermont, Invitation to visit, accepted.....	103
Whitehead, Worthy Lecturer, Report of.....	45
600 copies to be printed..	75
Addresses by.....	225, 234
Williams, Bro. W. R., of North Carolina, reported as a delegate.....	45
Report concerning.....	75
as State Master.....	113
Wilson, S. L., of Mississippi, Report of.....	107
Wisconsin, Report of State Master.....	86
Woman's Work in the Grange.....	10
General Report on.....	155
Account of.....	166
Committee on, not to be elected.....	187
appointed.....	221
Suffrage referred to State Granges.....	168
Woodman's Point of Order sustained..	133
Woodman, J. J., explained why Concord was selected..	44
Accounts of.....	164
Addresses by.....	231, 233

NATIONAL GRANGE, The Patrons of Husbandry.

Office of the Secretary.

JOHN TRIMBLE, Secretary,
514 F Street, Washington, D. C.

December 20th, 1892.

PRICE LIST.

Manuals—Fourth Degree, latest edition, 1889—per set (13)	\$2 75
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ doz...	2 50
Juvenile Grange Manuals, per set...	1 50
Suggestions in Fourth Degree Work.....	20
Manuals—Fifth Degree, set of 9.....	1 50
Suggestions in Fifth Degree Work.....	15
Manuals—Sixth Degree, set of 9.....	3 00

The above are sent (to parties ordering) from this office by express or registered mail prepaid.

In no case will a Manual or Suggestions be sold to an individual, and all orders for them must bear the Seal of the Grange, whether State or Subordinate, for which ordered. If a Grange has no seal, then the member ordering Manuals or Suggestions must get the endorsement of the Master or the Secretary of the State Grange.

Song Books—“GRANGE MELODIES,” board covers, cloth—the National Grange to pay postage	
single copy, or less than half dozen.....	40
per dozen.....	4 00
per half dozen.....	2 00

Or, the purchaser to pay freight or express—	
per dozen.....	3 50
per hundred.....	27 00

Secretary's Record Book.....	45
Treasurer's Account Book.....	40
Order Book.....	25
Receipt Book, for dues.....	25
Roll Book.....	10
Digest.....	25
Dedication Ceremony, Grange Hall.....	10
Application Blanks, per 100.....	40
Application Blanks, 50.....	20

As all business of the Secretary's office is conducted on a cash basis, books or supplies will not be sent in any case, *unless the cash accompanies the order.*

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Order, Draft, or Registered Letter. Personal checks should never be sent.

The National Grange does not keep for sale any supplies other than those named in the above list.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN TRIMBLE,
Secretary National Grange.



Twenty-Seventh Session

OF THE

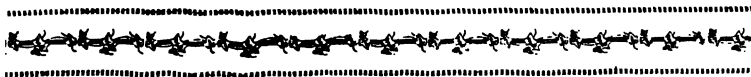
National Grange

OF THE

Patrons of Husbandry



1893



200

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

Twenty-Seventh Session

OF THE

NATIONAL GRANGE

OF THE

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

1893

JOHN TRIMBLE, Secretary,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. W. MILLER, Ass't Secretary,
CASTALIA, OHIO

PHILADELPHIA, PA.:

J. A. WAGENSFELLER, 23 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

1893.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

1893-1895.

<i>Master</i>	J. H. BRIGHAM.....	Delta, Ohio.
<i>Overseer</i>	E. W. DAVIS.....	Santa Rosa, Cal.
<i>Lecturer</i>	ALPHA MESSER.....	Rochester, Vt.
<i>Steward</i>	M. B. HUNT.....	Belmont, Me.
<i>Ass't Steward</i>	A. M. BELCHER	Arnold's Mills, R. I.
<i>Chaplain</i>	S. L. WILSON.....	Okolona, Miss.
<i>Treasurer</i>	MRS. EVA S. McDOWELL..	Penn Yan, N. Y.
<i>Secretary</i>	JOHN TRIMBLE.....	Washington, D. C.
<i>Gate-Keeper</i>	W. E. HARBAUGH.....	Liberty, Mo.
<i>Ceres</i>	Mrs. M. S. RHONE.....	Centre Hall, Pa.
<i>Pomona</i>	Mrs. MARY M. REARDON...	McLouth, Kan.
<i>Flora</i>	Mrs. AMIE L. BULL.....	Edina Mills, Minn.
<i>L. A. Steward</i>	Mrs. AMANDA HORTON....	Fruit Ridge, Mich.

Secretary's Address,

JOHN TRIMBLE, 514 F Street, Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

LEONARD RHONE, Chairman, Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa.
J. J. WOODMAN, Secretary, Paw Paw, Van Buren Co., Mich.
R. R. HUTCHINSON, Hoffman's Wharf, Accomac Co., Va.
J. H. BRIGHAM, *ex-officio*, Delta, Fulton Co., Ohio.

ADDRESS OF THE

Fiscal Agency—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
22 William Street, New York City, N. Y.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST DAY.

*Hall of The Alhambra,
Syracuse, New York.* }

WEDNESDAY, November 15th, 1893.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the action of the Executive Committee, by special authority conferred by the National Grange at its last Annual Session, the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, assembled in its Twenty-Seventh Annual Session, and was duly opened in the Sixth Degree, at 11 o'clock A. M., there being present—

OFFICERS.

J. H. Brigham, Ohio.	Master.
E. W. Davis, Cal.	Overseer.
Mortimer Whitehead, N. J.	Lecturer.
Ava E. Page, Mo.	Steward.
O. E. Hall, Neb.	Assistant Steward.
Chas. McDaniel, N. H.	Chaplain.
F. M. McDowell, N. Y.	Treasurer.
John Trimble, D. C.	Secretary.
E. D. Howe, Mass.	Pro tem. Gate Keeper.
Mrs. M. S. Rhone, Pa.	Pro tem. Ceres.
Mrs. C. E. Bowen, Conn.	Pomona.
Mrs. E. P. Wilson, Miss.	Pro tem. Flora.
Mrs. Laura C. Douglas, Mass.	L. A. Steward.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

L. Rhone, Pa., J. J. Woodman, Mich.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Mrs. Eva S. McDowell, N. Y. Mrs. M. L. Davis, Cal.
 Mrs. H. H. Woodman, Mich. J. J. Rosa, Del.
 Mrs. Maye J. Whitehead, N. J. Harvey Godard, Conn.

MEMBERS.

A. P. Roache, Cal.	O. E. Hall, Neb.
Mrs. E. Z. Roache, Cal.	Mrs. E. M. Hall, Neb.
D. W. Working, Col.	N. J. Bachelder, N. H.
Mrs. Grace Booth Working, Col.	Mrs. Mary A. Bachelder, N. H.
Geo. A. Bowen, Conn.	John F. Cox, N. J.
Mrs. C. E. Bowen, Conn.	Mrs. Rachel E. Cox, N. J.
John C. Higgins, Del.	W. C. Gifford, N. Y.
Mrs. E. C. Higgins, Del.	Mrs. Eliza C. Gifford, N. Y.
J. M. Thompson, Ill.	T. R. Smith, Ohio.
Mrs. M. J. Thompson, Ill.	Mrs. Lucy G. Smith, Ohio.
Aaron Jones, Ind.	R. P. Boice, Ore.
Mrs. Maggie W. Jones, Ind.	Mrs. E. A. Boice, Ore.
J. E. Blackford, Ia.	L. Rhone, Pa.
A. P. Reardon, Kan.	Mrs. M. S. Rhone, Pa.
Mrs. Mary M. Reardon, Kan.	A. M. Belcher, R. I.
M. B. Hunt, Me.	Mrs. M. J. Belcher, R. I.
Mrs. Patience Hunt, Me.	Alpha Messer, Vt.
Elmer D. Howe, Mass.	Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer, Vt.
Mrs. Leonora M. Howe, Mass.	R. R. Hutchinson, Va.
Geo. B. Horton, Mich.	Mrs. Sue B. Hutchinson, Va.
Mrs. Amanda Horton, Mich.	D. L. Russell, Wash.
S. L. Wilson, Miss.	Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, Wash.
Mrs. E. P. Wilson, Miss.	C. H. Knott, W. Va.
W. E. Harbaugh, Mo.	Mrs. S. G. Knott, W. Va.
rs. Anna M. Harbaugh, Mo.	Washington Churchill, Wis.
Mrs. Mary L. Churchill, Wis.	

R. R. Hutchinson, Mrs. Sue B. Hutchinson, and Mrs. E. C. Higgins were conducted to the altar, and obligated in the Fifth and Sixth Degrees, by the Worthy Master.

The Worthy Master declared the Grange closed in the Sixth Degree and opened in the Fourth Degree.

Bro. S. L. Wilson moved the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Order of Business of the last Session of the National Grange be adopted as the Order of Business of this Session, until further action is taken.

Bro. W. C. Gifford offered the following, and it was approved by the Grange :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Grange be and are hereby authorized and instructed to procure for the use of the members of this body, 1000 copies of such daily paper as they may deem proper.

Bro. Alpha Messer presented the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Annual Address of the Worthy Master be delivered in open Session at 2.45 P. M., to-day.

The Worthy Master appointed a Committee on Credentials, which submitted its report as follows :

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to submit the following report :

We find the following States clear upon the books of the Treasurer and entitled to representation in the Twenty-seventh Annual Session of the National Grange, and the following members are present and entitled to seats :

California.....	A. P. Roache.
	Mrs. E. Z. Roache.
Colorado	D. W. Working.
	Mrs. Ella Grace Working.
Connecticut.....	George A. Bowen.
	Mrs. C. E. Bowen.
Delaware... ..	John C. Higgins.
	Mrs. E. C. Higgins.
Illinois.....	J. M. Thompson.
	Mrs. M. J. Thompson.
Indiana.....	Aaron Jones.
	Mrs. Maggie W. Jones.
Iowa.....	J. E. Blackford.

Kansas	A. P. Reardon.
	Mrs. Mary M. Reardon.
Maine	M. B. Hunt.
	Mrs. Patience Hunt.
Maryland	H. M. Murray.
	Mrs. Mary H. Murray.
Massachusetts	Elmer D. Howe.
	Mrs. Leonora M. Howe.
Michigan	G. B. Horton.
	Mrs. M. Amanda Horton.
Minnesota	James A. Bull.
	Mrs. Amie M. Bull.
Missouri	W. E. Harbaugh.
	Mrs. Anna M. Harbaugh.
Nebraska	O. E. Hall.
	Mrs. E. M. Hall.
New Hampshire	N. J. Bachelder.
	Mrs. Mary A. Bachelder.
New Jersey	John T. Cox.
	Mrs. R. E. Cox.
New York	W. C. Gifford.
	Mrs. Eliza C. Gifford.
Ohio	T. R. Smith.
	Mrs. Lucy G. Smith.
Oregon	R. P. Boise.
	Mrs. E. P. Boise.
Pennsylvania	L. Rhone.
	Mrs. M. S. Rhone.
Rhode Island	A. M. Belcher.
	Mrs. M. J. Belcher.
Vermont	Alpha Messer.
	Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer.
Virginia	R. R. Hutchinson.
	Mrs. Susan B. Hutchinson.
Washington	D. L. Russell.
	Mrs. Elizabeth Russell.
West Virginia	C. H. Knott.
	Mrs. S. G. Knott.
Wisconsin	Washington Churchill.
	Mrs. Mary. L. Churchill.

We also find that the State of Mississippi is credited on the books of the Secretary and paid dues to the Treasurer as follows :

Sept. Quarter.	1892.	19 Granges.
Dec. " "	1892.	19 Granges.
March " "	1893.	7 Granges.
June " "	1893.	1 Grange.

See Article 8, Section 6, Constitution of National Grange.

N. J. BACHELDER,

AARON JONES.

MRS. MARY M. REARDON.

MRS. M. B. HUNT,

Except as to last clause.

J. E. BLACKFORD.

Bro J. E Blackford offered the following amendment to the report of the Committee on Credentials, which was adopted :

Amend by adding the following :

Bro. Wilson states to your Committee, that to his certain knowledge, the State has the requisite number of active Granges, to entitle it to representation in the National Grange, which statement is corroborated in a letter from the Acting Secretary of the State Grange, to the Chairman of your Committee, and we would therefore recommend that Brother and Sister Wilson be seated as Representatives for that State, on the payment of the probable amount due from the 14 Granges, not reporting, the basis of such payment, as to numbers, to be fixed by the Secretary and Treasurer of the National Grange, leaving the amount to be *accurately adjusted* when such delinquent Granges shall have paid their dues.

The above report of the Committee on Credentials as amended, was adopted.

On motion of Bro. S. L. Wilson, the Grange took a recess at 12 M., until 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Recess having expired, the Grange reassembled at 2 o'clock P. M., in open session, the Worthy Overseer, Bro. E. W. Davis presiding.

Music, "Ever Sowing."

The Worthy Overseer, at 2.45 o'clock, P. M., presented and introduced the Honorable J. H. Brigham, Worthy Master of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, who read the following, his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Officers and Members of the National Grange:

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of our Order, we again meet in annual session. Twenty-seven years have come and gone since the first meeting of the National Grange. The first six years in the life of our Order, were years of sacrifice and struggle, years of doubt and disappointment, but time has demonstrated the fact that the Order of Patrons of Husbandry is one of the few Orders "that were not born to die."

Some of the founders have taken that higher degree which awaits us all. Thousands upon thousands have met and clasped hands upon the farther shore, but the Order is still here. Some of its founders have been spared to see its wondrous growth in influence and power.

Some who were among the first to recognize the grand mission of the Grange, and enlist in the ranks, are here to-day, others are watching and waiting in distant homes for the message of hope and good cheer, that shall go out from this session.

May the Allwise and beneficent Father inspire your deliberations, and direct your way in the path of wisdom, patriotism and truth, is the desire and prayer of every earnest member of our noble Order.

CONDITIONS OF THE ORDER.

The year 1893 has not been one in which we have added largely to our numerical strength; although there have been in some of the States, large additions to our membership. In other States, no increase is reported, and in a very few States, we hear of reduced membership. The Grange seems to be a living testament of the truth of that passage of Scripture which reads as follows: "Unto every one which hath shall be given, and from him that hath not, even that he hath, shall be taken away from him."

Our gains have been in regions where we are now strong, and our losses where we had but little to lose. It is not hard to understand why this is so, and must continue to be so, until by great and continued effort, we again possess the States where we were once strong, but are now weak. In some of these States, other organizations have promised more than we felt warranted in doing, being restrained by the years of experience which have taught us that we must not only learn to labor, but to wait patiently for the result.

Farmers are now learning by sad experience that haste makes waste, and that the conservative course of the Grange was, and is, the safest, surest, and best. And as this fact takes possession

of their minds, we shall confidently expect to see the Order of Patrons of Husbandry again welcomed, as the old and faithful Order which has never abandoned a principle, nor ever given up in despair, (even though oftentimes defeated), when engaged in a battle for the Right.

When important changes are demanded—changes which may not be desirable to those who are profiting by improper legislation, or the lack of proper legislation—we expect resistance, we expect a struggle, and sometimes temporary defeat, *but we never surrender, Never!* So long as we are convinced that our cause is just, we maintain the struggle, (although it is sometimes an unequal one, because of the lethargy of farmers), until victory crowns our efforts.

As an Order, we do not claim infallibility. When once convinced that we are mistaken in any of our demands or claims, we shall not refuse to acknowledge the same, and direct our forces in other channels. We seek only justice and the right. This must commend our Order to all who love the Right.

HOW TO INCREASE OUR MEMBERSHIP.

The most effective method of increasing our numerical strength, seems to be through the work of the Organizer. Lectures have their place, and are a help, but do not seem to result in organization.

The most successful organizers make a house to house canvass. They call upon the farmer at his home, obtain a hearing, explain the purpose of the Grange, and ask him to help organize one in his neighborhood. If he will consent, the organizer takes his name, his wife's name, and as many members of the family as are willing to join. If the right men are secured first, it requires very little talk and effort to secure enough to organize a strong Grange.

The organizer should pay several visits to the newly organized Granges, and instruct and encourage them. Help at this time will do more good than at any future time. After the Grange is in good working order, and prepared to confer degrees properly, a good lecture in the vicinity will do much good. These suggestions are based upon information received from men who never fail to organize when they make the attempt.

HOW TO MAINTAIN THE SUBORDINATE GRANGE AND PREVENT DORMANCY

Is one of the problems we must solve. They are the foundation and strength of our Order, and if neglected and allowed to decay, the entire structure will fail. The meetings must be made profitable, and no pains should be spared by State or Pomona

Granges, in teaching their newly organized Granges how to prepare programs and set the members to work.

A little attention at the right time, will soon enable the infant Grange to keep step with the old veterans. Do not neglect the young Granges, and they will enliven the old ones.

THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

The Lecturer and Master of the National Grange, have traveled quite extensively during the year, and have delivered many public lectures. The meetings have generally been well attended, and marked interest has been the rule at every point.

We believe that the seed has been sown in good ground, and we therefore confidently expect a bountiful harvest, which we hope to see gathered in by our noble army of reapers.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Was not able to accomplish much at the short session. Our desires had been placed before Congress at the previous session, in as forcible a manner as the ability of the Committee would permit. The membership at large had earnestly seconded our efforts, and there was no doubt of the result, had our friends been able to put the measures upon their passage. This the opponents of the measures were able to prevent, and the battle must be renewed.

AGRICULTURE AND THE FARMER.

Since our meeting one year ago, a great financial storm has swept over our country. Failures have been numerous. Rich men have seen the accumulations of years swept away. Factories and mines have closed, and the tramp of armies of the unemployed is heard in the land. We sympathize with those who have sustained great losses, and with those who are without employment, and in danger of suffering the pangs of hunger. But we congratulate the prudent, industrious farmer upon the fact, that although great wealth may not come as a reward for his toil and skill; although honor and official positions may not be forced upon him, yet when such storms come, his house, which is built upon the rock of agriculture, is not swept away. He can rest in the knowledge that his bank will not break; nor "his wealth take unto itself wings and fly away." His factory will not shut down, and his mine will not close.

The farmer has passed through the ordeal with scarcely "the smell of fire on his garments." Our labor is at times severe, and our profits are sometimes very small, but we are never without shelter or bread.

This should not deter us, however, from doing our whole

duty to our families and our class. We must insist upon our rights as industrious, law abiding citizens. Our right to a full and fair share of the profits of our own labor, skill and capital, is clear; and we must not allow any individual, corporation or combine to wrest from us more than a reasonable compensation for transporting or handling our surplus. The gap between what the producer receives and the consumer pays, is now too wide. It is our business to narrow it.

Combinations are forming all around us to fix maximum prices upon what we buy, and minimum prices upon what we sell.

The rich are evading taxation, thus doubling the burden of the farmer who cannot successfully secrete his property. Agriculture is not equally represented with other great industries in legislative bodies, and suffers from discriminative legislation.

The farmer is regarded as a good citizen "in his place"—as a tax payer and conservator of the peace of the country—but he is warned not to meddle with "business" or politics." Such matters should be entrusted to his brothers who live in the towns and cities, who are *supposed to know something*. He must not criticise the management of railroads or banking institutions, nor make any suggestions as to the financial policy of the government. Above all things he must avoid "gregariousness." Listen to the words of wisdom that recently fell from the lips of the Secretary of Agriculture:

"American farmers have foes to contend with, they are not the natural foes—not the weevil in the wheat, not the murrain in cattle, nor the cholera in swine, nor the drouth, nor the chinch-bug. The most insidious and destructive foe to the farmer is the professional farmer, the promoter of Granges and Alliances, who, for political purposes, farms the farmer. It is true that American farm life is isolated, and that in the newer sections there is too little of social pleasure and festivity, but my hope for the future of the farmer is not based on gregariousness. He will not succeed better by forming Granges and Alliances, which generally seek to attend to some other business than farming, and frequently propose to run railroads and banks, and even propose to establish new systems of coinage for the government, than he will by individual investigations of economic questions. Humanity generally, and the farmer particularly, has no enemy equal in efficiency for evil, greater than ignorance, therefore each tiller of the soil should investigate for himself various methods of cultivating lands, of producing good crops, and of securing remunerative markets. The one book which I can recommend the farmers for their perusal is Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations."

"I would also have, if possible, a daily newspaper from a

great city at every fireside. The daily newspaper is an educator because it leads out into full view every morning, all the markets of the world; it turns the light upon all the causes of fluctuating markets; it constantly illustrates the terse truthfulness of that great sentence in modern political economy: 'A market for products is products in market.' The farmers of America need individualization and development by personal study and investigation. They do not need to pool their thinking faculties and their energies in vast associations which are too often turned to political rather than to agricultural and domestic purposes. No man should give power of attorney to any society, organization, or person to think for him."

What a "great head" we now have in charge of the Department! Professors in agricultural colleges, directors and officers of experiment stations and others, have been diligently searching out the foes of agriculture, and experimenting on methods of destruction with some degree of success, but it remained for the railroad attorney and lobbyist, who is Secretary of Agriculture, to discover "The most *insidious and destructive foe of the farmer*, viz: the promoter of Granges and Alliances."

"The weevil, murrain, cholera, drouth and chinch bug" may interest the scientific professors, but the Secretary has no time to waste upon such insignificant foes. It is his mission to rout, trample upon and utterly destroy, root and branch, "The *most insidious and destructive foe*" strangely overlooked by other friends of the farmer.

Fortunately for the world, and the farmer particularly, the means for destroying the foe has also been discovered, and is made as free as salvation, viz: "Individualization." The farmers must not "pool their thinking faculties and their energies into vast associations," but must rely upon individual intelligence, strength, etc.

Gregariousness, association, co-operation and combination may be good for bankers, merchants, railway owners, but it is ruin, "insidious, dangerous" ruin to the farmer; so says the Secretary of Agriculture. What a dispensation of Providence was the selection of this "Great Head" who might otherwise have continued to lobby for railroad corporations until this "*insidious, destructive foe*" had succeeded in organizing all the farmers into Granges, thus doing away with the "isolation" and bringing home to the farmer some little "social pleasure and festivity," and possibly dispelling the enemy of "ignorance" which is "particularly efficient for evil among the farmers."

This danger—thanks to the Secretary—is happily avoided, and the farmers having been thus enlightened, will make short

work of their "insidious" and "dangerous foes," who promote the organization of Granges.

It appears to me that the Secretary should have gone a step further, and have refused to allow these "ignorant farmers," who have already organized, to select their own leaders, as they may "ignorantly" select some who are "promoters of Granges." However, this danger may be reduced to the minimum, if farmers will read that one book, "Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations." One more ray of light will be permitted to shine in upon the "isolated, ignorant farmer," viz.: "A daily newspaper from a great city."

No book less than one hundred years old, and no agricultural or weekly paper, with a column devoted to agriculture, will be allowed by the Secretary, lest there should creep in somewhere a suggestion that it is possible for farmers to help one another by organizing.

The Department of Agriculture, we regard as one of the important achievements of the Grange. For years we worked unceasingly for it. The spirit which animated the Grange was a laudable one. We sought to dignify our calling; to popularize it in the minds of the boys on the farm. We believe that this industry—which is the foundation of all our interests,—should receive especial attention from the Chief Executive, and we knew of no surer way of securing such attention, than by placing in his Cabinet a Secretary of Agriculture.

We were not ignorant of the fact that political interests would be considered in selecting the head of the Department, but we fully believed that no man would ever be elected to the highest office in the gift of the people, who would wholly ignore and disregard the wishes of the vast army of tillers of the soil—without whose votes no man can be elected. To say that we have been sorely disappointed, is to state the case mildly.

The wishes of the farmers have thus far seemed to have no influence with executives, except, perhaps, to operate as a bar to the appointment of any man who would be recognized by association and education as one peculiarly fitted for the position. Even when the selection is one not suggested or thought of by the farmers, there is still hope that he may prove to be a *man*, one who wishes to be faithful to a trust, and is willing to learn—a man whose heart beats in sympathy with the masses.

Such an experience we have known, and it confirms us in the opinion that no mistake was made in securing the elevation of the Department of Agriculture. Former experiences led us to hope—almost against hope—when another selection was made in utter disregard of the known wishes of the farmers, that the incumbent might prove to be as faithful to the interests of agri-

culture, as he was known to have been to the corporations which he had long and earnestly served in the capacity of attorney and lobbyist. And not until publicly, (under conditions that made it ten fold worse), he deliberately and premeditatedly insulted every intelligent farmer in the United States, did we abandon hope.

Our wishes were not considered in the selection of the present incumbent, and our dissatisfaction may not result in his retirement from a position for which he is evidently not suited. But if the fact is made public, that there is not a single farmer, or an organization of farmers, that endorses his expressed views, or regards him as a true friend of agriculture, it may have a salutary influence in the selection of future Secretaries of Agriculture.

Experience has demonstrated the fact that farmers will endure much neglect—submit to being ignored—but it has not yet been shown that they will not resent *ridicule* and *insult* from one who should be their trusted adviser and friend.

I ask the pardon of this assembly for having devoted so much attention to so small a subject. I felt, however, that I had a duty to perform. We have, as an organization, some responsibility for the existence to-day of the Department of Agriculture, and take some interest in its head; and it seemed to me that some one should recognize and acknowledge the importance of the great discovery given to the world by the present incumbent. Thus far, no man, great or small; no paper important or unimportant, has sought to share in the glory of this achievement by indorsing, even in a modest and unassuming manner, the statements of the Secretary. Such universal neglect is not to be endured. Having discharged this important duty, we leave him "Alone in his glory."

THE GRANGE PRESS

Has kept the important objects we seek constantly before the people, and the chief thing we regret, is the fact that so few of the farmers, and in fact so few of our members, lend a helping hand by extending the circulation of papers devoted to our purposes.

One of the important things to do, and do now, is to send these papers into every farmer's home. When we can do this, victory will be in sight.

AMENDMENT TO RITUAL RECOMMENDED.

The third paragraph in the charge to the Lecturer, in the Installation service has caused some confusion and a little trouble in some of the States. This paragraph was not in the old editions. It has caused some trouble in other years; at the nineteenth

session the Committee on Ritual recommended that the said paragraph be stricken out. The recommendation was concurred in, but for some reason the change was not made by the Committee charged with the revision of the ritual. At the 20th session the Committee on Ritual again recommended that the paragraph be stricken out, but the recommendation was not concurred in by the Grange. As it seems to conflict with the law and usage of the Order, I recommend that it be amended or stricken out altogether : as we cannot afford to have ambiguity in our work.

UNION OF ORDERS DISCUSSED.

Representatives of the Grange were invited to meet those o other farm organizations in the city of Chicago, May 22nd, for an informal conference. Bro. J. M. Thompson and myself attended as such representatives, and on invitation, Bros. J. J. Woodman and J. D. Clardy, who were on the Exposition grounds, met with us.

Representatives of the Alliance, Farm and Labor Union, F. M. B. A. and P. of I. were present. After some time spent in discussing the merits of the various organizations and the necessities of the farmers, it was suggested that a closer union of farmers was desirable and a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions and a plan to bring about what seems to be desirable.

The committee reported in favor of taking the necessary steps to secure hereafter a more thorough co-operation of the various Orders in support of such measures as were generally approved of by the same.

The report did not go far enough to satisfy a majority of the representatives present. It seemed to be their desire to bring about an organic union, abandoning all the plans and the name of every farm organization now in existence, and adopting a new name and plan.

We were surprised to hear one after another of these representatives say that all existing Orders had failed to accomplish the purpose sought. We could not of course speak for other orders, but for the Grange, we earnestly dissented.

"Some of the reforms sought have not yet been accomplished, but the fight is still going on. The Grange may be oftentimes defeated, but we never surrender, so long as we believe that our cause is just. Much that we have sought and labored for is now an accomplished work. We have now in the field a thoroughly organized, well disciplined army of veterans. We know how, when and where to strike. We have a strong treasury upon which we can draw for the sinews of war. We are ready to strike tents and march and give battle to any foe of agriculture *now*.

How then can I as the chief executive support a report admit-

ting failure, and advising that the plan which we have been perfecting for a quarter of a century be thrown aside for we know not what! That the name which we have learned to love for what it represents, be discarded and some new, unknown name be accepted. I cannot do it. It is asking too much."

Bro. Thompson heartily indorsed the views expressed, and, much as some of our brothers in other Orders desired to have us join them in the proposed consolidation, several of them admitted that if in our place, with such an Order, they would feel as we did. One frank Brother said: "The Grange is right. They have something to lose. They now have a powerful organization in good working order. If I were in their places I should not favor the resolution. With us it is different, we have everything to gain and nothing to lose, by the proposed movement," and more to the same effect.

As the Grange could not indorse the plan of the majority of the representatives of the various farm orders, a compromise was submitted and adopted to the following effect, that we would join in a recommendation that the subject of forming an organic union be discussed by the members of the orders represented.

This was adopted unanimously: and deeming it a very important matter I have deferred action until the present time, believing that the consideration of this proposed union should first be discussed in National and State Granges. The matter is now in your hands.

UNION OF THE FARMERS' GRAND STATE ALLIANCE OF TEXAS WITH THE GRANGE.

Shortly after the close of the last session of the National Grange the following communication was received by Hon. J. B. Long, Master of the State Grange of Texas, viz:

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 28, 1892.

Hon. John B. Long, Washington, D. C.—

DEAR SIR: On my way from Dallas to this place I stopped a day or two in Waco, and while there met Hon. B. J. Kendrick, President of the Farmers' Grand State Alliance of Texas. He authorized me to write to you suggesting the consolidation of the re-organized F. G. S. A. of Texas with your organization, the Grange. The action of the Farmers' Alliance, the sub-treasury scheme and kindred measures, together with the attempt to force the order into partisan politics, have resulted in great injury to agricultural organizations and the interests of farmers and all other people. The Grange and the Farmers' Grand State Alliance are practically one in purpose, and I see no good reason why they should not be consolidated and co-operate for the accomplishment of the principles on which both were originally

founded. On the authority of President Kendrick, I refer this matter for your consideration, and if you think kindly of the suggestion, await your propositions toward the accomplishment of the ends suggested. Direct your answer to this at Bonham, Texas, my home, where I will return in a few days

Very truly,
W. T. Gass,
Sec. and Treas. F. G. S. A. of Texas.

The communication was referred to the Master and Executive Committee of the National Grange. It was a matter entirely unprovided for by our laws, and no precedents existed to guide us in reaching a decision. After mature deliberation we authorized Bro. Long to make such arrangements—under certain restrictions suggested by us—as seemed best under the circumstances.

The result was an agreement to receive the members of the Alliance on terms which were just and fair to all concerned.

1 To consider all affiliated and un-affiliated members of the Farmers' Grand State Alliance of Texas, and all unaffiliated members of the Farmers' Alliance of Texas on the same footing as unaffiliated members of the Grange, which entitles them upon application to the position of active membership therein without fee.

2. To receive all such members into any Grange that may be re-organized upon the same terms as unaffiliated members of the Grange without fee.

3. All Granges recognized as provided in proposition No. 2 shall upon certificate of the facts by the organizing deputy, endorsed by the State Master, receive from the Secretary of the National Grange a full outfit for work, viz: Rituals, roll-books, books for the Secretary and Treasurer, and gavels furnished a new Grange free of cost (charter alone excepted).

4. All such members, after being united with the Grange upon the terms specified, will be governed by the same rules and regulations regarding the payment of dues as are in force governing the Grange of Texas.

5. All details connected with the above specifications, or that may be needed thereto, are placed in the hands of the Master of the Texas State Grange.

Yours truly, JOHN B. LONG.
Worthy Master Texas State Grange.

We feel very confident that it will result in a large increase in the membership of the Grange in Texas. We do not seek to absorb any other Order, nor draw from any of them their membership; but we are glad to open our doors to all good farmers and their families who desire to aid us in the great and important work in which our Order is engaged.

ARID LANDS OF THE WEST.

We must not lose sight of the movement to bring under cultivation large areas of arid land in the west through the instrumentality of government aid. The time will no doubt come when this land will be needed, when such action will be wise and patriotic, but that time has not yet come.

The increase of cultivated lands has been too rapid in the last quarter of a century. There is no present need that this land be brought under cultivation. It is our duty to see to it that it is not at our expense, and to our detriment. There is supposed to be money in it for some one, but it is not for us, nor for the men who are expected to till this land. Haste makes waste, the irrigation scheme can wait.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Brother and Sister Charters of Virginia were well and favorably known to some of us, and we well remember the good bye of Brother Charters one year ago. We could not avoid the conviction that it was the last; we did not however think that Sister Charters was also upon the threshold of the Eternal existence beyond the tomb; but so it was. Their separation was brief. Both were possessed of genial, kindly natures, always willing to serve a friend and never seeming to have an enemy. We trust that the life beyond had no terrors for them; that peace, rest and joy will be their portion for evermore.

“Though parting here must give us pain,
Glad hope sees through the tears,
And tells us we shall meet again,
There is no time for fears.”

P. OF H. LAND LOAN AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

The committee having this subject in charge, will report their conclusions in due time. I fear however that recent financial disturbances will retard a work which I fully believe can be made of very great advantage to farmers.

We must improve every means of self help that can be brought within our reach. This subject should be thoroughly investigated and if a feasible plan can be devised, we should encourage a careful trial of the same under favorable conditions.

I can see no reason to justify an expectation of help for the farmers along some of the lines suggested by writers and speakers who have theories which seem to them to be perfect; but I do have great faith in our ability to help ourselves, if we will make an earnest and persistent effort to do so. I hope that the committee aided by the Grange, may perfect a plan that will prove a success.

THE POSITION OF THE GRANGE UPON ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

It is not the purpose of the Grange to dictate or control the opinions of our members upon economic questions. We encourage investigation, discussion and the use of all proper means of obtaining light and knowledge. We hope to see our members become thoroughly well informed on all issues of the day, in order that they may intelligently use their political power. This is as far as the Order can go without infringing upon the rights of citizenship.

The Grange membership represents all parties and every variety of belief on the tariff and financial questions. Our platform must of necessity be broad and liberal. It is a mistake to attempt to unite our members in support of any measure or policy which has become an issue between political parties. No man with proper self respect will allow his Church, or any order to which he belongs, to dictate to him on political questions.

Any attempt to commit the Order for or against any proposition which is likely soon to become an issue between political parties, and is yet a subject of discussion, is in my opinion unwise. Men revise opinions hastily formed. Remarkable changes in the attitude of the people are frequent, and the only safe position for the Grange to take, is one of absolute non-interference with the freedom of the members.

Let each and all decide these questions as duty may seem to direct, and no dissensions will arise to trouble and disturb the fraternal relations of our members. All attempts to unite the Order on questions of a political or partisan character will and ought to fail. The minority cannot be forced to sink personal views and opinions and accept those entertained by a majority, and all efforts in that direction are subversive of the interests of our Order.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

Was the noted event of the year. Thousands of our members availed themselves of the opportunity to see some of the wonderful exhibits. No one could see it all. The headquarters of the Grange was enlivened daily by the presence of members whose homes were thousands of miles apart, but whose hearts and sympathies were united in the grand, fraternal work of the Order. We trust that the influence of those chance meetings may be instrumental in building up the Grange in all sections.

THE ANTI OPTION AND PURE FOOD BILLS

Indorsed and supported by the Grange have not yet been enacted into law, and it may be well to give some expression of our views upon the same at this session.

EDUCATION.

Education is the chief end and purpose of our Order, and the good work goes steadily on. About twenty seven thousand Subordinate Granges have been already organized, every one of which has been, and is a school for the farmer and his family.

Isolation, distrust, superstition prejudice and ignorance are giving place to social enjoyment and culture, confidence, well grounded faith, liberality, charity and intelligence. Henceforth the farmer will be consulted, and his opinion will be received with respect and be duly considered. He is no longer the "meat" of self appointed political bosses, but a man who feels the pulsation of power heretofore neutralized and wasted.

The public official or political party that hereafter ignores or discriminates against agriculture and the farmer, will meet with prompt rebuke. Never before in the history of our country was every act, utterance and vote of public officials scrutinized as they are to-day. Every election will be a call to judgment. Promises must be kept; mistakes will not be overlooked. The people demand honesty, courage, statesmanship and patriotism, all of which come in part from the quiet influences of these schools, that were established more than two decades since among the farmers.

This educational force must be continued and strengthened. The Grange has become one of the necessities in the farmer's life and in the needs of the country.

IN CONCLUSION

I desire to express my appreciation of the loyal support given me by the Officers and Members of the National Grange, and all connected with our Order. I have felt the responsibilities of the position, and have fully realized my inability to serve the great Order as it should be served by its Chief Executive. I have tried to do my duty as it appeared to me, and shall all my life cherish the memories of the faithful, earnest workers, whose name is legion, who have sustained and assisted in every effort. I can only ask for my successor the same loyal support given to me.

Fraternally submitted,

J. H. BRIGHAM.

The Annual Address of the Worthy Master was referred to the Committee on Division of Labor, when such Committee shall be appointed.

Music.

The Worthy Master resumed the chair, the gates were closed and the Grange resumed work in the Fourth Degree.

On motion of Bro. D. W. Working, the Grange took a recess at 4 o'clock till 7.30 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grange reassembled at 7.30 o'clock, P. M., in the Fourth Degree, and proceeded to business by the Worthy Master announcing the following :

Standing Committees.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE GRANGE.

Mrs. H. H. Woodman, *Chairman*,
Mrs. C. E. Bowen, Mrs. M. L. Davis.

INVESTMENT AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

(Appointed by the National Grange, at the session of 1892).

George A. Bowen, *Chairman*,
E. W. Davis, J. B. Long,
N. J. Bachelder, O. E. Hall,
W. C. Gifford, Aaron Jones,
A. P. Reardon.

CREDENTIALS.

N. J. Bachelder, *Chairman*,
Aaron Jones, J. E. Blackford,
Mrs. Mary M. Reardon, Mrs. Patience Hunt.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

W. E. Harbaugh, *Chairman*.
R. R. Hutchinson, G. B. Horton,
Mrs. Grace B. Working, Mrs. Lucy G. Smith.

DIVISION OF LABOR.

D. W. Working, *Chairman*,
O. E. Hall, A. M. Belcher,
Mrs. M. J. Thompson, Mrs. Elizabeth Russell.

PUBLICATION.

W. C. Gifford, *Chairman*,
 Alpha Messer, D. L. Russell.
 Mrs. L. M. Howe, Mrs. Grace B. Working.

CLAIMS AND GRIEVANCES.

C. H. Knott, *Chairman*,
 W. Churchill, M. B. Hunt,
 Mrs. Maggie W. Jones, Mrs. Amie L. Bull.

DORMANT GRANGES.

D. L. Russell, *Chairman*,
 J. M. Thompson, T. R. Smith,
 Mrs. M. A. Horton, Mrs. M. J. Belcher.

ACCOUNTS.

A. M. Belcher, *Chairman*,
 W. E. Harbaugh, Geo. A. Bowen,
 Mrs. E. M. Hall, Mrs. E. K. Long.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

J. M. Thompson, *Chairman*,
 D. W. Working, H. M. Murray,
 Mrs. M. A. Bachelder, Mrs. M. J. Belcher

FINANCE.

Alpha Messer, *Chairman*,
 J. T. Cox, H. M. Murray,
 Mrs. E. P. Wilson, Mrs. R. E. Cox.

DIGEST.

M. B. Hunt, *Chairman*,
 Jas. A. Bull, R. R. Hutchinson,
 Mrs. Eliza C. Gifford, Mrs. E. Z. Roache.

RITUAL.

J. E. Blackford, *Chairman*,
 J. T. Cox, W. Churchill,
 Mrs. M. J. Thompson, Mrs. Eliza C. Gifford,

CONSTITUTION AND BY LAWS.

H. M. Murray, *Chairman*,
 A. P. Roache, E. D. Howe,
 Mrs. Anna M. Harbaugh, Mrs. S. G. Knott.

CO-OPERATION.

A. P. Reardon, *Chairman*,
 A. P. Roache, M. B. Hunt,
 Mrs. Sue B. Hutchinson, Mrs. E. P. Boise.

RESOLUTIONS.

John C. Higgins, *Chairman*,
 C. H. Knott, Jas. A. Bull,
 Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer. Mrs. E. C. Higgins.

GOOD OF THE ORDER.

Aaron Jones, *Chairman*,
 S. L. Wilson, Geo. B. Horton,
 Mrs. Patience Hunt. Mrs. Mary L. Churchill.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

S. L. Wilson, *Chairman*,
 R. P. Boise, E. D. Howe,
 Mrs. M. H. Murray, Mrs. M. S. Rhone.

EDUCATION.

E. D. Howe, *Chairman*,
 G. B. Horton, T. R. Smith,
 Mrs. C. E. Bowen, Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer.

TRANSPORTATION.

R. P. Boise, *Chairman*,
 J. C. Higgins, W. E. Harbaugh,
 Mrs. M. M. Reardon, Mrs. M. H. Murray.

AGRICULTURE.

John B. Long, *Chairman*,
 A. P. Reardon, N. J. Bachelder,
 Mrs. E. Z. Roache, Mrs. Lucy G. Smith.

The following report from the Committee on Order of Business was adopted :

Worthy Master of the National Grange, P. of H.:

Your Committee on Order of Business, beg leave to submit the following for each daily session :

- 1.—Opening the Grange.
- 2.—Roll Call.
- 3.—Reading and approving Journal of preceding day

- 4.—Calling Roll of States, for the introduction of business for reference without debate.
- 5.—Reports and Recommendations of Officers.
- 6.—Reports of Executive Committee.
- 7.—Reports of Standing Committees.
- 8.—Reports of Special Committees.
- 9.—Motions and Resolutions.
- 10.—Special Orders of the day.
- 11.—New Business.
- 12.—Unfinished Business.

The sessions of each day shall be: Morning Session, from 9.30 A. M. to 12.30 P. M. Afternoon Session, from 2 P. M. to 5.30 P. M. Evening Session, 7.30 P. M.

W. E. HARBAUGH,
R. R. HUTCHINSON,
GEO. B. HORTON,
MRS. GRACE BOOTH WORKING,
MRS. LUCY G. SMITH,

Committee.

Under the Call of the Roll of States, for the introduction of business to be referred without debate, the following were offered and referred :

By Bro. E. D. Howe : Subject, relative to the "Annual Word." To the Committee on Good of the Order : also resolution on subject of Conferring Degrees.

Referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

On motion of Bro. J. C. Higgins, of Delaware, the Grange resolved to ask Mr. George W. Stone, of Delaware, to read a paper on "Government Control of Rail Roads," at 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

At 9 o'clock P. M., the labors of the day were closed

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1893.

The Grange assembled at 9.30 o'clock, A. M., and was regularly opened in the Fourth Degree, the Worthy Master presiding, and Sister Patience Hunt, Worthy Ceres, *pro tem.*, and Bro. A. M. Belcher as Worthy Overseer, *pro tem.*

The officers and members were in their proper places, as reported previously, and a large increase in visiting members was in attendance.

The roll was called and a quorum responded to their names.

Wednesday's journal was read and approved.

Bro. James A. Bull and Sister Amie M. Bull, of Minn., reported and were seated as delegates.

The following was read by the Worthy Secretary :

CONCORD, N. H., November 16, 1893.

Secretary of the National Grange, Syracuse, N. Y.:

Capital Grange, No. 113, P. of H., send greetings.

WILLIAM E. STANDISH, *Master.*

Resolutions by Hope Grange No. 115, of New York, relative to Secretary Morton, Department of Agriculture, were presented by the Worthy Secretary, and referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the Worthy Master declared a recess, and Bro. J. C. Higgins presented Mr. George W. Stone, who read a carefully prepared and able paper on the subject of Government control of Railroads of the country.

On motion of Bro. Geo. A. Bowen, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered Mr. Stone for his able and eloquent presentation of the subject under discussion.

At 11 o'clock the gates were closed, and the Grange resumed work in the Fourth Degree.

Bro. Geo. B. Horton, offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That with the consent of the author, the paper read by Mr. Stone, be placed in the hands of the Committee on Transportation for their use in consideration of the subject.

Bro. R. P. Boise presented a resolution on the subject of the ownership and control of the Railroads by the Government, which, on motion of Bro. S. L. Wilson, was referred to the Committee on Transportation.

Under the call of the roll of States for the introduction of resolutions to be referred without debate, the following were offered and referred :

By Bro. A. P. Roache, of Cal.—Subject : Grange Library—to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Subject : Uniform Railroad Rates—to the Committee on Transportation.

Subject : Ritualistic Work—to the Committee on Ritual.

Subject : Immigration—to Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. D. W. Working, of Col.—Subject : Condolence—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Bro. S. L. Wilson, of Miss.—Subject : Constitution and By-Laws. Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. T. R. Smith, of Ohio—Subject : The Secretary of Agriculture—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Subject : Annual Word for Pomona Granges—to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Subject : Dues to Subordinate Granges—to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

The Worthy Secretary announced the arrival in the city of ex-Lieutenant Governor Jones, of New York, and that he was confined to his hotel by a sprained knee.

The Worthy Master appointed a Committee of three, to wit : Bros. W. C. Gifford, L. Rhone and G. A. Bowen, to wait on Bro. Jones, and offer such attentions as they would deem best, and arrange to conduct Bro. Jones to the meeting of the National Grange.

The Worthy Overseer, Bro. E. W. Davis, read his Annual Report, following, which was referred to the Committee on Division of Labor :

Report of Worthy Overseer.

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the National Grange, P. of H.

In the ordinary acception, the word Overseer conveys the idea of aristocratic power. An Overseer, in most stations, is supposed to be almost, if not quite, a tyrant. His word is, ordinarily, the Law, without appeal to any higher tribunal. From his order there is usually, no stay of proceedings. But, in the Grange, Subordinate, Pomona, State or National, the Overseer as above referred to, is not Dictator. In the field of our labor the Overseer is but an humble workman, whose duty it is to assist in carrying out the plans and purposes of an Order which is trying, in a peaceful and methodic way, to restore Agriculture to a scientific and respected position, so high, that the most peaceful vocation of man shall also be the most influential and the most honorable one. That such condition exists now in Theory is too true. We are striving to have it exist in Practice as well as in Theory. That Agricultural conditions are not the most favorable will hardly be denied by those well informed on the subject. But it will not do to say, that the conditions might not be more unfavorable. When we think of the many thousands of happy homes on the farms, and the hundreds of thousands of bright, healthy, sober, industrious, virtuous men, women and children who live in the country, we may well and truthfully say, our condition might be worse. Yet these reasons are not enough to keep us from putting forth great, and still greater effort for the betterment of our calling, and for the higher mental development of ourselves and our children; aye and our children's children, and the stranger. No nation, or generation of people, known to history, has done more in so short a time, for the advancement of Art, Science, Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture and Education, in the higher and better sense, and for the mental, moral and universal improvement of the Human Family, than our own dear America. Of this, we as a people, may well feel proud. The part played in this Drama of Development by the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, is no inferior part. When the history of the Nineteenth Century is fully, fairly, fearlessly and honestly written, there will be accredited to this Order many achievements for good now unknown, but none the less valuable.

The distinguished Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, is reported to have said, a few days since, "That the Grange and other kindred fraternal organizations, are not what they pretend to be, but are political, or semi-political orders, run and operated by skillful, professional farmers, who do nothing

more than farm the farmers for selfish ends." If the distinguished gentleman said this, he knows not whereof he speaks. Nor would he have dared to give utterance to such sentiments a little more than one year ago, when he was seeking the assistance of these same honest and frugal farmers, members of the Grange and citizens of this Nation. That aid he could not have had on such sentiments as he now utters. Then again, had the Honorable Secretary read the Constitution and Declaration of Purposes of this Order, he would have known that what he charges against the Grange is absolutely false. The distinguished gentleman owes it to himself, if not to the farmers of this Nation, to be right and just before he is aggressive. It is to be hoped that he may be allowed a long vacation from the office of Secretary of Agriculture,—an office created by Act of Congress, largely through the influence of an Order which is now so undeservedly maligned by Secretary J. Sterling Morton.

When it is as fully known to the farmers, as it ought to be, that the many millions who toil, do not get the consideration, (except on election day,) from the Political Powers that be, to which they are rightfully entitled, then perhaps, will there be some action on the part of farmers, looking to their own preferment. Let our Laws be made, and be enforced, on the fundamental idea of our Government, to wit: "The Greatest Good to the Greatest Number," and the farmer will be fully satisfied. Equal and exact justice to all alike, is what he asks.

We are a lawful, and not a lawless people, and believe that laws should be made for the good they will do, and not for "what there is in it." It is a part of the work of this Order, without sectional or partisan feeling, to correct abuses of political power whenever or wherever found. We have done something—we will do much more—on this line. Let me, without interfering in any way with the rights of other Officers of this Body, suggest that, in each and every State of the Union our Order can accomplish a most useful work, by seeing that millions of dollars of personal property in the larger cities do not annually escape the Assessor's eye. That same Assessor finds all of your personal property on the farm, but he fails to discover the Bonds, Stocks, Notes and Invoices of the rich of our cities. This is not just, legal or patriotic. Let each man pay taxes in proportion to his actual wealth.

The Overseer has noted with interest the work done by the Order in the past year. The love which each of you has for Agriculture and for Agricultural tillers should prompt to renewed and continued effort for this Order. No effort which reason can suggest and opportunity offer, for the Good of the Order, should be withheld till we enjoy that deliverance which comes only

through education, organization and co-operation. May the days be few till Agricultural tillers shall be more and yet more respected and honored.

My sincerest thanks are due this Body for official honors, for the fraternal kindnesses shown, and acquaintances formed. May my successor discharge the trust reposed in him with the same fidelity and with more ability. May he, and all of us, be fully impressed with the fact, that "Truth beareth the victory."

Fraternally submitted,

E. W. DAVIS.

Bro. Mortimer Whitehead, Worthy Lecturer, read his annual report as follows, which was referred to the Committee on Division of Labor.

Report of Worthy Lecturer.

Worthy Master, Sisters, and Brothers:—

For the largest portion of the past year almost my entire time, and my best thought and effort have been given to the duties of the office placed in my charge by action of the National Grange.

I have officially, under the direction of the Executive Committee, visited nine States, in each of which, under the guidance of the Worthy State Masters, I have addressed a carefully planned series of meetings covering as far as time and opportunity permitted a wide portion of their jurisdictions. The expense of going to and coming from these States was borne by the National Grange. The expense within these States was sustained by the Patrons of the localities visited. In addition I have visited eight other States unofficially; attending meetings of State and other Granges, Boards of Agriculture, Farmers' Institutes, Chautauqua Assemblies, picnic gatherings, etc.

One of the noted events of the year was the holding of a series of World's Congresses, extending from May until November, in connection with the Columbian Exposition. The officers of the Grange were recognized by these wonderful gatherings, which might fitly be called World's Granges, so grandly did they bring together for mutual benefit, the people of all nations, creeds, professions and callings; and I accepted invitations to be present and read papers at two of them, viz: The Labor Congress in August, and the Agricultural Congress in October. The subject assigned me for the first was, "Farmers' Organizations," and for the other, "The Social and Educational Features of Farm Organizations." In all these many States, and at all these different gatherings, I have endeavored not only to represent the cause of organized agriculture, but to fairly present our Order as first and best, time tried and proven; tending ever through united

and educated effort to the higher and better life of the individual and of the nation.

The weeks and the months were not long enough for me to visit all the States from which calls came for work official and otherwise; neither could I devote as much time to some States as State Masters desired, and the "field whitened for the harvest" plainly indicated. To all such, just as far as means and material at my command would permit, I forwarded the printed pages of our literature and by correspondence tried to cheer faithful toilers in oftentimes "stubborn fields."

OUR MISSIONARY FIELDS.

In planning the work of the year I arranged to visit States and localities where encouragement was most needed; where efforts were being made to rebuild our Order; or where worthy farmers, who, having tried other organizations and failed, had learned some of the advantages and the necessity of organization, were willing to listen and learn that the Grange had proven its right to exist, and more nearly than any other, filled the full measure of success as an organization for the farmer and all members of his family. Several of our States offer just now missionary fields in this direction. Will we improve our opportunities and the great possibilities of growth in these sections?

No one who has not been among them, can realize the discouragements and the conditions that face our sisters and brothers in some of our States; or appreciate the heroic struggle they are making, the privations they are enduring, the sacrifices they are freely offering, to overcome their adverse surroundings and maintain our organization among their people. They are suffering from the "tyranny of monopoly," unequally distributed burdens, the exactions of the usurer, and that destruction of American industries by adverse legislation which has thrown tens of thousands of honest laborers out of work, ruined the markets of farmers, and is taking from many the home cut out of the wilderness and built up by years of honest toil. The Patrons, "noted for fidelity" in these States, deserve the very best thought and fraternal care of the National Grange. It will not do for those of us living in States more favorably situated, where diversified interests, an older civilization, and wealth accumulated and handed down through several generations, make our surroundings and conditions so much more pleasant,—to say: "Am I my brother's keeper?" or "Oh, Lord, I thank thee that I am not as other men are, even as that poor publican." The records of our Order, years and years ago commenced to show our fraternal regard for members of the Grange where the clouds caused by famine, fire, flood, insects and drought had

come over their homes, in States North and West and South. And it was money spent "for the good of the Order," when by personal contribution, from local Granges, and from the Treasury of the National Grange went thousands of dollars to relieve distress. Now it is the Order that needs this help. And so long as there remains a dollar in our national treasury—much of our permanent funds being the contributions of these very States in their brighter days—so long should we "extend the helping hand fraternal, 'till they reach the shore again." As long as a single Grange keeps the sacred fire of our Order burning in any State, so long should the whole moral and material aid of the National Grange be given to bring the lost sheep "out on the mountain bleak and wild," into the warm fold where the ninety and nine are already shielded well. Just as our country, if needs be, uses the full strength of the army and navy to protect one poor sailor citizen when assailed in a foreign port. We can claim to be a national organization only so long as our Order exists in every State, and is strong enough to be represented in our national councils.

EDITORIAL WORK.

As in other years, I have endeavored to carry out the duties assigned by the National Grange on another line of our educational work, viz : that known as the editorial work, the preparation of such literature in the form of circulars for distribution and for the press as will fairly represent the work and progress of our Order, not only as a means of information and encouragement to our members, but to serve as an advertisement of our organization to those without our gates. While the National Grange, at its last session, made no reduction in the amount of funds appropriated for "lecture and editorial work," and which funds were to be expended under direction of the Executive Committee, it was thought best by the Committee to reduce the amount to be expended for editorial work by 33 per cent., setting aside for that purpose \$200 for the year, instead of \$300, as in the year preceding ; out of which has to be paid the bills for printing circulars, envelopes and other stationery and office supplies, postage, express, etc. It amounts to a pro rata of only \$4.55 for each State for the whole year, or 38 cents per month for each State in the Union ; which sum it will be seen would not go very far in postage alone upon the literature sent out and letters written. For this reason it was impossible for me to have as much literature printed as in other years, and had it not been for a considerable amount on hand, obtained through the friendly press without cost, the quantity sent out would necessarily have been much more reduced. I could offer literally thousands of

answer a question who would not otherwise take any part in the work. The Pomona Granges reporting show much work done both in a co-operative, as well as in a literary way, looking after and encouraging the weak Granges. Much more attention has been given to instructing in the unwritten work than heretofore.

Fraternally,

OLIVER WILSON,
Lecturer, Illinois State Grange.

This new departure in our Grange work, as now practiced for two years, has required a large additional amount of correspondence and office work, and I repeat my impressions of a year ago, that with time and care this forward step taken by the National Grange will become one of the best features of the educational work of our Order.

My account stands as follows:—

Editorial work, preparing circulars, correspondence, office work, mailing, etc.....	\$499 00
Printing.....	78 98
Postage.....	145 00
Express.....	8 48
	<hr/>
	\$634 41
Circulars sold.....	19 08
	<hr/>
Net cost to National Grange	\$613 36

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

On another line of the educational work of our Order can be mentioned the farther progress made in getting practical benefits from our Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations originally contemplated by Congress when providing the legislation which brought them into existence. Encouraged by our Declaration of Purposes on this point, each year sees a closer co-operation by active Granges with these sources of agricultural education; university extension is being applied to our farmers and their families. A few days since while visiting some of the prosperous Granges of my own little State—New Jersey—I found that three Subordinate Granges had united in bearing the expense of securing a series of six lectures by professors of our agricultural school and experiment station upon scientific agriculture, illustrated by lantern slides; two of the lectures to be delivered at each of the three Grange halls located within easy driving distance. This is putting into practice some of the original ideas and plans of the "Founders" of our Order as set forth in our earlier literature. This, with the short courses in agriculture, horticulture, dairying and veterinary science provided by some of our agricultural colleges, is surely giving to our

calling that practical knowledge which "enlivens, explains and dignifies labor." Our Subordinate Granges cannot be too strongly urged to encourage their younger members to take up these short courses which generally cover about twelve weeks in the winter season and cover practical instruction on soils, crops, fertilizers, breeds, breeding, feeding and management of live stock, dairying, veterinary science, horticulture, entomology and botany. Practice is given the students in milk testing, calculating and compounding feeding rations, laying out roads and drains, making and judging butter, judging different classes of live stock, diagnosing and treating their common diseases, budding, grafting, spraying, etc.

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

The educational work of the Grange upon the rights, duties and opportunities of the farmer beyond his farm is more and more showing its good results. However valuable it may be for a farmer to have as full and complete training as possible in the art and science of agriculture, it will avail him but little if he is not also a close student of the science of government, and have a full understanding of all economic questions on which the ultimate results of his toil, and his peace and quietness as a prosperous citizen so much depend.

In the earlier years of our Order and to some extent at present,—but now most often among our new recruits,—it has been thought by some that our Order did not take enough direct political action. But it is found that as the true principles upon which the Grange is founded, as set forth in our grand "Declaration of Purposes," are studied, that there is plenty of room for the members of all parties and of all creeds. I have made it a point of late to urge our members to study the past records of our Organization, specially the twenty years' volumes of annual reports of the Proceedings of the National Grange. The principles laid down in the reports of Committees on co-operation, taxation, transportation, agriculture, finance, tariff and other questions are full of instruction and all tend to that broadening of views, removal of prejudice, and turning of our minds from narrow channels, which surely follows all education.

Many of these important questions are pressing upon us now as a people, and the intelligent action of the farmers of our country will have much to do in their settlement for the general good, and in preventing further progress in legislation which has of late so rapidly built up widely separated classes. This National Grange asked Congress to provide for the mortgage investigation; within the past year, a number of valuable bulletins on this, before much mooted question, have been given out, and as

they are the result of Grange effort, they should be studied by our membership. The rapid increase of tenant farmers, an increase of about twenty per cent. in ten years, the ignorant ballot, the foreign immigrants, alien ownership of our lands and of our industries, the new systems of finance and changes in our laws of taxation, the Swiss method of voting upon the plan of the initiative and referendum, by which the people themselves decided by their votes what laws they wish, an extension of our present plan of voting for constitutional amendments, local option, etc.—All these, and others in the same line are questions which have been more or less discussed by the National Grange and other Granges, and should be continued, not in the spirit of partisans, but as patrons and patriots. The great wave of investigation which our Order has set in motion on these lines is now rolling on as never before, and is breaking the strong machinery of party, as proven by the elections of the past week, and their counterpart of one year ago. The intelligent, thinking, independent voter is abroad in the land, and the people thus speaking in peaceful, yet in thunder tones, are bearing testimony to the success of one more of our "Purposes," to, "eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption" and "to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country." Even if it would, our Order can not now stop the vast amount of study, thought and investigation going on in our country upon the economic questions which have so much to do with the citizens of a Republic.

Yes, I can truthfully state as a result of my observations among the farmers in so large a number of our States during the past year, that there were never before such hard students of all subjects pertaining to their varied interests as producers, as men and as citizens.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

I do not feel that I can close this report without performing what I believe to be a duty which rests not alone upon myself, but upon all who love our Order, and who have been blessed by its grand lessons.

A few days ago, in that great mart of trade and commerce by the lake, and which contained that other beautiful "White City," that all through the summer time was the Mecca of our country and of the world, but which is now fading away as a dream; an exposition which has been termed "the most richly endowed University of education ever opened to humanity," where our Order, with its chief cornerstone, education, was most appropriately invited and had place,—a citizen of our country, and one holding a high position of trust and honor—a position

made possible by our Order after years of earnest effort—saw fit to attack our organization, its work and its workers, in language most intemperate, and carefully prepared beforehand for the occasion. So widely have the words of the Secretary of Agriculture, J. Sterling Morton, been published, that their repetition at length is not necessary here. As reported, he said, "the most insidious and dangerous foes of the farmers are the promoters of the Grange." Our honored "founders," every good sister or brother, who by word or deed, is advancing our work, comes under this ban. Let our past history and the words of others who have held or are holding high places of trust and honor in our country, bear testimony to the truth, or the falsehood, of the words of one man.

Call to the witness stand Presidents Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison and Cleveland, who have welcomed the delegates of the National Grange, or other Patrons, by the thousands to the White House, and in cheering words commended our organization and testified to its good work.

President Hayes honored our Order and all the farmers of our country when he chose one who was for six years an able leader, as Master of the National Grange, and sent him to represent our agriculture at the Great Paris Exposition. Call up the Governors of the States, United States Senators, Congressmen, Judges and others, who year after year have welcomed this National Grange, or State Granges, to their Capitols, and who have gone on record over and over again with their testimony as to the worth and power for good of the Grange.

Call up Commissioners of Agriculture LeDuc, Loring, Colman (afterwards Secretary), and Secretary Rusk. Our records tell of their personal attendance at our meetings, or of their accredited delegates.

Call up the recorded words of the worthy predecessors of one who, in a breath, would blast as false all they said and all that our organization has done in twenty-seven years.

For purposes of record, I here place on file the following testimony, which we all know could be multiplied manifold:

At the session of the National Grange, held at Richmond, Va., in 1878, Bro. William Saunders, an official of the Department of Agriculture, as it was even then termed, was sent by Commissioner LeDuc, as a representative of the department.

Bro. Saunders addressed the Grange and read the following letter:—

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., November 26, 1878.

WM. SAUNDERS, Esq.:—Sir—Desiring that this Department should, as far as may be practicable and consistent, co-operate

with the numerous body of farmers now assembled at Richmond, Va., as a National Convention of Granges, I hereby depute and authorize you, as a member of that body, to represent the Department in any interests which may affect it in the deliberations of said Convention, and to avail yourself of whatever opportunity the occasion may afford of assuring the Convention of the concurrence of the Department in every effort or action of that body for the promotion of the general interests of husbandry.

WM. G. LEDUC, Commissioner.

In presenting the paper, Brother Saunders extended, on behalf of the Commissioner, an invitation to the Grange to visit Washington City after adjournment for the purpose of thoroughly examining the Department of Agriculture and its modes of working, and of consulting as to further and better means of securing more direct communication between the Department and the Order.—See Journal of Proceedings, Twelfth Session, National Grange, 1878—pages 84 and 85.

Brother Saunders was delegated on subsequent occasions to perform the same official duties as shown in other printed records.

Other printed Proceedings of the National Grange tell of personal visits of Commissioners Loring and Colman, who, in their addresses to the Grange, always expressed their desire for close relationship and earnest co-operation with the Grange for the benefit of agriculture.

At the Nineteenth Session of the National Grange, held in Boston, 1885, Commissioner Colman, by reason of a previous engagement, sent a letter of regret at not being able to be present in person. The letter is dated Nov. 19, 1885, and in it he says: "My earnest desire is to form a close alliance with the Grange, believing that it will be a great aid not only in promoting our agricultural interests, but in elevating our brother farmers. Though absent in body I am present in spirit, anxious to co-operate with the National Grange in any effort to bring about harmonious and intimate relations between it and this Department of Agriculture."

See Journal of Proceedings, Nineteenth Session, National Grange, 1885, pages 166 and 167.

At the Twenty-first Session of the National Grange, held at Lansing, Mich., 1887, Commissioner Colman was present and in an able address said: "I have no policy to present to you, I am your servant, I recognize you as a representative body of farmers, that permit me to say, without flattery, is the equal of any body I have ever met, and compares favorably with Congress itself. It is for you to indicate what the farmers of this country desire. I have done what I could for you," etc., etc.,

and in closing said, "I desire to help you all I can, to send you reports and documents to all your States."

See Journal of Proceedings, Twenty-first Session, National Grange, 1887, pages 120 to 125.

The law creating the new Department of Agriculture, with its head a member of the Cabinet, and which law the Grange worked for persistently for fourteen years, as can be abundantly verified by the records of Congress itself—was passed within a few weeks of a change of administration, and which gave the new Secretary Jeremiah M. Rusk, an opportunity to develop it upon new lines. He at once and continuously in the four years of his term of office, recognized the Grange and its work. Each year he sent official delegates to represent his Department in the sessions of the National Grange. The able address of Hon. J. R. Dodge as such representative at the session last year at Concord, N. H., and found on pages 77 to 85 Journal of Proceedings, 1892, is under the present circumstances worthy of a careful reading by every member of our Order.

Almost at the start he said: "The Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. J. M. Rusk, is in sympathy with the high aims of our beneficent Order, and welcomes its co-operation in the work of advancing the interests of agriculture and elevating the condition of the husbandman." Again he says of the Grange: "Its mission is by no means ended, its opportunities for benefaction are yet open, there is still a chance for development in social and educational directions." * * * "The Grange rests on a basis of granite, and not on the sand, *Esto Perpetua*, with increasing honors and influence."

But what says Secretary Rusk himself of these "insidious and dangerous foes of the farmer," and the benefits of organization, as opposed to Mr. Morton's idea that farmers do not need "gregariousness" but "individual effort," going it alone while all others pull together.

In each of the four annual reports which he made to the President, he makes mention of the Grange and its work, and the Reports of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1889, '90, '91, and '92, will just now be of special interest to the farmers of our country. I will quote a few words only.

Under the heading of Agricultural Organizations, pages 36 and 37, Report of 1889, he says:

"In 1885 this department prepared a directory of the officers of agricultural associations and organizations, local, State and national, which then included 5,000 names. I have just completed a similar work for the current year, which includes over 9,000. These associations represent so many centres of agricultural thought and effort at self-interest, including a membership

composed almost exclusively of practical farmers associated together in an effort to better themselves by improving in methods, and by diffusion of a greater light on the farming industry. I cannot conceive of any more important duty devolving on this department than that of giving aid and encouragement to these farmers in their efforts to better their condition, an effort whose success means an addition to the wealth of the country. The least that could be expected of this department is, that it should furnish one set of its publications to any or all of these associations for the use of its members, and yet the largest printing appropriation ever devoted to the services of this department would be quite inadequate to the purpose. To such an extent, however, as the liberality of Congress will permit, I shall make it my business to cherish to the utmost all such societies as are the outcome of a determined effort on the part of the farmers to help themselves."

In his report for 1890, page 52, will be found these words of Secretary Rusk: "I called attention in my last report to the fact that there had been, especially in the past few years in the United States, an enormous development in the agricultural organizations devoted to the farmer's self-improvement. * * Not only do I deem it of the utmost importance, indeed a solemn duty devolving upon this department, that these meetings and gatherings should be encouraged by their representative department in the national government, but I conceive it to be absolutely necessary for the intelligent conduct of the work of this department that it should be frequently represented at such meetings, not only for the encouragement and benefit of those present, but for the benefit of this department and of its division chiefs. * * * It is only by the closest co-operation between this department and the agricultural societies—Granges, Alliances, etc.—that the work of the department can be carried to the highest development and attain its greatest usefulness, and I recommend that a special fund be placed at my disposal for that purpose."

In the report for 1891, pages 65 to 81, will be found a special report by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Edwin Willits, made by request of Secretary Rusk, and entitled Co-operation of the Department of Agriculture with the educational forces in the United States relating to Agriculture. Containing so many allusions to our Order, it should be read in every Grange hall in our land right at this time, and coming from such high authority, and with such endorsement, it should alone forever silence the base slanders we all feel called upon to resent. A few truthful sentences can alone be given here. After giving testimony of the value of farmers organizations of all kinds, and giving a

classified list of their names and members under the heading of those which he classes as "State organizations made up of delegates from Subordinate Granges, Alliances, or Bodies of the Order," he says :—

"These Subordinate Associations run up into the thousands, each with a membership that runs up into the hundreds, and all making compact, systematic orders or associations for the consideration of such matters as may be of special interest to agricultural industry, and which increase and cultivate the intelligence of the individual members. A short consideration of this feature of their work will reveal the fact, that there is within the bounds of these lodges a power that is of great moment to agricultural interests. Each Subordinate Association, as a rule, covers within the scope of its labors, a line of study and discussion of historical and literary matters. Each association is a debating club, with the usual literary exercises, with music, and the highest development of social life according to the standards of the respective communities which they represent. Their meetings, in some cases weekly, generally monthly, are looked forward to with interest, and the programme for each is a matter of earnest discussion and judicious deliberation. Meeting as they do for a specific purpose, which purpose is sedulously carried out, it may be readily conceived that the result can scarcely be otherwise than salutary. Generally one or more persons are connected with each club or association who are recognized as intellectual and literary leaders, usually persons of more than ordinary education and of great force of character. There are other matters, of course, that are subjects of discussion besides the merely educational and intellectual subjects which transverse the broad lines of the interest of agriculture, national, State and local. Matters of legislation in some cases are the prime topics of consideration, but in so far as political questions are concerned, this article will not consider them beyond the statement, that any discussion of matters of legislation, however crude it may be, must lead to a higher appreciation of the duties of a citizen, and to a more intelligent scrutiny of the acts and votes of their representatives in National or State Legislatures. But taking a general survey of the whole field occupied by these thousands of subordinate associations, one cannot fail to be struck with the increase of knowledge among the people, which may be attributed to a considerable extent to their influence. The personal observation of the writer while for many years acting in a representative capacity, most strongly confirmed him in the statement, that they are highly educational in their character. During the years that it was his duty and his pleasure to appeal to the intelligence of the people, he was struck with the constant advance

in their appreciation of public questions and the general development and interest in more purely intellectual and literary pursuits. Within this sphere, specially under his observation, he felt this fact so sensibly that he often remarked, that there had been an advance of at least 25 per cent. in these respects. So long as these associations are confined to these worthy objects, there are few more potent forces extant in the education of the people. Association always breeds inspiration, inspiration increases activity, and activity accomplishes results. Properly directed, these associations are productive of great good, not only for agriculture, but for the general interest of the people. They demonstrate to the farmers themselves the benefits of organization.

* * * The results of the labors of all the foregoing organizations are National, permeating down through every avenue of commerce, of legislation, and of education, instructing the people, developing special industries, clamoring for rights, discussing principles, and shaping public sentiment. It is a tremendous educational force, in a certain sense discordant and undisciplined, but rudely effective. The student who should ignore this one in writing up the National forces would lack one of the most essential elements of modern society. One does not need to be a demagogue to comprehend the vigorous activity of this force. True statesmanship must honor it."

On page 28, of this same report for 1891, Secretary Rusk again speaks of "Farmers and the Department," and the great need of closer reciprocal relations. And in his fourth and last report, that for 1892, now just being distributed by the Department, Secretary Rusk reiterates his former words for recognition of farmers' organizations, see page 62, report of 1892.

But why multiply evidence. Other silent witnesses by tens of thousands are testifying with overwhelming power against the calumnies spread abroad about our organization. Every Grange hall is a mute witness, every better tilled field, brighter and happier home, wife and mother, boy and girl of the farm being led by the Grange to the higher and better manhood and womanhood, the more enlightened citizenship, affirms the true story of an organization whose members place faith in God, nurture hope, dispense charity and are noted for fidelity to all that is good, and pure, and true in the home, and in the nation.

Progress in our Department of the Government, and with which we have been glad to co-operate in the past, is for a time hindered and obstructed; but one man, "dressed in a little brief authority," cannot hinder its greater advancement and more glorious achievements in the future.

How often have we noticed a broad river sweeping onward in

its course, when, meeting now and again some obstruction, the current eddies backward for a time, but it is only for the moment, when, regaining its wonted channels the current resumes its grand advance, surmounting all obstacles that temporarily checked its career ; so will it be, so it must be with the Department of Agriculture.

How well do the words of the poet apply :

“ Evil springs up and flowers, bears no seed ;—
And feeds the green earth with its swift decay,
Leaving it richer for the growth of the truth ;
But good once put in action or in thought,
Like a strong oak, doth from its boughs shed down
The ripe germs of the forest.”

GRANGE NEEDS OF THE HOUR.

The pressing needs of the hour for our Order, is to live up fully and bravely to its past record, to embrace the ever present opportunity, strengthen the strong, cheer the weary and faint-hearted, those “pulling hard against the stream,” and let its “light so shine before men, that they may see its good works and glorify our Father which is in heaven.”

Fraternally submitted, MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

At 12.30 P. M. the Grange took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grange reassembled at two o'clock P. M., with the Worthy Overseer presiding, and Bro. Aaron Jones as Overseer pro tem.

The Worthy Steward, Bro. Ava E. Page, presented the following report, which was referred to the Committee on Division of Labor.

Report of Worthy Steward.

Worthy Master and Patrons :—

Again we meet to greet one another and give an account of our stewardship.

The achievements of another year have been added to the roll of centuries ; every profession that helps in the onward march of the world's progress has received new light from the ingenuity of man.

All nations stand higher to-day and are united in a closer bond of brotherhood than ever before.

The Agriculturist is not behind in this general awakening of intellect.

His field of labor is expanding in every direction ; into the mountain, valley, along the winding river, and over the arid wastes, where the desert blasts had hitherto blighted and scorched the scanty vegetation, artificial rivers of water have fructified the land and now gorgeous grain palaces exhibit the wealth of the husbandman.

The Columbian Exposition at Chicago has given the farmers a new inspiration. The Agricultural Building, the Horticultural Hall and the various State buildings make the grandest display from field, orchard and garden, the world has ever seen.

The efforts to improve the size, quality and beauty of our farm products have produced such encouraging results that both Continents look on with amazement.

These facts are of universal interest since three-fourths of our population are living in the country and the other fourth get their subsistence from the farm.

Many books have been written, and orators have grown eloquent concerning rural life, and all are highly in favor of the American farm as the best place for the most natural human development.

We need upon the farm more thorough bred stock, more beautiful flowers and luscious fruits, but the great end to be accomplished is a production of men and women of the highest quality.

A country is good or bad just in proportion to the quality of its inhabitants.

The surroundings and conditions most favorable to the growth of the soul are those sought after by all intelligent minds.

Does the country furnish conditions for the highest development of human beings? When the physician advises his patient to seek a healthy locality, he directs him to the country. When the busy merchant longs for rest, he finds it in the forest and field. When the poet wishes to feel the thrill of the muse, he wanders over the hills and listens to the songs of the wild birds. The artist, when he yearns to drink in the wonders of a sunset sky, silently strolls across undulating meadows where he finds uninterrupted view.

Many successful men and women of every calling, leaders in professional and social life, spent their early days upon farms, where they received the influences to which their later success is largely due.

The merchant, the banker and the teacher point back to the farm as the place where they learned their economy and gained their energy.

The greatest statesmen, thinkers and divines gladly look back to the association of flocks and herds and growing fields as the nurse of their most unselfish desires and wholesome ambitions.

In our beloved Republic, the men who have made the most lasting impressions, and who were the leaders of new and progressive epochs, were nurtured in body and soul amid the rustling corn and waving grain.

There is a reason for this. In the country development is natural. Among the trees and growing plants all shams are out of place, men look at things as they are rather than as they appear to be, and are inspired themselves to be, rather than to seem.

Surrounded by growth in various forms, they are inclined to grow themselves. Each one pursues his work independently according to his will, and thereby cultivates a happy individuality.

Out in the fresh air, under the quiet sky, amid the beauty of the landscape, everything contributes to the farmer's true development.

The crystal dew drop teaches him purity. The glory of the midnight heavens sublimity, the modest flowers at his feet gentleness, and the breezes sing the songs of restfulness.

His occupation compels him to note the regular return of days and seasons, which instills lessons of punctuality; the care of animals cultivates his patience and tenderness, the snows and chilly winds of winter brace him with endurance and determination.

Through handling machinery he often becomes a special mechanic.

Attending to his personal affairs brings him in touch with the business world, living within the Grange cultivates sociability and sympathy, and when he thinks of the unseen Hand that controls the storms and covers the hills and valleys with grass, that paints the peach, the blossoms and the beautiful tinted clouds; and that drops the rain and brings the mystery of growth, his soul is lifted to the Maker of all.

The farmer's environment is made favorable to a many-sided development, and when the children of the Patron or Husbandman, who has studied the Grange platform and got himself properly onto it, go away to school or college, they are prepared by the influences of the farm life to acquire knowledge in a real and practical way. They know where things come from and appreciate the amount of labor it takes to raise a crop or accomplish a useful deed.

It must be acknowledged that too many farmers shut their eyes to their many advantages. Too many fail to reach out

their hands for the gifts which nature offers. Absorbed in sordid efforts for mere material gain, they too often like Esau sell their birthright for a morsel of pottage.

Farmers generally need to be aroused to the realities of their golden opportunities, and need to make the most of their unparalleled situation.

Farmers should train their children to observe nature, to see its beauty and sublimity. They should stimulate them to scientific study and investigation. Literature of the best sort should always be found in the farmers' homes, and in every way possible provisions should be made for intellectual culture.

They should neglect no chance of connecting themselves with a good live Grange and of patronizing our best schools. We are only advanced by proving ourselves greater than the position we occupy. The signs of the times indicate that the youth of our land will be called upon to bear responsibilities even greater than our own.

Let each of us do our part in fitting the rising generation for nobly living and acting. Fraternal submitted,

AVA E. PAGE.

Report of Lady Assistant Steward.

Sister Laura C. Douglas, the Worthy Lady Assistant Steward, read the following, her report:

Worthy Master, Brother and Sister Patrons:

In handing in this fourth and last report as Lady Assistant Steward, I do so feeling that our organization was never stronger than to-day, never more respected, and surely never more worthy of encouragement and support. Many valuable lessons have been learned, either through failure or success in our undertakings, and if we profit by the experiences of the past, we shall be better prepared to enter our various duties of the coming year. May we ever be true hearted Patrons, and whatever we find to do, let us do it with all sincerity. Ever ready to lend a helping hand to a Brother or Sister. Bearing in mind the lessons which are continually taught us, for by adhering closely to these principles and applying them to our lives, we become better Patrons, better farmers and better friends.

Fraternal submitted, LAURA C. DOUGLAS.

Report of Worthy Chaplain.

Bro. Charles McDaniel, the Worthy Chaplain, presented the following, his annual report:

Worthy Master, Brother and Sister Patrons:

Time in its onward course brings us again in Annual Meeting

to render due acknowledgment for the many blessings we, as Patrons of Husbandry, have received from the Great Master of the Universe during the past year.

We are also to remember, that some of our number who were with us one year ago, have passed through all the degrees of our earthly existence, to their heavenly reward; and we trust have received that welcome plaudit—"Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

In this connection it may be proper to ask ourselves the questions—What are we living for and what is the destiny of man?

Doubtless these questions frequently come up in the thoughts of every intelligent person. We may search the philosophies and different religions, and I am convinced that the only answer that will satisfy my inmost craving is that we are created in the image of God. This may not mean alike to all, but to me it means that we are to become God-like, and as we grow in the divine attributes of love, wisdom and power, we are to become very fit companions of our Creator.

Misfortunes we sometimes call the results of our mistakes or errors, and through these we are tried that we may grow more God-like.

It may be considered that it is a misfortune to be sick, and there is no seeming good in it, but what is sickness? Is it not the result of a violation of law, a gentle reminder from our Heavenly Father, that we should learn that most important lesson of obedience?

Obedience is the secret of power, and when we learn the lesson of being in harmony with the laws of our being, we have God and Nature on our side in everything we undertake.

As Patrons we should ever be mindful of our duties to each other, doing unto others as we would have them do unto us. During all the past years of our noble Order we have been taught, that we should plant and sow in the exercise of faith, that we should cultivate in hope, that in the future, our reward will be great, in which future all our hopes are centered, and that we will continue to have charity for all mankind, more especially a Brother or Sister Patron, that we will dispense charity to the needy according to our ability, with fidelity to all the honest principles that characterize the noble yeomanry of our land.

In our work in private or public sessions, upon our farms or in our households, may we all practice the lessons taught us in the fundamental principles and Declaration of Purposes made by the "noble founders" of our Order as our rule and guide for action.

As Patrons let us renew our obligations to the "Giver of all

good," to Him who doeth all things well, who is too wise to err. And ever pray that He may give us prudence, wisdom and forethought, that we may discharge our duties to our fellow beings with that love or charity that never faileth.

Fraternally submitted, CHAS. MCDANIEL, *Chaplain*.

Report of Worthy Treasurer.

Bro. F. M. McDowell, Worthy Treasurer, read the following, his annual report :

F. M. McDOWELL, *Treasurer, in account with the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.*

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

1892.		
October 1.	To Balance in Trust Company.....	\$6,282 73
1893.		
Sept. 30.	Deposited in Trust Company by Secretary, Receipts of Secretary's Office...	5,322 00
	Deposited by Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, interest on account.....	181 28
	Deposited by F. M. McDowell, Treasurer, interest on demand loans.	172 91
	Deposited by F. M. McDowell, Treasurer, interest on mortgages.....	2,332 97
	Deposited by F. M. McDowell, Treasurer, paid on acc't mortgage investm't	1,500 00
	Deposited by Treasurers of	

STATE GRANGES FOR DUES.

Alabama.....	\$20 00
California	175 30
Colorado.....	22 68
Connecticut.....	492 24
Delaware.....	48 60
Illinois.....	349 31
Indiana	53 24
Iowa	38 46
Kansas.....	83 45
Kentucky	36 80
Maine.....	890 69
Massachusetts....	881 72
Michigan.....	579 97
Minnesota	19 50
Mississippi.....	38 95
Missouri.....	73 67
Nebraska.....	23 00

New Jersey.....	305 55	
New York.....	2,141 76	
North Carolina.....	14 24	
Ohio.....	975 21	
Oregon.....	104 81	
Pennsylvania.....	2,542 48	
Rhode Island.....	71 86	
South Carolina.....	9 45	
Tennessee.....	12 71	
Texas.....	52 66	
Vermont.....	158 25	
Virginia.....	21 84	
Washington.....	43 32	
West Virginia.....	33 95	
Wisconsin.....	71 72	
		<hr/>
		\$10,286 89
		<hr/>
		\$26,028 78
		<hr/>

CONTRA.

1893.		
Sept. 30.	By Draft drawn for expenses	
	of 26th Annual Session, mile-	
	age and per diem.....	\$6,310 80
	By expenses 26th Annual Ses-	
	sion, printing and sundries :	
	Printing Proceedings.....	\$1,285 17
	Stationery and Printing.....	132 00
	W. W. Miller, Assistant Sec'y....	121 50
	A. J. Wedderburn, reporting....	25 00
	Treasurer's Assistant.....	25 00
	Gate Keeper.....	25 00
	Sundries.....	155 90
		<hr/>
		\$1,769 57
	Printing.....	1,044 48
	Contingent Secretary's Office.....	600 00
	Office Rent.....	200 00
	Lecture Fund.....	1,180 69
	Legislative Committee.....	25 75
	Committee on Woman's Work in the	
	Grange.....	79 37
	Contingent Deputy Fee Fund.....	300 00
	Salary and Expenses of Officers :	
	J. H. Brigham Salary.....	\$500 00
	Traveling and Office Expenses...	100 00
		<hr/>
		\$800 00

F. M. McDowell, Salary.....	383 34
John Trimble.....	1,200 00
M. Whitehead, Lecturer, Traveling, Per diem and Office Expenses.....	416 47

EXPENSES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

L. Rhone.....	\$141 60
X. X. Charters.....	138 30
J. J. Woodman.....	391 26
	<hr/>
	\$671 16

SUNDRIES.

Expenses Seventh Degree.....	\$814 83
Expenses Sixth Degree.....	335 75
Padlocks.....	42 00
Tin Boxes.....	140 00
Engraving Memorial to Sister Hall.....	23 75
R. H. Thomas, Working Tools...	21 00
J. Trimble, attending Bro. X. X. Charter's funeral.....	11 40
G. A. Bowen, Loan and Invest- ment Committee.....	18 59
Expense World's Fair Head- quarters.....	318 50
Alma Hinds, Secretary World's Fair.....	119 50
	<hr/>
	\$1,917 32
Mortgage Investment.....	5,233 32
Balance in Trust Company.....	4,096 51

\$26,028 76

Oct. 1. Balance in Trust Company..... **\$4,096 51**

The report of dues from State Granges in above report embraces only the money paid in during the fiscal year. The following is a statement of the amount of dues which they are charged with for the year ending June 30th, 1893, from reports of State Secretaries :

California.....	\$175 30
Colorado.....	27 36
Connecticut.....	494 27
Delaware.....	48 60
Illinois.....	318 50
Indiana.....	120 16
Iowa.....	24 78
Kansas	90 99

Kentucky	13 00
Maine.....	720 45
Maryland.....	44 76
Massachusetts.....	513 94
Michigan	490 09
Minnesota	19 53
Mississippi... ..	21 70
Missouri... ..	47 80
Nebraska.	48 86
New Hampshire.....	607 79
New Jersey.....	104 29
New York.....	1496 26
Ohio.....	739 90
Oregon.....	135 56
Pennsylvania.....	1278 91
Rhode Island.....	71 46
Texas.....
Vermont.....	84 01
Virginia.....	19 42
Washington.....	56 62
West Virginia.....	29 35
Wisconsin.....	31 54

Secretary's Report.

The Worthy Secretary, Bro. John Trimble, presented his annual report, as follows :

I respectfully report the operations of the Secretary's Office for the official year ending September 30th, 1893. During the year dispensations were issued for new Granges to the number of eighty (80). These were distributed as follows:

Colorado	2	New York.....	5
Connecticut	3	Ohio.....	6
Illinois.....	2	Oregon.....	9
Maine.....	2	Pennsylvania.....	20
Massachusetts	3	Rhode Island.....	2
Michigan.....	1	South Carolina.	3
Missouri.....	1	Tennessee	1
New Hampshire.....	15	Vermont	2
New Jersey.....	1	Washington.....	2
Total			80

There were issued during the year :

Original Charters.....	80
Duplicate Charters.....	30
Outfits to Deputies.....	5
Seventh Degree Certificates.....	2342
Sixth Degree Certificates.....	2421

The receipts of the Secretary's Office during the year ending September 30th, 1893, were \$5,590.09, from the following sources:

RECEIPTS.

Dispensations.....	\$1200 00
Seventh Degree Fees.....	1341 00
Sixth Degree Fees (National Grange).....	771 00
Sixth Degree Fees (State Granges) as follows:	
California.....	\$20 00
Connecticut.....	79 00
Illinois.....	29 00
Indiana.....	62 00
Kansas.....	17 50
Maine.....	39 50
Massachusetts.....	69 00
Massachusetts.....	48 00
Michigan.....	24 00
Missouri.....	13 50
Nebraska.....	8 50
New Hampshire.....	37 00
New Jersey.....	10 50
New York.....	43 50
Ohio.....	54 50
Oregon.....	15 00
Pennsylvania.....	21 50
Pennsylvania.....	41 00
Pennsylvania.....	101 50
Rhode Island.....	8 50
Texas.....	19 00
Vermont.....	18 50
Washington.....	14 50
Sales as per Order Book.....	\$1,196 83
Oct. 1, 1892. In hands of Secretary.....	275 31
Dues.....	10 95
Total.....	\$5,590 09

CR.

Oct. 1, 1893. Deposited in Fiscal Agency.....	\$5,322 00
Leaving in hands of Secretary a balance of....	268 09

JOHN TRIMBLE, *Worthy Annalist* :

You will announce the meeting of the officers of the Assembly of the Priests of Demeter on the stage of Alhambra Hall, on Friday the 17th instant, at 2 P. M., when it is very important that every appointed officer be in attendance for the purpose of making preparations for conferring the Degree of Ceres at 8 P. M.

Faternally,

LEONARD RHONE, *High Priest*.

Report of Worthy Assistant Steward.

The Worthy Assistant Steward, Bro. O. E. Hall, read the following, his Annual Report :

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

According to the custom of this Grange, it becomes the duty of the Assistant Steward to report to this body at the annual meetings of the Grange. The affairs of my office remain in about the same condition as when I reported to you one year ago. The duties pertaining to my office are not very numerous or laborious, yet such as they are I have tried to perform with dispatch and with the best of my ability. I have endeavored to keep the implements of my office bright and in order, to be turned over to my successor in as good condition as when received by me.

Respectfully submitted,

O. E. HALL

Bro. R. R. Hutchinson offered the following, and it was approved by the Grange :

Resolved, That memorial services on the death of Brother and Sister Charters, of Virginia, be held in this hall on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and a committee be appointed to draft such resolutions as may be necessary.

The following reports from Masters of State Granges were offered and read :

CALIFORNIA.

A. P. ROACHE, Master. *Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the National Grange :*

The far "Sunset Land" again sends you greeting, again desires the clasp of your fraternal hands, again seeks wisdom at our National shrine, hoping, mayhap, to add its own feeble mite to the perfection or enlightenment of this greatest brotherhood of man, this greatest nation of all great centuries.

Would that this opportunity for sweet communion might claim your attention with recitals of victories won and general prosperity insured, but facts are stubborn things, and cannot be

argued away. A peculiar combination of circumstances, climatic, political, financial, and commercial, so engrossed the attention, and crippled the resources of our farmers, that the Grange has made small progress. Notwithstanding these combined difficulties, we have held our own in point of numbers, have even increased our membership, but the increase has been secured by special efforts of a few strong Granges, and while we have kept our army in tact at headquarters, our skirmish lines, our frontier out-posts, have been cut to pieces and many of them captured by the combined forces of General Depression, Colonel Lukewarm, and Captain Don'tcare. And although our honored Past Master Davis, has faithfully, intelligently, and gallantly, fought the good fight, our territory is too vast, our workers too few, for one man, however gifted, to secure the best result.

We most earnestly crave, and sincerely desire, that the Worthy Master or Lecturer of the parent Grange, may be able to arrange some plan by which they can visit their children of the Pacific, and imbue them with the necessity for that concerted action, and community of effort, so vitally important in their battles for emancipation.

We are at present endeavoring to solve the problem, not so much of how to organize Granges, as to maintain in a healthful condition those already in existence; in other words, to secure for them not only moral and intellectual benefits, but material benefits as well.

I beg to assure you, that I shall listen with much interest to the reports of those members, old in the Order, in the hope of discovering the means by which Patrons are compelled to realize the full weight of the responsibility resting upon them as patrons, citizens, and patriots, of this incomparable nation. Our Grange is in a prosperous condition financially, and will be appropriately represented, occupying the post of honor in the center of the dome of the Agricultural Pavilion at our coming Mid-winter Fair, to which, by the way, you are all cordially invited.

Whether you believe that a visit to the White City is all the "Fair" one can digest in four hundred years, or whether you believe in free silver, free wool, free love, free thought, or free rides, we are hopeful that our Commissioners will secure such favorable railroad rates, that the humblest among us will be able to visit the fair, which will be different from all others yet held, and should you care nothing for the exhibit, treat yourselves to the spending of one winter,—

"Where everlasting spring abides.
And never fading flowers"

With many kindly remembrances of your former visit, we

open wide not only the portals of the golden gate but the portals of our hearts, our homes, our affections, and bid you welcome

COLORADO.

D. W. WORKING, Master. *Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange*—We bring you tidings from the Centennial State. A year ago we asked you to support us in the effort to secure the political emancipation of women. We were refused the help of this great organization and told in effect, to go home and fight the battle alone. The tidings we bring are that women in Colorado are voters now.

Nature has been reasonably generous to the farmers of Colorado during the year, since the Concord meeting; true, there have been local failures, the effect of storms and lack of water. But bounteous nature in her efforts to benefit her creatures has been thwarted by agencies established by the persons for whom all the material things of earth exist. The means of transportation, communication and exchange, are almost entirely under control of the agents of Plutocracy, and the people who do the world's useful work are robbed of their fair share of the fruits of their industry. This is no figure of speech, but merely a plain statement of a fact that should be apparent to every thoughtful observer of the facts and tendencies of current history.

Of course, Colorado is a sufferer; and she suffers the more keenly because the destructive plans of agents and advocates of legalized monopoly are laid with the definite and avowed purpose of destroying one of her chief industries. This subject need not be spoken of at length here. It is adverted to merely to call attention to a condition that has hindered the development of the farming industry and of the Grange in our State.

The Grange has not increased in membership in Colorado since the last report from that State to this body. Two Granges have been organized and one has been reorganized. Some are more prosperous than a year ago; a few are less prosperous; and three or four have fallen asleep. These are the plain, bald facts. It is but fair to add that we believe the Grange in Colorado commands greater respect than it did a year ago; that people who used to have little or no interest in our organization are now interested in its aims and work and are willing to work for its development. Much of this interest and respect is due to the excellent work of the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange, who spent ten days in Colorado, during which time he traveled about fifteen hundred miles and delivered ten addresses. In our State the Patrons are proud of our Lecturer and his work.

At the last meeting of our State Grange, resolutions were adopted in favor of giving women the ballot and of adopting and

table methods of direct legislation as supplementary to our present representative system; also in favor of graded income and succession taxes. Of course we shall be glad to have the National Grange endorse the same propositions.

DELAWARE.

JOHN C. HIGGINS, Master. *Worthy Master and Fellow Patrons*—The Grange is in good heart in Delaware, under circumstances generally adverse to what pertains to Agriculture.

Another year of drouth, two storms that escaped from the tropics and swept our State during the fruit season, lower prices than ever for wheat markets restricted to the necessities of the army of the unemployed, have given the Delaware farmer a realizing sense of the hard conditions that now rule the business world. Co-operation suffers from instability of prices, on the one hand, and a necessity on the part of many a heretofore cash buyer to make time purchases.

If, therefore, co-operation were truly the strongest of Grange ties, I should fear the Order in Delaware would lose ground at this juncture.

Our contracts are made as usual and are fairly successful. But affection for the Grange and devotion to its social, paternal, and educational features can, I confidently believe, be relied upon to help our little State safely in the Grange column.

Some of our Subordinate Granges have quite a large membership, and enjoy a friendly rivalry in the efforts to still further improve their condition.

We are still hoping and waiting for that degree of prosperity, which alone can make our calling as admirable as our affection and former experience have it to be.

Improved and scientific methods are being sought for, and in many instances already practiced, led and stimulated by a practical and untiring Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Director of the Station is now the Worthy Lecturer of the State Grange—a fact indicative of the excellent mutual relations existing between farmer and Station.

I hope to spend some time among the Subordinate Granges in the coming winter months, and trust that the next report from Delaware will be more encouraging than this one.

IOWA.

J. E. BLACKFORD, Master. *Worthy Master*—Again I am compelled to report the condition of the Grange in Iowa, in an unsatisfactory condition, but we still have faith that a reaction will come. We lately reorganized one large Grange, and the indi-

cations are, that more work of that kind will be done in the near future. I am of the opinion, that if the National Grange could so arrange, as to allow non-affiliated members of the "non-partisan Farmers' Alliance" to be received into our Granges on the same terms as non-affiliated Patrons, it would tend to increase our membership and strengthen the Order.

KANSAS.

A. P. REARDON, Master. *Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:* Of late years it has been customary to hear from Kansas about once a year in a political sense; so much so that it is sometimes difficult to tell where we are at. But in Grange work we have made a slight gain in membership, and have not only added a few members to the working Granges, but have reorganized three dormant Granges during the past year.

The farmers of the west are a little more isolated than are our eastern members, consequently the Granges are harder to hold together where they depend only on the social and educational work for their existence. We find in Kansas that wherever co-operation is made a leading feature in Grange work the membership is increasing. Kansas has been for the past few years a dumping board for political schemers, and have so effectually worked the farmers that they have become divided, and a great many of our enterprising farmers are afraid to join the Grange for fear of some political action, while others will not join us because our Order forbids the launching out into a political field. In our State co-operation has been the bulwark and stability to our Order.

Cadmus Grange, of Linn County, started a few years ago to co-operate in the purchase of supplies, using a kitchen pantry for a salesroom to start on. Their sales have so increased and their Grange prospered until they have purchased a site, built a large storeroom and Grange hall above, while their sales are now amounting to over \$20,000 annually. Their store is located seven miles from a railroad, yet their membership has increased over sixty this season, and they are wide awake.

Yet the most notable success is the Johnson County Co-operative Association, organized June 14th, 1876. From the outset the Roachdale plan of co-operation was followed in its purity, including actual cash transactions to the fullest possible extent. Credit with responsible parties was allowed not to exceed thirty days, and never in excess of the member's share of capital stock, which such credit was a lien.

The store was opened July 27th, 1876, with \$800 of cash capital paid in by sixty members, which has since grown to

\$100 000 capital stock held by 959 stockholders. The sales for the seventeen years have been \$3,508,000.

Whereas the main store occupied only a small rented room at first, it now owns a magnificent building built and equipped at a cost of \$50,000. It is three stories high, 118 by 120 feet, the association owning all the real estate in which it does business. Everything is in perfect order, and the system is complete; and as a co-operative enterprise is a great credit to the enterprise and intelligence of the Patrons of Johnson County.

The habits of thrift, economy, foresight and calculation which the success of this store has acquired is of untold value to the Patrons, and outside of the ten per cent. per annum allowed upon the capital stock. That has now reached the limit of their charter. \$108,000

Thousands of dollars are saved annually to the farmers upon their purchases, and the benefits that accrue directly and indirectly by reason of co-operation in merchandising and banking within themselves.

There are other stores in the State—one in Miami County, one in Osage, one at Spring Hill, and one in Cowley County, that is doing equally as well in proportion to the amount of capital invested, and we find the Grange in a prosperous condition in each of those localities.

We hope that some plan may be suggested by the members of this body at this meeting that will enable us to work up a Grange influence in every county in our State, that our farmers may learn that the principles of the Grange is a power for good in elevating to a higher standard of manhood and womanhood, and the dignifying of agriculture, and hope that its refining influence may work a change of sentiment among the farmers in favor of the Grange and its speedy growth in the sunny land of Kansas.

MAINE

M. B. HUNT, Master. *Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange*—Although I am unable to report to this body the substantial gains they could wish, yet it is indeed gratifying to be able to report that the Order in my State is holding its own.

Through the eighties, enthusiasm ran high, many members were secured at the sacrifice of law. All our Subordinate Granges were anxious to make the best showing they could, and therefore carried on their books, *many* who had ceased to pay their dues. These we at length dropped from the rolls, and in consequence an apparent loss was the result, when there was no *real* loss in fact. The tide of reaction, we trust, if such it may be called, has now reached its lowest ebb, and we believe

will ere long return with a healthy, and steadily increasing flow. We have, during the year, organized two new Granges, and re-organized four Dormant ones.

Several new Halls have been built, and others are in progress of construction. Our co-operative store is in a prosperous condition; finances good, notwithstanding the great financial depression. Our Grange Fire Insurance Companies report having taken more risks than for many years previous.

The Androscoggin reports through its Secretary, that the average annual assessment on each one thousand dollars for the five years ending December 31st, 1892, was three dollars and twenty eight cents. This company is now carrying risks amounting to \$2,000,000. While the Oxford company is carrying risks amounting to \$950,000. This company reports that for the seventeen years it has been doing business, the amount of assessments on each thousand dollars insured has been \$38.10; or an average yearly assessment of \$2.24¹/₂. It was my privilege and pleasure to accompany the Worthy Master of the National Grange during his short stay in our State. He in five days delivered seven public lectures, and was present at four secret sessions. Though these meetings were held at a very busy time of year, yet they were well attended, and an earnest interest manifested. Much good to the Order and the farmers' cause will, we hope, result from these meetings. Our efforts to secure tax-reform, to the end that farmers should pay their just share of the taxes, and no more, has continued, and as a result, we have from a wholesale defeat before the Legislature of 1891, succeeded in carrying the House by a vote of 92 to 43, and tied the Senate in 1893, almost a victory, and yet a defeat, success so near, and yet so far. We nevertheless feel that we have made a good fight, and that persistent effort is only needed in order to win success. The fight is still on, and will, I trust, be continued until justice shall be secured, and all classes made to bear their just share of the public burdens. We have again been beaten, but not vanquished, defeated, but not scattered.

I am proud to know that my State has been, now is, and I trust will *ever* be, one of the pillars of strength upon which the magnificent structure, known as the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, has been reared, and is sustained. May our Order increase in numbers and influence, may it wax *stronger* and *stronger* as the years roll on, *J. Sterling Morton* to the contrary notwithstanding.

MASSACHUSETTS

E. D. Howe, Master. In a year when depression and retrenchment have been the almost universal rule, it is indeed gratifying

to be able to report for Massachusetts that we have more than held our own. The increase has been small, to be sure, but a net gain of two Granges and a net increase in membership of 736, the building of a \$4000 Grange hall, the banking of hundreds of dollars for other halls yet to come, the successful carrying out of a World's Fair excursion numbering over 500 Patrons, and the almost universally favorable reports of the present condition and future prospects of our 120 Subordinate Granges, would seem to indicate that the Order, instead of languishing, was merely resting for a mightier advance, when the financial clouds shall have lifted from the horizon.

In spite, however, of our endeavors, one Grange has surrendered its charter, but this has been offset by the resurrection of one, for fourteen years dormant.

One other Grange voted to surrender its charter, but on the night appointed for the "wake" the State Master and one of his deputies put in an appearance, and instead of burying a Grange alive the funeral ceremonies have been indefinitely postponed.

During the month of August we held a series of field-days, at all of which Bro. Brigham spoke with his characteristic energy, and on two occasions we also had the assistance of Bro. Hale, of Connecticut.

Early in the Summer Bro. Whitehead paid us a flying visit, but at such short notice that we were unable to spread the word as widely as we would have liked, and consequently only a few were permitted the pleasure of imbibing new enthusiasm from this never failing source. One brother and sister rode thirty miles and back solely for the purpose of hearing our eloquent brother; and in a letter from them shortly after, they emphatically declare that they were well repaid for the long journey and the two days' time consumed.

While we have no reason to feel ashamed or discouraged over our present year's work, we nevertheless hope that our successor will be able to report a much larger degree of interest and progress the coming year.

MISSOURI.

W. E. HARBAUGH, Master. *Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the National Grange:* The Grange in Missouri has not increased in membership and strength as we desired or as it has in other States during the year of 1893; yet the condition of the Order in Missouri has improved within the last year, and is much more encouraging than three years ago, when our State Grange was burdened with debt and the membership discouraged.

Through trade arrangements entered into by the Executive Committee the debt has been removed and a cash balance of a

few hundred dollars remains in our Treasurer's hands. Confidence is being restored and the membership encouraged, as shown by the increased promptness of Subordinate Granges in payment of their quarterly dues.

Forty-six Granges have elected officers, received the Annual Word, and made reports up to June 30th, September 30th, and December 31st, 1898.

One new Grange has been organized, three have been reorganized, and two have resumed work under the Executive Committee.

A number of our Granges are weak, only working on a constitutional number, but seem hopeful. This causes our low report to the National Grange.

From my correspondence with Secretaries and Masters I am strongly of the opinion that with a great effort much good work may be accomplished within the next year. A number of Granges own their own halls, and several more are raising funds, and will, ere long, meet in their own homes.

Our co-operative work has been successful as far as it has been extended. By reason of the depressed condition of Agriculture, the extremely low prices realized for most of our farm products, and the stringency of money matters, quite a number of our Subordinate Granges was unable to be represented at our twenty-second annual session held in the city of Cameron, October 10th, 11th and 12th.

Consequently our meeting was small in number, but all present, realizing the necessity of reviving and reorganizing the Grange in Missouri, expressed a desire and willingness to work to that end.

The following resolution on circular from the National Committee on Legislation was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, By the Missouri State Grange, in twenty-second annual session assembled, that we endorse the action of our Legislative Committee of the National Grange, as contained in the circular to the members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, under date of October 4th, 1898.

During the months of September and October, 1898, the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange visited our State and delivered a series of lectures in the interest of the Grange. Much good will come of his labor while with us. As the result of his labor in Lafayette County, Bro. Keill reports one Grange ready to reorganize, and twenty members added to his home Grange. In my County, one Grange is preparing to reorganize, and nine new members added to my home Grange. Others report good work as the result of his labor while with them.

At our twenty-first and again at our twenty-second session the

American Grange Bulletin and Scientific Farmer was adopted as the official organ of the Missouri State Grange, and the Editor is doing a grand and noble work for the Order in our State by sending sample copies to all whose names are furnished him, thus creating anew Grange interest where once the Grange flourished, and members of Granges that have been dormant for years are becoming interested in the work and are inquiring the way to renew their membership and reorganize the Grange in their localities, and in time these will be found within our Gate, laboring for the elevation of agriculture

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

N. J. BACHELDER, Master.—The Grange in New Hampshire has witnessed a year of prosperity. Stimulated by the session of the National Grange held in our midst in 1892, active work has been accomplished along the various lines in which the Order is interested. Fifteen Subordinate Granges have been organized, making 171 active Granges, more than 150 of which meet fortnightly throughout the year, holding in the aggregate more than 3000 meetings annually. A net gain has been made in membership during the year of about 1250, making a total membership of about 14,000. Those who have worked faithfully in our state for years for the success and upbuilding of the Grange are pleased to be able to refer to the fact that the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry is to-day the largest secret organization in New Hampshire. Our Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Co. has had a successful year, and now has property insured owned only by members of the Grange amounting to more than two million dollars. The cost of this insurance has been less than one half the amount charged upon similar property insured in stock companies. Our Grange State Fair was the best agricultural fair ever held in New Hampshire. Our officers and deputies are generally alive, and still further progress in Grange work will be made in New Hampshire in the future.

At 4 o'clock P. M., the Grange passed to work in the Sixth Degree, with Worthy Master J. H. Brigham presiding, and the Degree of Flora was conferred in full and ample form on one hundred and fifteen (115) candidates.

At 5.30 o'clock P. M. the labors of the day, in secret session, were closed.

EVENING SESSION.

A public reception was tendered the National Grange and the visiting Patrons by the citizens of Syracuse and State of New York, at "The Alhambra" at 8 o'clock P.M. with the following

PROGRAM.

Presiding Officer C. E. Hall, Master of Central New York Pomona Grange.

Music.

Address of Welcome by Hon. W. C. Gifford, Master of New York State Grange.

Response by Hon. S. L. Wilson, Master of the Mississippi State Grange.

Address of Welcome by Hon. Roswell P. Flower, Governor of New York State.

Response by Hon. J. H. Brigham, of Ohio, Master of the National Grange.

Music, Cynthia Quartette.

Address of Welcome by Hon. Jacob Amos, Mayor of the City of Syracuse.

Response by Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, of Middlebush, N. J., Lecturer of the National Grange.

Address of Welcome by Mrs. Florence M. Reynolds, of Lamsons, N. Y., Lecturer of Central New York Pomona Grange.

Music.

Address of Welcome by Mrs. Carrie E. S. Twing, of Chautauqua County, N. Y., in behalf of the New York State Woman's Political Equality Club.

Response by Mrs. Eliza C. Gifford, of Jamestown, N. Y.

Address of Welcome by E. A. Powell, of Syracuse, in behalf of the New York State Agricultural Society, the Farmers of Central New York and the Business Men's Association of Syracuse.

Response by E. W. Davis, of California, Overseer of the National Grange.

Music.

Address of Welcome, by Rev. L. M. Vernon, D. D., Dean of the College of Fine Arts of Syracuse University.

Response by A. Messer, Master of the Vermont State Grange.

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, November 17th, 1893.

† The Grange assembled at 9.30 o'clock A. M., with the Worthy Overseer, Bro. E. W. Davis, presiding, Bro. Elmer D. Howe as Worthy Overseer pro tem., and Sister M. H. Murray, of Maryland, as Worthy Ceres pro tem.

The Worthy Secretary called the roll of States, and a quorum was found present and many visiting members of the Order.

Thursday's journal was read and approved.

Under the call of the roll of States for the introduction of business for reference without debate, the following were introduced and referred :

By Bro. A. P. Roache, of Cal.—Subject: The Secretary of Agriculture. Referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. M. B. Hunt, of Maine. Subject: Chart of Working Tools. Referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. John T. Cox, of New Jersey. Subject: Education. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Subject: Ritual. To the Committee on Ritual.

Report of Worthy Pomona.

Sister C. E. Bowen, Worthy Pomona, read her Annual Report, as follows :

Worthy Master and Patrons:

It would be absurd for me to come before this body of representative agriculturists to instruct them in the cultivation of fruits, and equally unfitting to retard the work of the session, while I dwell at length on the beauty and goodness of that which I doubt not each good Patron feels to be one of God's best gifts to him and his family.

Now that so much of scientific research is given to the question, the chemist and the physiologist laboring together have shown us that the great brain and nerve stimulant, *phosphorus*, so much needed in this rushing nation of ours, and *albumen*, that supplies so much tissue waste, not to mention *tonic acids* and

their effects, are so largely found in fruits we shall hope for a far greater apprehension of this question in the future.

Let me briefly state, however, that as your representative in the chair of Pomona I had many applications for suggestions as to "Pomona meetings," subjects for papers, discussions, etc., and on September 25th I sent out my "Annual Circular," as follows:

Worthy Sister :—As fruits are maturing, it is well for us to give the subject more than a casual thought; thus I bring before the Grange, at this time, a few ideas for your consideration, to be worked out as best meets your own views, and the varied needs of the Grange you may have the honor to represent; calling your attention to the fact that a well planned business is better than a desultory course; and reminding you, that this subject comes very closely into your farm homes.

SUGGESTIONS.

Exhibition of winter fruits, in all manner of preparation; (open to the public).

Special premiums to young exhibitors of fruits, canned, dried, etc.

PAPERS FOR THE BROTHERS.

(Open to discussion.)

Planting fruit trees.
Grafting and budding.
Harvesting.
Preparing for home and market.
Co-operative cold storage.
Desirable fruit, with detailed characteristics.
Wind-breaks and situation.
Diseases of trees,—insects and remedies.
Fruit-growing, for small farms.
Field crops, in orchards.

PAPERS FOR SISTERS.

Fruit culture, a vocation for women.
Birds,—a help, or hindrance?
Canning, jams, jellies, pickles.
Method, receptacle and state of fruit.
Drying, merits and demerits.
A fruit farm compared with dairying.
Why a barrel of apples "on tap" is better than a barrel of cider.
A plea for more fruit and less pastry.
Healthfulness of fruit, (by an M. D.)

MEM :—

Nuts are fruit for culture and care.

Transplanting nut growing trees.—An expert says: "Raise the tree yourself; bury a board in a trench, and plant the tree above it; this will cause the tap-root to branch;—transplant every year above a deeper buried board;—the result is, at four years, you have a fibrous root, instead of one main tap-root."

An untold pleasure to old, or young, is a home nursery for fruit trees; and, (not to infringe on Flora's domain,) shrubs, vines, and ornamental trees as well; from which a farmer can supply himself and neighbors.

I would urge a destruction, or re-grafting, of all undesirable varieties of fruit trees

MAKE YOUR FARM PROFITABLE.

Ten barrels of one good variety of Apples, is better than one barrel each of ten varieties.

Why not have plums and apricots on our farms, as well as apples?

LASTLY :—Let me urge upon all Pomonas, that when the date for your meeting is assigned, to work out every detail;—remembering that the success of all large affairs depends upon the perfection of little things.

Make your meetings practical, if you wish to hold, and interest the members.

Yours fraternally,

C. ELECTA BOWEN,
Pomona National Grange.

Woodstock, Conn., September 25th, 1893.

Resulting from this circular I had several communications from Granges in which interesting Pomona meetings were reported, and in some instances sales of fruit (brought for exhibition) had been made, and a sum of money set aside for the Grange Temple.

Before taking my seat I would like to express, for myself and the Patrons, an appreciation of the beautiful exhibit of fruit before us, and trust that future meetings of the Grange will be thus remembered.

C. ELECTA BOWEN,
Pomona National Grange.

Woman's Work in the Grange.

Sister H. H. Woodman, Chairman of the Committee on "Woman's Work in the Grange," read the following report for her Committee, which, on motion of Bro. D. W. Working, was received, and placed on file for publication in the Journal of Proceedings :

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters:—Another year has passed since we met in Annual Session, and it is reasonable to expect that all who have been gleaning in the Grange Field, will bring their sheaves for inspection. The members of your Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange have performed the duties assigned us as best we could with the light, strength, and means at our command. We issued circulars giving instructions to State and local committees, and promising programs for exercises at Grange meetings and public festivals. The circular and programs were sent out in large numbers and published in most of the Grange papers. Feasts and festivals with the programs for Flora, Pomona and Ceres Days have been reported as very interesting and successful. Children's days have generally been celebrated, and the Columbian exercises, selected and recommended by your Committee, have been utilized, and added largely to the interest of these meetings. The sisters have endeavored to have these meetings rank as schools of a high moral and intellectual order, urging selections from the best authors, and sparing no pains to have the children well disciplined in performing their parts. By so doing they have not only given valuable lessons in elocution but helped to make the finished scholar.

The State Committees have very generally been diligent in their work, issued many circulars of instruction, and stimulated their sisters to greater exertion in all moral, benevolent, and educational work, looking after the welfare of the children in the district schools, attending the school meetings, designing plans for school houses, so as to render them healthful, comfortable, and commodious, insisting that teachers shall possess not only ability to teach, but kind hearts and high moral standing as well. Temperance work has been made a specialty in some localities, and thus the work of our noble Order is going on in the fulfillment of its glorious mission, to help the needy, raise the fallen, and aid in making the daily lives of men and women better and happier.

It is reported that in some Granges there has been a disposition to abridge, or omit much of the Ritual work of the Order, thus destroying the effects of the beautiful lessons of the Degrees, so well calculated, not only to interest the intelligent candidate but leave beautiful and lasting impressions upon the mind. Our sisters have been untiring in their efforts to remedy this by insisting that the Ritual be used as it is, and no lessons be omitted. This is an important work and should be pressed with vigor and determination in every Grange.

It has been truly said, "that the present prosperous condition of the Order is largely due to the soul-felt influence and untiring work of our sisters. The moral and intellectual influence of

high minded women for good, is felt in every condition of life, but notably in the homes, the schools, the churches, and the Grange."

The reports which come to us from different States and localities are indeed cheering. We find the same spirit of love and loyalty to the Order manifested everywhere, and all seem determined to work together for the accomplishment of its grand purposes. This is as it should be, and if our good sisters of the Order in every Grange in the land, will catch the spirit and love of Grange work, not only will the power and capabilities of our sex be admitted, but the possibilities of our Order accomplished.

GRANGE TEMPLE.

As instructed by the Executive Committee, your Committee has appealed to members of the Order, and Subordinate Granges everywhere, to institute measures for the collection of small contributions to the Grange Temple Fund. We have recommended that at festivals and public meetings and entertainments, enlivened and made interesting by our literary programs, collections for this fund be made. How successful our efforts have been in that direction, the Secretary's books will show.

NATIONAL GRANGE HEADQUARTERS AT THE FAIR.

We cannot close this report without calling your attention to the fact, that the success of the Grange Headquarters at the Columbian Exposition, and the comfort of our members visiting there, were largely due to the efforts and untiring work of sisters, under the supervision of the Executive Committee. The rooms were neatly furnished and kept in order, presenting a cheerful and homelike appearance. The large and neatly bound Registration Book lay upon the desk, and all who entered there were greeted with a cordial welcome by the Secretary and made to feel at home. The chairman of this Committee spent over two months at the Fair, and it seldom happened that she did not visit the Headquarters sometime during each day, always finding our young sister, Alma Hinds, (Secretary) at her post of duty, ready to give any desired information, and do all in her power to make the visitors comfortable and feel at home, never leaving her post, even for meals, unless some member of her family, or competent trusty sister of the Order could be there to do the honors of the house. It was a home for our members while at the Fair, and thousands not belonging to the Order enjoyed our hospitalities. It was often remarked by those not members of the Order, that they would join the Grange when they got home, and they meant it. The Fair was undoubtedly the grandest and most successful of its kind the world has ever known. It is to

be regretted that circumstances prevented so many of our people from visiting it, for those who did not and tried to see it through the beautiful descriptions in poetry and prose by the best writers of the day, utterly failed to grasp the vastness and beauties that were everywhere displayed in this White City.

As well might one attempt to describe a rose, or a rainbow, or the advent of Aurora, as she pushes aside the curtain of her pavilion and stands upon the threshold of a new day arrayed in all the luster of her celestial apparel. It was too vast to be fully comprehended by the mind of man or its beauties expressed in language. Milton with his marvelous powers of imagination could produce his "Paradise Lost," but were he living to-day, and had he trod the streets of the White City, or glided over the Lagoons by moonlight, passed through the Wooded Island, when the Fairy Lamps were peeping from behind the leaves, revealing the beautiful flowers from every clime, or witnessed the brilliant display of the many colored electric lights among the fountains, he would fail with his magic pen and power of language to describe the realities of this wonderful White City. Hence those who failed to see it will never comprehend its reality, and those who were fortunate enough to behold it will have indelibly stamped upon their memories a strange but pleasing fascination which they can feel and realize, but never express.

Mrs. HARTY H. WOODMAN,

Mrs. C. ELECTA BOWEN,

Mrs. MARGARET L. DAVIS,

Committee.

Bro. D. W. Working, Chairman, offered the following report for the Committee on Division of Labor, which was adopted by the Grange :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Division of Labor, to whom was referred the Report of the Worthy Overseer of this body, recommend that the report of that officer be placed in the hands of the Secretary for publication in the Journal of Proceedings.

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Division of Labor, to whom was referred the Report of the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange, beg leave to recommend that the same be placed in the hands of the Secretary, to be printed to the number of five hundred copies, these copies to be sent to the principal Agricultural and other papers of the country.

By order of the Committee,

DANIEL W. WORKING, *Chairman.*

The Committee on Publication offered the following, and it was adopted :

Resolved, That hereafter all matters for publication shall be submitted to the Committee on Publication before going to press.

W. C. GIFFORD,
D. L. RUSSELL,
ALPHA MESSER,
MRS. GRACE BOOTH WORKING
MRS. LEONORA M. HOWE,

Committee.

Bro Aaron Jones, Chairman, made the following report for the Committee on Good of the Order, which was adopted :

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. A. P. Roache, Worthy Master of California State Grange, in reference to the National Grange causing to be published for the use of the Order a book of National Songs, with literary exercises, dialogues, etc., have had the same under consideration; and believing the same would be attended by a large expense to the National Grange, would respectfully refer the same back to the National Grange with recommendation that the same be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

AARON JONES,
S. L. WILSON,
GEO. B. HORTON,
MRS. M. B. HUNT,
MRS. MARY L. CHURCHILL.

Committee.

The following invitation was received, and, on motion of Bro. S. L. Wilson, Mississippi, it was accepted with thanks :

SYRACUSE, N. Y., November 17, 1893.

JOHN TRIMBLE, Esq.,

Secretary National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry :

DEAR SIR,—With an earnest desire to contribute, if possible, to the pleasures of those of your Order who are visiting our city, the Business Men's Association of Syracuse, N. Y., together with Messrs. Smiths & Powell, proprietors of "Lakeside Stock Farm," invite them to accompany an excursion over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to *Lakeside*, that they have arranged for *Saturday afternoon*, the 18th inst., and view the horses and cattle, with their surroundings, for which this famed "stock farm" is noted.

Tickets for the trip will be furnished them at the door leading

to the train in the station from which the train leaves, adjoining Armory Park. The train will start *promptly at 2 15 P. M.*

Kindly inform those intending to go, that of necessity *the train will not wait for any tardy person* as the running of regular trains over the road compels the leaving of the train *promptly on the time announced.*

Very respectfully yours,

C L HASBROUCK, *Secretary.*

The Committee on Good of the Order submitted the following report, which, after full discussion, was adopted :

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. E. D. Howe, Worthy Master of Massachusetts State Grange, requesting the Priests of Demeter to furnish for Pomona Granges an Annual Word, have had the same under consideration, and believing that such an Annual Word is unnecessary for the guarding and protection of Pomona Granges, would report adversely thereto.

AARON JONES,
S. L. WILSON,
GEO. B. HORTON,
Mrs M. B. HUNT,
Mrs. MARY L. CHURCHILL,
Committee.

The Committee on Good of the Order submitted the following, which was fully considered and adopted :

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. E. D. Howe, Worthy Master of Massachusetts State Grange, to give to Masters of State Granges authority to allow Subordinate Granges in their jurisdiction to confer Degrees by obligation in emergency cases, have had the same under consideration, and would report adversely thereto.

AARON JONES,
S. L. WILSON,
GEO. B. HORTON,
Mrs. M. B. HUNT,
Mrs. MARY L. CHURCHILL,
Committee

Bro. W. C. Gifford offered the following, which was adopted

Resolved, That when this body takes a recess, it shall be until 9.30 A. M., Saturday morning, November 18th, and that the special order for conferring the Seventh Degree, be at 7 o'clock this evening ; and this Hall be under the control of the Executive Committee of the National Grange in the interim.

Bro. J. E. Blackford, of Iowa, introduced a resolution requesting the Executive Committee of the National Grange to submit a plan by which unaffiliated members of the National Farmers' Alliance may be admitted to membership in the Grange, and it was referred to the Executive Committee.

Bro. J. T. Cox offered a resolution on the subject of Regalia, which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Bro. W. C. Gifford offered a resolution on the subject of eligibility of ministers of the Gospel as members of the Order. Referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

Bro. A. M. Belcher offered a resolution on the "equality of the sexes." Referred to the Committee on Education.

Bro. D. W. Working presented a resolution on the subject of female suffrage, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

The Worthy Secretary read the following communication, which was ordered spread on the journal of the session.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Nov. 15th, 1893.

JOHN TRIMBLE, *Secretary National Grange, Syracuse, N. Y.*

Worthy Secretary:

Word reaches me by telegram that Bro. J. T. Cobb, past Secretary of the Michigan State Grange died this morning. I know your personal affection for him as a friend and co-worker in the Order. Trusting that this may be a most harmonious and profitable session of the National Grange.

I am, sincerely,

JENNIE BUELL,
Secretary, State Grange.

The following report was offered and read:

CONNECTICUT.

GEORGE A. BOWEN, Master. *Worthy Master and Patrons*—In presenting my fourth report to the members of the National Grange, I can emphatically say that the Order in Connecticut was never more thoroughly organized, harmonious and progressive than at this time. It affords me great satisfaction to make this broad statement at the commencement, for the progress of the Order has ever been one of advancement without a single retrograde step, and it would indeed be humiliating to make such acknowledgment now. As all broad or general statements will bear analysis, and as we are here to learn of one another, receive

ing knowledge as a stimulus for ourselves and the work in our States, I will give the detail and leave to you, Brother and Sister Patrons, the matter of giving your individual judgment regarding the State.

Lest this report sounds boastful, let me make one humiliating statement: We have lost a Grange. Number 28 no more exists, having voluntarily surrendered its Charter. Its death was caused by neglect and lack of interest by the major part of its members, overworking the faithful few who kept its meetings alive. It went down with its dues all paid, and a large membership showing on the roll, but never showing in the Grange Hall. This is the first Grange that Connecticut has lost since its reinstatement as a Grange State in 1885; we have, however, made its place good by reorganizing one of the Dormant Granges of pre-historic times, if we can so call those that this National Body once silenced. East Granby, Number 12, is again awaking and coming into line with thirty-two members, and the organization of four new Granges, with two more in sight. We show to-day, one hundred and twenty active Subordinate, and eight Pomona Granges. There has been a slight loss in membership throughout the State, occasioned by what we think good business ideas. Dropping all who from any cause were not contributing to the support of the Order, yet were subjects of taxation by both State and National Granges. This loss has been much more than offset by incoming classes in almost every Grange, as shown by the reports of Masters which have been coming in through the last month.

The inspection service and the semi-annual reports of Masters and Lecturers to their higher officials serve to keep a lively feeling of interest among all, as well as to give information regarding the actual conditions of the organizations. The frequent visits of the State Officers and Deputies and an active correspondence also serve in no small degree to bind still closer the fraternal ties that are engendered by the Grange. I cannot too highly commend to Masters and Lecturers the enforcement of Article 57, page 64 of the Digest, as I also did in my last report. I believe that it is of the greatest value in keeping the membership and officials in close touch and sympathy. The inspections are now under full headway and will be completed within the month.

In common with many of the States, Connecticut held a series of five field days in connection with the Pomona Granges last August; the meetings were all open to the public, were extensively advertised, and drew to the beautiful groves where they were held, thousands of farmers, who were earnest and attentive listeners. The large classes that are now coming into

the Granges are no doubt the result of the enlightenment received there, for we had talented speakers from our own State and the able assistance of Sister Mrs. Alonzo Towle, Worthy Flora of the New Hampshire State Grange, and Bro. John C. Higgins, Worthy Master of the Delaware State Grange, for there are few people who can resist the influences of good company, good addresses, a good band of music, and a good dinner, such as each of these field days presented.

Our Patron's Fire Insurance Company still continues to be an object lesson, showing that the farmer is capable of managing his own business in an improved form, and at a saving from old line rates, and is one of the most practical exemplifications of the principles of our Order; it is steadily increasing its protecting risks, and has been the means of bringing many into the Grange ranks.

The developments of science show that thought runs in similar channels the world over, discoveries being made by different individuals, at remote distances at the same time. Grange thought is no exception to the rule, for while my mind, stimulated by that most excellent exhibition of Degree Work, given by Capital Grange, Number 113, of New Hampshire, at the last year's session of this Grange, was seeking for a means of bringing out a similar exhibition in my own State, the same ideas were in the mind of Sister Mrs. Estella H. Barnes, of the State Committee of Woman's Work. Contact of thought and harmonious workings of the Committees have resulted in the establishment of four degree teams in the jurisdiction of as many Pomona Granges. It is the desire that these teams shall work the Degrees with the utmost perfection attainable in every detail of stage and floor effect, and thus more clearly bring out the rare beauty and worth of our ritual, presenting an object lesson to the Subordinate Granges, thus prompting them to greater perfection on their part.

The past year has been one of marked success in the history of the Order in our State; not so much by increase of the Granges or membership, although it has grown in this direction as shown, but in force, in character and in achievement. Character always achieves success, and the year of labor in advancing the members in this direction has shown itself, not only in the individual Granges, but in the communities where they exist, and most potently in the Legislature of the State.

Through Grange influence and workings, and through this alone, the great question of the direction of the agricultural funds, donated by Congress for agricultural and mechanical education, has been solved, having been wrested from the powerful grasp of Yale University, one of the strongest institutions in the

country, and placed in the hands of the Trustees of the Storrs' Agricultural School, elevating that to the dignity and rank of a College, bringing to it many learned and accomplished teachers, and placing it on an equality with any similar institution in the land; it was a hard struggle for three years, but worked out in all its details by members of the Grange, it finally succeeded, and has placed the Order in the front ranks of organizations in Connecticut.

In this battle, the power and influence of the Order outside of the State was brought to our aid, and materially benefitted our cause. The addresses of Bro. Trimble, Worthy Secretary of the National Grange; the report of the Committee of Education, headed by Bro. Messer, of Vermont, presented at the last session of this Grange, were extensively circulated throughout the State, being sent not only to members of the Order, but to members of both Houses, to the press, and to individuals who would have an influence in politics, and to leading scholars and men of business, thus contributing material aid and showing the value of the National Organization, and yet so very local in its effects.

In addition to this legislative achievement, we conquered the opponents of honest butter, and have brought into our statutes one of the strongest, most just and equitable oleomargarine laws of any State in the Union. In several other minor matters the Grange showed its power in legislation, working entirely from a non-partisan standpoint, thereby gaining for itself greater results than could be shown from any factional side.

An absolute fulfilment of the hopes and desires of the Grange workers in Connecticut can never be achieved, for whenever we fix a point for future attainment, we are never satisfied when we reach it. As a traveler, who, reaching an eminence, sees apparently the end of the journey in the distance, toils on till he reaches it, only to find still more beyond; so we advance with slow steps and reach that which we considered our ultimate, to find the road still winding and stretching on. Connecticut has many ambitious Patrons. I trust that their ambition will never be satisfied even when the Grange reaches the high position we now see looming before us.

At 12.30 o'clock P. M. the labors of the day were closed.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7 o'clock P. M. the Assembly of the Priests of Demeter was opened in the Seventh Degree, with the following officers present :

High Priest.....LEONARD RHONE, Pa.
ArchonJ. J. WOODMAN, Mich.
Annalist.....JOHN TRIMBLE, D. C.
Treasurer.....F. M. McDOWELL, N. Y.
Archevist.....A. M. BELCHER, R. I.
Interpreter.....J. H. BRIGHAM, Ohio.
Hierophant.....CHAS. MCDANIEL, N. H.

Seventh Degree.

A ballot was taken on the candidates for the Degree, and, after being duly elected by a unanimous vote, the following, two hundred and seventy-five (275) candidates, received the Degree of Ceres in full form :

H. H. Wing,	N. Y.	Leroy Rogers,	N. Y.
Z. B. Austin,	"	Eugene Spencer,	"
E. S. Beaman,	"	Fanny A. Rogers,	"
Mrs. E. S. Beaman,	"	W. N. Giles,	"
Genevieve S. Thomas,	Conn.	Wm. A. Bartlett,	"
E. S. Makyes,	N. Y.	Mrs. R. H. Bartlett,	"
Hamlet Worker,	"	Mrs. C. E. Bartlett,	"
S. E. Masse,	Pa.	Butler S. Drake,	"
A. J. Hay,	"	Nora Drake,	"
Mary Hay,	"	Mary L. Churchill,	Wis.
N. W. Barber,	N. Y.	Washington Churchill,	"
C. W. Clark,	"	John T. Cox,	N. J.
J. V. Perkins,	"	Rachel E. Cox,	"
Lloyd F. Rice,	"	Morgan L. Rogers,	N. Y.
Maxwell Dewitt,	"	Helen M. Rogers,	"
M. L. Brown,	"	Alvin Benjamin,	"
C. L. Northrup,	"	Mrs. Alvin Benjamin,	"
P. R. Porter,	"	W. A. Jeffords,	"
Agnes Porter,	"	Helen Jeffords,	"

A. B. Robinson,	N. Y.	J. H. Theall,	N. Y.
Mary A. Robinson,	"	C. C. Hulet,	"
Wm. H. Chamberlain,	"	Salsbury,	"
Mrs. W. H. Chamberlain,	"	J. H. Yeomans,	"
Dempster Rockwell,	"	A. M. S. Potter,	Pa.
Mrs. B. B. Lord,	"	Mrs. A. M. S. Potter,	"
C. H. Williams,	Pa.	Alonzo C. Lathrop,	"
Flora V. Brewer,	N. Y.	Wm. F. Searing,	N. Y.
Arthur J. Brewer,	"	John L. Searing,	"
George Blacklook,	"	Jennie B. Stone,	"
K. L. Butterfield,	Mich.	John T. Roberts,	"
Mrs. J. V. Perkins,	N. Y.	Mrs. Amos G. Burnham,	"
C. A. Norris,	"	Oscar Dines,	"
Bertha E. Ellenwood,	"	Ida M. Rappole,	"
Amos P. Armstrong,	"	G. A. Rappole,	"
Mrs. Frank Smith,	"	Mrs. T. M. Barry,	Mass.
Daniel Cronkhite,	"	William Crosby,	Pa.
Mrs. Ella L. Davis,	"	Laura S. Byram,	N. Y.
Eber E. Davis,	"	Samuel M. Byram,	"
Mrs. Alvin Austead,	"	D. H. Foster,	"
C. B. Willis,	"	L. M. Colburn,	"
H. K. Edwards,	"	W. F. Woolston,	"
Amanda Horton,	Mich.	Lewis H. Jones,	"
George B. Horton,	"	Nancy A. Jones,	"
Ralph R. Wheelock,	N. Y.	Lester Turrell,	Pa.
Burt W. Sutherland,	"	Mrs. L. G. Turrell,	"
Sarah C. Hotchkiss,	"	Mrs. F. S. Turrell,	"
Oliver Hotchkiss,	"	R. Turrell,	"
George E. Burk,	"	Chas. J. Slatter,	"
Lester Louis,	"	Mrs. L. E. Southwick,	N. Y.
P. E. White,	"	A. J. Doan,	Pa.
W. H. Vasy,	"	Alexander Flansburg,	"
Andrew M. Child,	"	George Tubbs,	"
Anna M. Harbaugh,	Mo.	D. H. Lee,	"
John Talmage,	N. Y.	James C. Husted,	"
Frances E. Talmage,	"	Mrs. C. E. Hall,	N. Y.
Mrs. J. H. Theall,	"	C. E. Hall,	"

Clark Wesley Cole,	N. Y.	B. W. Smith,	N. Y.
Don C. Halsey,	"	Jessie Reed,	"
Willis C. Hatch,	"	Rebecca H. Whaley,	Pa.
Kate A. Hatch,	"	C. H. Whaley,	"
Geo. W. Hall,	"	Clark Esty,	N. Y.
Mrs. C. S. Woodruff,	"	Azariah C. Bremdage,	"
Royal Fuller,	"	Geo. R. Dyke,	"
Mrs. Royal Fuller,	"	Mabel Dines,	"
Allen Gilmour,	"	Abbie H. Cook,	"
Mrs. F. D. Gurnee,	"	D. B. Stillman,	"
F. D. Gurnee,	"	H. W. S. Knox,	"
John Moses,	"	Mrs. V. O. Phillips,	"
C. R. Franklin,	"	V. O. Phillips,	"
Henry Meaker,	"	T. P. Parker,	"
Dorcas Meaker,	"	Edwinia A. Parker,	"
S. J. V. Chaphe,	"	Mrs. H. W. S. Knox,	"
Mrs. Sarah W. Chaphe,	"	Mrs. S. W. Judd,	"
Mrs. Flora Snyder,	"	Mrs. Wm. Hungerford,	"
Frank Snyder,	"	May V. Rhone,	Pa.
E. W. Catchpole,	"	Chas. E. Coleman,	N. Y.
W. W. Squires,	"	Libbie Pontius,	"
W. L. Bosworth,	"	Mrs. N. H. Dalrymple,	Pa.
D. P. Smith,	"	N. H. Dalrymple,	"
Frank A. Converse,	"	Seth Hobart,	N. Y.
C. F. Hunsinger,	Pa.	Aaron C. Hedden,	"
C. E. Hunsinger,	"	Mrs. Martha A. Hedden,	"
L. B. Bobeck,	N. Y.	J. Crandall,	"
Amie L. Bull,	Minn.	Mrs. J. Crandall,	"
James A. Bull,	"	Elisha Cook,	"
J. Q. Barlow,	N. Y.	Cyrus D. Avery,	"
S. A. Holcomb,	"	Grace E. Avery,	"
Mrs. Ellen M. E. Barlow,	"	Emily J. Prior,	Conn.
G. A. Watrous,	"	Mrs. E. F. Thompson,	"
James M. Halstead,	"	S. G. Palmer,	N. Y.
Allen Potter,	"	George S. McCann,	"
Sabra B. Willing,	"	Newton H. Greene,	"
Mrs. J. J. Jones,	"	Mrs. A. V. Gates,	"

N. B. Hoadley,	N. Y.	Mrs. R. S. Post,	N. Y.
Mrs. O. M. Wixon,		Geo. C. Watson,	"
Ella L. Brush,	Conn.	Jacob Saltsman,	"
D. W. Banfield,	N. Y.	Wm. H. Vorhees,	"
John H. Lathers,	"	Nelson Scott,	"
Alphonso Petrie,	"	Allen B. Welch,	"
Manley J. Looke,	"	M. W. Bigelow,	"
V. R. Gates,	"	George Iden,	"
Mrs. Alphonso Petrie,	"	Wm. J. Edmunds,	"
E. B. Norris,	"	Jane Elizabeth Iden,	"
Mrs. E. B. Norris,	"	E. Delos Distin,	"
B. J. Brooks,	"	G. W. Blatchley,	Pa.
Mrs. B. J. Brooks,	"	George Catchpole,	N. Y.
J. D. F. Woolston,	"	D. B. Flint,	"
R. C. Parrish,	"	C. E. Shafer,	"
Jas. McMillan,	"	Henry L. White,	"
G. E. Phillips,	"	Mrs. Geo. H. Hyde,	"
John E. Selleck,	Conn.	George H. Hyde,	"
Mrs. Mary E. Selleck,	"	J. L. Palmer,	"
Annie D. Keeler,	"	Irving C. Terry,	"
Agnes B. Keeler,	"	Carrie L. Dawley,	"
Rev. D. B. Hubbard,	"	F. E. Dawley,	"
Luke Fulton,	N. Y.	Geo. F. Rawson,	"
Carrie E. S. Twing,	"	Geo. W. Spalding,	"
Herbert S. Twing,	"	Wm. R. Halcomb,	"
J. B. Whiting,	"	John T. Williams,	"
Helen E. Whiting,	"	Gilbert E. Haskell,	"
Charlotte J. Babcock,	R. I.	Chas. H. Russell,	"
John J. Atkins,	N. Y.	Mrs. Chas. H. Russell,	"
Emma J. Atkins,	"	Chas. J. Bainbridge,	"
A. G. Graham,	"	G. H. Parmalee,	"
Geo. P. Cushman,	"	W. T. Stevens,	"
C. D. Munroe,	"	G. M. Gaylord,	"
Mrs. R. H. Smith,	"	Geo. H. Render,	"
Mrs. W. E. Russell,	"	O. S. Milham,	"
R. S. Post,	"	Mrs. H. J. Thorp,	"
Minerva McLaughlin,	"	Oscar J. S	"

D. W. Ames,	N. Y.	E. P. Cole,	N. Y.
Mrs. D. W. Ames,	"	John T. Conner,	Pa.
R. R. Hutchinson,	Va.	John P. Watts,	N. Y.
Louise B. Gay,	N. Y.	Helen Jefford,	"
Louise N. Kasson,	"	Eber E. Davis,	"
W. O. Tolman,	"	Oliver Hotchkiss,	"
J. T. Ailman,	Pa.	John L. Searing,	"
Florence M. Dezotell,	N. Y.	Mrs. Amos G. Burnham,	"
D. W. Gridley,	"	Louise Lines,	"
Wm. Irving Haynes,	"	C. C. Potius,	"

No further business appearing, the Assembly was closed at 9.30 P. M.

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, November 18th, 1893.

The Grange reassembled at 9.30 o'clock, A. M., with the Worthy Master presiding, and was opened in the Fourth Degree, with Sister E. A. Boise, of Oregon, Acting Worthy Ceres, and the regular officers and members were in their proper stations.

The roll was called and a quorum responded, and many visiting Patrons were in attendance.

Friday's journal was read and approved.

The Worthy Master appointed Bros. R. R. Hutchinson, Leonard Rhone, C. H. Knott and J. J. Woodman, and Sisters S. G. Knott and M. H. Murray as a Committee on Memorial Services, to be held Sunday, Nov. 19th inst., on the death of Bro. X. X. Charters and Sister E. W. Charters, of Virginia.

Under the call of the roll of States for the introduction of business to be referred without debate, nothing was offered.

Report of Worthy Flora.

Sister E. P. Wilson, of Miss., Worthy Flora, presented the following, her annual report :

Worthy Brothers and Sisters :

With sentiments of profound gratefulness I greet you again. We surely have reason to be grateful that we have been permitted to be witnesses of, and participants in, the events of another twelve months' time, and that we are to-day blessed with the privilege of looking back over the doings of the year, as day by day we pass down the current of time. May each of us view with delight the record we have made, each being able to say, I have been faithful as a servant of God, as a citizen and as a member of our Order. I must report that my office has been, under the circumstances with which I have been environed since our separation, one more of honor than of work. I have not been enabled to do much save to bear aloft and high above the tarnish of ignorant criticisms, the banner of our Order among those with whom I have been permitted to associate. Now that I have been permitted to enter upon the work of this Twenty-seventh Session, I will strive to discharge the duties of my office, as becometh one so highly honored, and trust that I may be fully equipped for the occasion of this the grandest convocation of our Order, and if possible be an example for emulation by my successors.

Report of Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee made its annual report, through its Chairman and Secretary, Bros. Leonard Rhone and J. J. Woodman, as follows, which was referred to the Committee on Division of Labor :

To the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Convened in Twenty-seventh Annual Session :

Again it is made the duty of the Executive Committee to report to your Honorable Body, the condition of the finances of the National Grange, and to make such recommendations or suggestions as time and experience in the work of the Order seem to demand.

At the close of the fiscal year, September 30th, the funds of the National Grange were invested and deposited as follows:—

that such accommodations existed, or so intent on seeing the wonders of the Fair, that they could not afford time to greet their brothers and sisters, rest and leave their autographs in the great book, prepared expressly for the occasion. Over 4,000 patrons inscribed their names upon its pages and were entertained there; and it was almost proverbial, that the National Grange headquarters was the most home-like place prepared by any fraternal or other organization upon the exposition grounds.

Hon. W. I. Buchanan, Chief of the Agricultural Département, proved himself to be a true friend of the agricultural interests, and the right man in the right place. His highest ambition seemed to be to deal impartially with all, and to make the agricultural exhibits of the great Columbian Exposition of 1893 the grandest, most comprehensive, practical and artistically beautiful display of products of the soil ever made in the world's history; and the general verdict seems to be, that his efforts have been crowned with success, and his fondest hopes more than realized. All the arrangements made with him were faithfully carried out on his part, and every courtesy which circumstances required were extended to the officers and employees, having our headquarters in charge, and to our members attending the Fair.

The Master of the National Grange and Secretary of this Committee were appointed to fit up and furnish the rooms, and take charge of the headquarters during the Fair. Itemized bills of all expenses incurred have been presented by them, and examined and approved by the Committee. The following is a brief summary of the expenses:—

The National Grange appropriated \$1,000. Of that amount there has been expended for fitting the rooms, furniture, labor, register, freight charges, and personal expenses of the Committee		\$434 07
Secretary's salary six months		300 00
Postage, stationery, laundry, etc.		20 10
Total		<hr/> \$754 17
Received for furniture sold.		33 54
Making total expenditures		<hr/> \$720 63

There is yet some unsold furniture, which may possibly reduce the amount to above \$700.

GRANGE LITERATURE.

At the last session of the National Grange, the Committee was instructed to continue the preparation and circulation of Grange literature, which was carried out so far as the means at the disposal of the committee warranted—prominently among the literature prepared and circulated was the Silver Jubilee, or Early Historical Recollection of the First Regularly Organized Granges in the United States. Five hundred copies of the pamphlet were sent to the National Grange headquarters at the Columbian Exposition; also to the Masters of the several State Granges, the rest remaining in the office of the Secretary for distribution. The historical record of the achievements of the Grange have been revised by your Committee in accordance with your instructions, but not yet ordered to be published; also other circulars and literature were distributed from time to time through the offices of the National Grange, as circumstances demanded, from which it is to be hoped the Order at large has been benefitted.

We would especially acknowledge the valuable service of the Grange press throughout the United States, and it is only to be regretted that these papers are not more liberally supported, as very often it is the only channel through which our organization can be fully and impartially heard. What our Order needs to give it power and influence, are papers that will give their undivided support and recognition of the Order as being the best of all farmers' organizations ever instituted; but such papers can only be maintained by the free and liberal support of the entire membership of the Order.

LECTURE FIELD.

The Worthy Master and Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange, with many other Patrons, have been almost constantly in the field. The National Grange paying part of the expenditure, the State Grange part, and we would hereby also acknowledge the valuable support of the membership of the several localities visited.

FOREIGN TRADE.

For many years past the National Grange has earnestly urged upon the General Government, the importance of using its utmost influence to enlarge our foreign markets for Agricultural products, and much satisfactory progress was made

in this direction by securing the removal by foreign government of unjust quarantine restrictions against American cattle, and unjust discriminations against American pork and beef, and in order to give confidence to foreign buyers, and foreign governments in our American meat products, Congress provided a meat inspection law, which is to be enforced by the Department of Agriculture.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Soon after the appointment of Mr. Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, your chairman with the Secretary of the National Grange, waited upon the Secretary of Agriculture to assure him of the friendly attitude of our organization toward the Department, and our desire for the continuation of mutual friendly relations; but for some unknown reason the Secretary was not as cordial as we had a right to expect, and intimated that it was not the business of the government to especially encourage or protect any industry, and so far as his official duties were concerned, he did not propose to give any encouragement to any policy that was intended to incur the expenditure of public moneys for the dissemination of knowledge pertaining to Agriculture, either by lectures, publication or the employment of experts, and made some very unfriendly remarks pertaining to our great national organization. After a futile effort to remove the prejudices in the mind of the Secretary of Agriculture, we withdrew, much disappointed, but with the hope that a better understanding might be brought about by those intimately connected with the appointing power. But even those who had a right to influence with the Secretary, by reason of political relations, proved unavailing, and under the circumstances your chairman did not deem it proper to attempt further investigations, and much to the regret of your Committee, the Secretary of Agriculture is enforcing the meat inspection law in a way which makes it a dead letter upon our statute books, and many of the weather signal stations established under the policy of our organization are either abolished or feebly supported.

We feel that the American farmers, hundreds and thousands of whom gave their support to the President in his election, have the right in a respectful way to petition the President to establish more friendly relations between the Agricultural Organizations of our country, and the Farmers' Department at Washington; and especially has the Order of

the Patrons of Husbandry a right to claim more friendly consideration from the department of the general government which has been created, solely, through the efforts of the Grange for the promotion of the Agricultural interest of our country, and we feel confident if this matter could, through the proper channels, be presented to the President in a respectful and friendly way, at least a respectful hearing, if not friendly consideration, would be given.

It is now for the National Grange to say whether your Committee shall further press friendly negotiations.

UNION OF AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Worthy Master of the Texas State Grange presented to your Committee a communication from the State Alliance organization, in Texas, asking negotiations with a view of incorporating their organization into the State Grange of Texas. The proposition was considered by your Committee and referred to the Worthy Master of the National Grange, who has already laid the proceedings in the case before your honorable body in his annual message of the present session.

A communication was also received from the Master of the State Grange of Illinois, laying before your Committee a proposition from other farmers' organizations with a view of a general conference in the city of Chicago during the summer looking toward a general consolidation of all farmers' organizations; after consideration by your Committee it was agreed that Brothers Brigham and Woodman should represent the Committee in the contemplated conference, the results of which have been announced through the Annual Message of the Worthy Master.

DEPRESSION IN AGRICULTURE.

Your Committee regret the continued depression in agriculture and the needy condition of many of our farmers, especially those who are so unfortunate as to have their homes covered with almost irredeemable mortgages. It was hoped by your Committee that some negotiations might be effected through the moneyed institutions of our country, whereby many of these oppressive mortgages could be funded at lower rates of interest, and thus give some measure of relief to those in distress; but owing to the distrustful condition of the money market, and want of confidence in many of our financial institutions, it was deemed useless to attempt further negotiations until better conditions prevailed; and what is

an anomaly to the Committee, with a stingency of the money market, and a claimed over production, as being the cause of the low prices of farm products, at the same time, hundreds and thousands in many of our cities must be supported by charity, by reason of want of employment to earn the necessities of life.

The National Grange should address its best efforts to bring about a more intimate relation between producer and consumer, so that the starving millions may be fed and the farmer receive a just reward for his products, which is the price of his labor.

DEATH INVADED OUR RANKS.

We cannot close our report without referring to the death of a member of our Committee, Bro. X. X. Chartters of Virginia, whose chair stands before us draped. It is with feeling of deepest sorrow we record his death. We miss him greatly. His faithful and efficient services on our Committee were of untold value; always willing and ready to do his share of the work. We miss his kind and encouraging words. Always at his place; though suffering severely at times, last session, he was never absent when duty called. Let his example be a lesson to us. He was an active, earnest worker and a member of this Committee since 1889.

Fraternally submitted,

LEONARD RHONE,
J. H. BRIGHAM,
J. J. WOODMAN,
Committee.

The following report from the Committee on Division of Labor was adopted:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Division of Labor, to whom was referred the report of the Worthy Steward, respectfully recommend that said report be placed on file for publication in the Proceedings.

D. W. WORKING,
A. M. BELCHER,
Mrs. M. S. THOMPSON,
O. E. HALL,
Mrs. E. RUSSELL,

Committee.

The Committee on Education submitted the following report, and it was approved by the Grange:

Resolved, That this National Grange is in favor of the enactment of such laws as shall insure the industrial training of all children, and thus prevent the contraction of idle habits in youth, which almost invariably lead into crime.

JOHN T. COX,
Master New Jersey State Grange.

Your Committee have considered the above resolution and would respectfully report that while we are not opposed to the introduction of manual training in the public schools of our larger towns and cities, we nevertheless believe that in country towns such manual training is uncalled for, as the boys and girls of the country receive such training in the best of all schools—their own homes. And we believe the benefits to be derived in these places would not be commensurate with the expense. We therefore recommend that the Grange do not adopt the resolution.

E. D. HOWE,
T. B. SMITH,
Mrs. LIZZIE B. MESSER,
Committee.

The following report was made by the Committee on Education :

Resolved, That the National Grange is in favor of granting to women the same privileges at the ballot-box as are granted to men.

A. M. BELCHER.

Your Committee have considered the above resolution, and recommend its adoption.

E. D. HOWE,
GEO. B. NORTON,
T. R. SMITH,
Mrs. C. ELECTA BOWEN,
Mrs. LIZZIE B. MESSER,
Committee.

The ayes and nays were demanded on the adoption of the above report, and it was concurred in by the following vote:

Ayes..... 38 | Nays.....6

Those voting aye were :

A. P. Roache, Mrs. E. Z. Roache, D. W. Working, Mrs. Grace Booth Working, George A. Bowen, Mrs. C. E. Bowen, John C. Higgins, J. M. Thompson, Mrs. M. J. Thompson, J. E. Blackford, A. P. Reardon, Mrs. Mary M. Reardon, M. B. Hunt, Mrs. Patience Hunt, H. M. Murray, Elmer D. Howe, Mrs. Leonora M. Howe, Geo. B. Horton, Mrs. Amanda Horton, Jas. A. Bull, Mrs. Amie L. Bull, W. E. Harbaugh, O. E. Hall, Mrs.

E. M. Hall, John T. Cox, Mrs. Rachel E. Cox, W. O. Gifford, Mrs. Eliza C. Gifford, T. R. Smith, Mrs. Lucy G. Smith, R. P. Boise, Mrs. E. A. Boise, L. Rhone, A. M. Belcher, Alpha Messer, Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer, D. L. Russell, Mrs. Elizabeth Russell.

Those voting nay were :

Mrs. M. H. Murray, S. L. Wilson, Mrs. E. P. Wilson, Mrs. Anna H. Harbaugh, N. J. Bachelder, C. H. Knott.

The following resolution, offered by Bro. J. M. Thompson, was adopted :

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to have one thousand copies of the Executive Committee report, published for the use of the members of the National Grange.

The Committee on Education made the following report, which was concurred in by the Grange :

WHEREAS, The women of Colorado have been given political freedom by a popular vote, amending the Constitution of that State ; therefore be it

Resolved, By the National Grange, that we commend the wisdom and patriotism of the men of Colorado, and that we advise and urge every other State to follow the example set by the people of Colorado.

D. W. WORKING.

Your Committee have considered the above resolution and recommend its adoption.

E. D. HOWE,
T. R. SMITH,
GEO. B. NORTON,
Mrs. LIZZIE B. MESSER,
Mrs. C. ELECTA BOWEN,
Committee.

Bro. J. E. Blackford, Chairman, submitted the following report for the Committee on Ritual, which was accepted :

Your Committee, to whom was referred the Resolution of Bro. Cox, of New Jersey, proposing to strike from the opening Prayer, in our Ritual, the words, "In Thy Holy Name," and insert in the place thereof, "The Name of Jesus Christ," have considered the same, and have directed me to report the resolution back to the Grange, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Fraternally submitted,

J. E. BLACKFORD,
JOHN T. COX,
Mrs. M. J. THOMPSON,
Mrs. E. C. GIFFORD,
Committee.

The following, presented by Bro. C. H. Knott, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote :

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of this body, that the Hon. J. M. Rusk, late Secretary of Agriculture, and the friend of the American farmer, is very dangerously sick ; therefore be it

Resolved, By the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in Twenty-seventh Annual Session assembled, that our sincerest sympathy is extended to our honored friend, and the hope is hereby expressed that he may soon be restored to health, so that he may continue for many years to work for the cause of agriculture.

Resolved, That we recognize his valuable services heretofore rendered this Order, and assure him, that while life lasts, he will have friends in the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, be made a part of our printed Journal of Proceedings, and a copy thereof, duly attested, be forwarded to Hon. J. M. Rusk.

Bro. Geo. Austin Bowen offered the following, and it was adopted :

Resolved, That Monday, the 20th inst., at two o'clock P. M., be and is selected and made the special order of the day for the election of officers.

Sister C. E. S. Twing, of New York, offered a resolution on the subject of stock gambling, which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Bro. D. W. Working, of Colorado, asked the Worthy Master to make a ruling as to the rights of members of the Order, other than voting members of the National Grange, to make motions, offer resolutions and discuss questions, in the sessions of the National Grange.

Worthy Master Brigham promulgated the following ruling :

Officers, voting members and honorary members of the National Grange have the right to introduce motions and resolutions and participate in discussions, but Masters of State Granges and their wives, who are Matrons, alone have the right to vote.

No others than those mentioned have the privileges of the floor except by consent of the Grange.

Bro. S. L. Wilson presented a resolution on the subject of Lecture Work, which was referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

The following report from the Special Committee, appointed one year ago, was read by the Worthy Secretary and approved by the Grange, and ordered placed on the Journal of the Session.
To the Officers and Members of the National Grange :

Your Committee to whom was assigned the matter of preparing a suitable testimonial to be presented to Sister Caroline A. Hall, would respectfully report, that the resolution adopted at the Twenty-sixth Annual Session of the National Grange, held at Concord, N. H., in November, 1892, has been neatly and carefully engrossed, the seal of the National Grange and the signature of the Master and Secretary thereof, placed thereon, and a rich and appropriate frame provided for the same. A miniature photograph of the work without the frame, is presented herewith.

This testimonial was carefully packed and forwarded to its destination, and was received in good order by Sister Hall, and her letter of appreciation is herewith appended as a part of this report.

JAMES DRAPER, *Past Master, Massachusetts State Grange :*

Dear Sir and Brother—Your favor, with the engrossed resolutions, duly received. They are very beautiful, and I thank you, the National Grange, and most cordially the Committee, for this most beautiful remembrance.

Pardon the delay in acknowledging it, as it came in the midst of a great sorrow, my mother was just going home.

Very sincerely yours, CAROLINE A. HALL.

114 Ninth St. South, Minneapolis, Minn., March 6th, 1893.

Very respectfully submitted,

Mrs. ELIZA C. GIFFORD,

Mrs. MARY E. PAGE,

JAMES DRAPER,

Committee.

At 12 o'clock M., the Worthy Master exemplified the Unwritten Work of the first four degrees of the Order, by request of the Grange, and on motion of Bro. S. L. Wilson, of Miss.

The Worthy Secretary responded to the invitation of the Business Men's Association of Syracuse, to visit "Lake Side Farm," by the following communication :

ALHAMBRA HALL, SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 18th, 1893.

MR. C. L. HASBROUCK, *Secretary Business Men's Association :*

My Dear Sir,—Replying to your cordial invitation of yesterday, to visit the "Smiths and Powell Stock Farm," as guests

of the Business Men's Association of Syracuse, I have to say that the National Grange and its visitors, by unanimous vote, most cordially accept the same with many thanks, and will go this afternoon at two o'clock.

By order of the National Grange,
JOHN TRIMBLE, *Secretary*.

At 12.30 o'clock, P. M., the Grange took a recess until 7.30 o'clock, this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grange reassembled at 7.30 o'clock, P. M., with the Worthy Overseer presiding, and Brother Aaron Jones as Overseer, pro tem.

Bro. T. R. Smith offered a resolution on the subject of quorum in the Grange. Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Bro. D. L. Russell offered a resolution condemning the utterances of the Secretary of Agriculture, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Under the call for reports from Masters of State Granges, the following were presented and read :

MICHIGAN.

GEO B. HORTON, Master. *Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters :* In accordance with established rules I submit to this body a report of the condition of the Grange in the Wolverine State. With a just pride in our fair and fertile peninsula, her home and her Granges, yet with some degree of embarrassment on account of the high standing and recognized ability of my predecessors in this body, I arise before you. They with well disciplined judgment and broad legislative experience, I with no schooling or experience, calculated to fit me for the position I am trying to fill, except that offered by the work and discipline of the Grange.

The year just past has been a struggle to maintain our own in Grange interest and work. For two years in succession we have been visited with floods of rain during the Spring season, and several drouths during the Summer and Autumn, and thus depriving us, over a large portion of our State, of our corn and pastures for the larger part of the season. Because of no corn we have had very little pork, and because of the dry pastures

NEW JERSEY.

JOHN T. COX, Master. The Grange in New Jersey is not losing any ground, but on the other hand there has been a gradual increase throughout the year. We have organized one new Grange during the year, and have increased membership in most of the others. We have but few large Granges in our State. I think the largest numbers 155 members; many of our Granges are doing a lively business in a co operative way, the purchases for one Grange alone amounting to \$18,357.93 for the year.

Our Subordinate Granges are doing more than heretofore along the line of Woman's Work, the Chairman of our Committee on Woman's Work being untiring in her efforts to advance this branch of Grange work and she has two valuable assistants upon the Committee.

Our Granges are doing more social and intellectual work than ever before; public meetings, children's meetings, women's meetings, literary exercises and entertainments are the dominant features, and the financial benefits are made secondary to these. Scientific education at our State College is being brought nearer to the farmer than ever before, and great strides are being made in Agricultural methods in our State.

Our State Board of Agriculture has been under the direct control of our Order, and has done very much to bring about these desirable results; the danger as I now see it is to keep control of this lever.

It is an encouragement to us to notice that the decline of the Farmers' Alliance in our State is increasing the membership of the Granges, and I have good reason to believe that the field occupied by the Alliance in our State will soon be taken possession of by the Grange.

MARYLAND.

H. M. MURRAY, Master. *Worthy Master*: On behalf of Maryland I have a very short report to bring to you. We cannot, as some of our Brothers, from more fortunate territory, report great accessions to our numbers, but we are an earnest, although small body of Patrons, determined to hold firmly to the Order to the last—and this last we believe, hope and know will be a long time in coming to Maryland. Our Farmers generally have had an almost unprecedentedly hard struggle during the past year,—poor crops and poorer returns. Our Business House, the Maryland Grange Agency, is conducted for the benefit of all who do business through it, and is of great advantage, not only to members of our Order, but to all Farmers who take advantage of it for their purchases and sales. A very large number of our Farmers, who are not members of our

Order, deal exclusively through it, thus showing that it is of benefit to all who use it. The Farmers' Alliance of our State had under consideration a house of their own; but after a conference with our Executive Committee, determined to give up the idea and do all their business through our house. I regret that this year we have not been in condition to make any use of our National Lecturer, whom we all enjoy hearing so much when he comes among us. But our Treasury has been too low to stand even the small draft that this would make upon it.

OHIO.

T. R. SMITH, Master. *Worthy Master and Patrons*—It is very gratifying to me to be able to say that during the year Ohio has taken no backward step. We have organized six new Granges, re-organized (30) thirty Dormant ones and built eight Grange Halls. Our members are progressive and determined. The Alliance and kindred farmers' organizations, born about the same time, spread over much of our State with surprising rapidity, and for a while checked our growth. We did not antagonize them but bade them God-speed in the work of organization and education. That they were agitators and educators, no one familiar with their brief history can doubt.

Thousands of men learned their first lesson of the power of organization and practicability of co-operation in these Societies. But these Societies, all lacking that virtue, last of all to be perfected,—*Patience*—sought a short cut to the accomplishment of their purpose and entered the partisan political arena and went down in the struggle. These brothers and sisters now are looking about for a home and field of labor and the *old reliable* Grange opens her doors and bids them welcome. Our steadfast adherence to our chart and our persistent fight for the rights of Agricultural toilers, appeal strongly to their sense of justice, and they are turning to our Order as their anchor of hope.

We have made a desperate but successful fight in favor of pure food and drugs, and although manufacturers and vendors of adulterated goods from the Atlantic to the Pacific took a hand in this fight, and by organization and circulars and threats arraying an army of grocers, druggists and commercial travellers against us, we downed them all at the recent election, and Ohio's Dairy and Food Commissioner,—the first in this country elected by the people, and a good Patron—will continue to do business at the same old stand.

We have made a gallant fight for an Amendment to our State Constitution, allowing us to tax franchises and placing on our tax duplicate, millions of dollars that have been enjoying protection of our laws, without bearing any of our burdens. I am not sure but that on technical grounds we are defeated; but this I know, that the Grange in Ohio will never cease to fight for equal and exact justice to all men,—“distributed burdens and justly distributed powers.”

In several counties we have co-operative Fire Insurance companies, which have for years done a successful and prosperous business and have been a bond of union and tower of strength in their several localities.

Our membership is more and more learning how to co-operate in the purchase of their supplies, and in some counties nearly all their purchases are made through the trade arrangements of our Executive Committee. We bought this year, 300,000 lbs. of binder twine, and I am satisfied that our deal in this matter alone saved to the farmers of our State, *three cents* per pound on all the twine used. Every conceivable effort was made by the cordage combine to thwart our plans, but we were there to stay, and we stayed.

A system of inspection has been tried in about twenty-five counties and with moderately good results. Last, but not least, we have a very efficient helper in our able and fearless *Official Organ*, The American Grange Bulletin and Scientific Farmer. Its weekly visits to thousands of Grange homes bring light and cheer and hope. Ohio is not a doubtful State. We are harmonious and join you here in the confident hope of revival and progress throughout all our borders.

OREGON.

R. P. BOISE, Master. *Worthy Master*—Since my last report there have been nine new Granges organized, and two Dormant Granges revived in Oregon, but the membership of the Order has remained about the same as last year; as owing to the hard times, low prices and dearth of money among farmers there has not been the usual promptness in the payment of dues, and a considerable number of members have been dropped on that account. During the year we have made unusual good progress in promulgating our principles and educating farmers and their families in better and more economical methods of conducting their business, and also in a better and more enlarged understanding of

their rights and duties as citizens. It has been our aim to make farmers more self-reliant and less dependent for advice and aid on other classes, whose interests are antagonistic to our interest. During the past year, and now, the prices of farm products have ruled lower than at any former period in the history of the State; and it is very hard for farmers to keep up expenses and pay debts, with wheat at forty-five cents per bushel, wool at ten cents, and beef at one and three-fourth cents per pound. Our farmers are now looking very carefully after the causes of these low prices, and attribute them to vicious legislation rather than over-production, and do not agree with those statisticians, who claim that bounteous harvests turn as a curse to impoverish the industrious husbandman.

We believe in Oregon that most if not all the evils that now embarrass and depress farmers and the other leading productive industries of the country are due to bad laws, which tend to make a few rich and many poor. During the past year our Agricultural College has made good progress in perfecting its various departments, and now affords good and ample opportunities for instructing our boys and girls in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and in those kindred branches of literature and science necessary to equip them for the duties and responsibilities of rural life. That life is more important than any other to the future welfare of the country. Since the last meeting of this Grange, Past Master A. N. Shipley has died and left the fields of his earthly labors. He was a most worthy and distinguished Patron, capable and faithful in the performance of every work to which he was called. At the time of his death he was the Treasurer and Financial Agent of our Agricultural College, and rendered efficient and acceptable service in that important position. One reason for the want of a more rapid increase of the Grange in Oregon for the last two years has been the organization and growth of the Farmers' Alliance, which now numbers about the same membership as the Grange, and some of our members have been drawn into that organization. In our State, the Alliance and Grange have worked together in educating farmers on economic questions and working in harmony; each in its own sphere has done much to spread the principles that underlie and support our Grange superstructure.

We have also done a good deal in the way of co-operating, in buying supplies for our farms and families, by uniting our



TEXAS STATE GRANGE, THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

*Office of the Worthy Master,**Rusk, Texas, Nov. 12th, 1893.*

WORTHY SECRETARY :

My dear Sir and Brother,—I enclose my report to you. Please present it. Occurrences have taken place over which I have no control, to prevent my attendance, and mark in my history the greatest disappointment of my life. I have always been heart and soul in the Grange work. Always enjoyed the associations attending its paths at home. I had also formed attachments for the good men and women engaged in our National Field, which seemingly had lifted me out of the channel of routine work, and put me in that elevated circle—bent upon reaching the summit of its aims—which, when gained, though frequently marked with spots of trials and adversity, drifts a life into that sphere where only the true and good can realize the depth of manhood's pleasures. Then with all my unworthiness, the Texas State Grange had replaced its crown of confidence upon my head and filled my heart with assurances of esteem and brotherly love. This made me stronger. My anticipations for good work and pleasure at this Session had grown too large, I suppose.

Then with a sigh of disappointment, and a strong confidence in the ability and purpose of those on whom the responsibility for progressive work rests, I send my warmest feelings of greeting.

Fraternally,

JOHN B. LONG,

Master Texas State Grange.

ter—I have no ex-
only to say that
the Green Moun-
of a steady and
and encourag-
who have labored
with a strong
Grange halls
membership
ber, Worthy
state, holding
these meetings

were well attended, and much enthusiasm prevailed. The gratifying increase in membership since that time, is the best of evidence that the seed sown is to bear abundant fruit. The inspection series has been continued with gratifying results. With two or three exceptions, every Grange in the State is in a healthy and growing condition.

VIRGINIA.

R. R. HUTCHINSON, Acting Master. *Worthy Master*—There has been but little done in our State during the year. The long continued illness and death of Bro. Charters have cast a gloom over our State, from which we have not recovered. Sister Charters, the wife of our Worthy Master and chairman of the "State Committee of Woman's Work," has also listened to the call for "promotion," and joined him on the other side. They will ever live in the memory of the Patrons of Virginia as earnest workers for the cause they loved, and have left behind them a record of what strong hands and willing hearts can do. My term of service as Acting Master of the State Grange has been so interrupted by illness that I have done but little,—but we are looking forward to the election of an active, earnest State Master, who will inspire us with new zeal and confidence.

WEST VIRGINIA.

C. H. KNOTT, Master. *Worthy Master and Patrons*—I reported one year ago, that there was a brighter outlook for an increased membership and interest in our Order, in the State of West Virginia. If properly encouraged and supported I have no cause to change my mind, and am very much encouraged.

I spent about six weeks actively engaged visiting neglected counties and Subordinate Granges in part of the State farthest from railroad facilities, and met with a hearty welcome from almost every quarter. I here appointed Deputies where I deemed necessary, and those who were appointed were Deputies suggested by those who knew them and deemed them proper persons for the position.

In most cases, it was thought there could be more successful work done later in the year when farmers were not so busy with their work, and promised to use influence, energy and time, to accomplish some good results. I found more Agricultural literature, and in their homes more enlightenment and earnest interest, in advancing and strengthening our Order, than ever before. They feel the necessity of the perpetuation of our Order.

It is true, there were a few Granges I could not infuse any life into, but their neighborhood occupation has in most cases been changed from farming to mining.

Our Worthy Secretary, Dr. Trimble, was persuaded by mild words and kind admonitions to be present at one of our public Grange meetings held in Berkeley Co., W. Va., during the month of August. His presence and able address infused new life and vigor in the Order in that section, and Patrons were unanimous in their expressions that a repetition of a visit, that does not limit his time, would result in great good to our Order, in every section of the State he may visit.

Bros. Atkeson, Skinner, and Slaven have reported the reorganization of three Granges, and from reports, they are working earnestly, whilst other live ones have been steadily increasing their membership. The Grange territory of our State is such that all State officials have an equal responsibility, and must do their whole duty, to make us a success, and miles of territory must be gone over on horse-back.

I look forward to our State Grange meeting in January, as one of great importance, and we will prepare a vast amount of work that can and shall be successfully carried out.

Our last State Grange meeting was one of unusual interest, and well represented, harmonious and instructive. I have a good staff of State Officers, energetic, capable and willing to work.

WISCONSIN.

WASHINGTON CHURCHILL, Master. *Worthy Master*—The Order of Patrons of Husbandry still lives in the Badger State, and while we are not as strong numerically as we once were, or as we could wish, yet in loyalty and devotion to the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Purposes, we claim to be fully up to the required standard. Our members, (and farmers generally) are being educated up to the possibilities and advantages that may be secured through intelligent and thorough organization and co-operation. The lessons of the Grange, coupled with experience, are teaching them that knowledge is power, and that in union is strength; and partisanship is becoming more and still more subordinated to principle, and the public good. Owing to feeble health and infirmity I have done but little field work, but have sent out some hundreds of letters to the officers and members of Wisconsin Granges, to many of which I have received very satisfactory and encouraging replies, and I feel warranted in predicting, that the Grange in the Badger State was not born to die, but will live to work out its original purpose of emancipating the Agricultural toilers from a condi-

tion of servility, to that of independence and nobility. *Esto Perpetua*, is our motto.

In June last, the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange spent ten days in our State, and did valiant and valuable work for the Order, and we expect to reap the fruits in after days. I lately received a letter from Pierce County, (the last one visited by Bro. Whitehead), saying that there was a good prospect for organizing a new Grange as a result of the Worthy Lecturer's visit. Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days.

Bro. D. W. Working, offered a resolution by unanimous consent, on the subject of Standing Committee on Education, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

At 8.45 o'clock P. M., the labors of the day were closed.

Memorial Services.

SUNDAY, November 19th, 1893.

Agreeable to the special order, the National Grange and visiting Patrons, with their friends, assembled in Alhambra Hall at 3.00 o'clock P. M., with the Worthy Master presiding, Sister Maye J. Whitehead acting as Worthy Ceres, and the other officers of the National Grange in their accustomed places.

Hymn by the choir :—"God moves in a mysterious way."

On calling the assembly to order, the Worthy Master announced the death of Bro. X. X. Charters and Sister E. W. Charters, of Virginia, Bro. S. F. Brown, of Mich., and Bro. A. R. Shipley, of Oregon, past members of the National Grange, and said :

Patrons : Annually as we assemble to transact the business of our Order, we find it necessary to set apart an hour to pay a last tribute to some of our departed Brothers and Sisters. As the years go by I am impressed by the fact, that the death roll is lengthening, but as I look over this assembly I realize the solemn fact, that it will continue to do so this year. We miss the faces of Brother and Sister Charters, and word comes to us that respected Brothers from Oregon and Michigan have joined those who have pitched their tents on the farther shore. The exercises will be opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

Prayer by the Worthy Chaplain, Bro. Charles McDaniel.

Reading of Scriptures by the Rev. Dr. John Trimble, D. C.

Hymn—"Gather the cherished ones."

Bro. C H. Knott, of W. Va., offered the following resolutions :

Worthy Master and Patrons :—

WHEREAS, The silent messenger has again entered our gates and has summoned Bro. X. X. Charters and his companion Sister E. W. Charters, representatives of the State Grange of Virginia, and the Brother a member of the Executive Committee of the National Grange ; therefore

Resolved, That in parting with this Brother and Sister, the Grange has lost most devoted and active Patrons, who always stood up for the principles of the Grange and were ever solicitous for the welfare of our class.

Resolved, That we offer our deepest sympathies to his only child and daughter, and would commend her to the care of Him who alone can strengthen and shield the orphan at such a time.

Resolved, That memorial pages in our Journal be devoted to the memory of Brother and Sister Charters, who journeyed together in life, and in death were not parted.

Fraternally submitted,

R. R. HUTCHINSON,
CHAS. H. KNOTT,
L. RHONE,
J. J. WOODMAN,
Mrs. SUE G. KNOTT,
Mrs. MARY H. MURRAY,
Committee.

Bro. C. H. Knott then said :

Col. X. X. Charters was born in the celebrated Chancellorsville Mansion, in Spotsylvania county, Va., May 28th, 1844. His parents were James P. and Susan P. Charters. He was educated at Chesney Wold Academy, in the City of Fredericksburg. When the war began he was preparing to study medicine, under Dr. J. E. Chancellor, his uncle. In 1861, imbued with the spirit that spread through the South, he volunteered in Company C, Gordon's Rifles, of Fredericksburg, as a private, and served during the war, being mustered out, on parole, April 9th, 1865, at Appomattox Court House. He was wounded twice, and carried a bullet in his body to the day of death.

At the close of the war he began farming, and always took great delight in his chosen pursuit. He was married December 14th, 1865, to Miss E. W. Montague, daughter of Rev. Howard Montague, of Essex; he leaves one daughter, Mrs. F. C. Alsop.

He joined the Grange early in 1874 and was elected Chaplain of Spotswood Grange. In 1875 he was appointed Deputy for his county, by Worthy Master James M. Blanton, and organized a number of Granges, doing effective work for the Order. He afterwards united with Clifton Grange, No. 707, (organized by himself) in 1876, and was elected Master in 1881, and was re-elected at every election since. Recognizing his worth and devotion to the Order, the State Grange at its session of 1885, held in Richmond, elected him as Master: he was re-elected at Norfolk in 1887, at Alexandria in 1889, Winchester in 1892, and serving his ninth year in the important position when summoned to the Grange above. At the 1889 Session of the National Grange, held in Lansing, Col. Charters was elected Steward of that

body, and at the Sacramento Session in 1889, he was elected a member of the National Executive Committee; he was re-elected in 1891, which position he held and has filled with zeal and fidelity, and with credit to himself and the Order at the time of his death.

There were few men more devoted to the welfare of Agriculture, and none who had given more time or money to advance the cause of organization to secure relief for the people of his class.

In the death of Col. Charters, the State Grange of Virginia has lost a most able and efficient head. He was widely known and greatly beloved by all who came in contact with his gentle and loving life. He was a man, true and brave as a soldier and as modest and yet as gentle as the gentlest woman. The one verdict that reaches us from far and near is that regret and sorrow fill the hearts of the members of the Order throughout the Union, for all who knew him or saw his work in any position in which he was placed recognized that he lived up to the Grange principle of "Whatsoever thou findest to do, strive to do well." He was a consistent and working member of the Baptist Church.

My first personal meeting with Brother Charters, was in Sacramento, California. I was drawn to him by his modesty and purity; his good qualities were so numerous and exalted, that I did not know which predominated. What information I gained of his early life, was from a neighbor and war comrade. He went into the army a private and won a Colonelcy as a soldier; he was brave, generous and kind. On one occasion, when painfully wounded, neglected self and went among the wounded soldiers irrespective of friend or foe and assisted in trying to relieve their suffering. He was loved by his men, and they followed where he led, ever ready to obey his commands. His neighbors loved him as their friend and brother; he was truly such to them. As a brother in the Grange, I found him a true Patron, a safe adviser and counsellor, always ready and able to defend the Order, and when convinced of an error ready to make all reparation.

Almost bordering on timidity when aggression was necessary in opposing a brother, yet true to honest fraternal convictions and principles. He truly represented the cardinal mottoes of our Order, faith, hope, charity with fidelity. As a working Brother of our Order, his place will be no easy task to fill. As a farmer and business man, he was a success, and left an example worthy of our youths to imitate.

He did his duty until his death. The most of you remember his energy and vitality, shown when we met him last, one year ago at Concord, New Hampshire.

All there realized his condition, and were surprised that he

survived the meeting; yet, he was duly at his post, and have a friend make his whispers intelligible. His Christian walk and acts were of purest and highest order, commanding our greatest respect, and most worthy of imitation. On one occasion at Concord his expression to me was, "I have no fear of death; my regrets are only leaving those whom I love so dearly."

Yet I think the grandest and most brilliant trait in his noble character, was the domestic vine of love that was so closely entwined around his lovely wife that it could not be severed. Her devotion and love was such that she quickly joined him in the Paradise above. I will ever in my memory link the two lives together. In our last good bye he whispered it bravely; she the same, as he looked on; but as she left us at the room door, the crystal tears of love and affection were coursing down her cheeks. Brothers and Sisters, I am extremely sorry I cannot do justice to the memory of my dear departed friends. There were never purer Patrons, or brighter examples set for us to imitate, emulate and follow than Brother and Sister Chartters, who now are eternally united around the Great White Throne.

Bro. Leonard Rhone, of Pa., said:

Worthy Master:

Since our last meeting, death has invaded our ranks and called to their eternal rest several of our beloved fellow laborers, among them Brother and Sister Chartters. I had the pleasure of first making the acquaintance of Brother Chartters at one of our great Inter-State Patrons' gatherings at Williams' Grove.

From 1885, to the time of his death, he represented Virginia in the National Grange with distinction and ability. At Sacramento he was elected a member of the National Grange Executive Committee, which position he held at the time of his death, always performing his work with acceptability.

Suffering severely at the time of our last Session at Concord, he persisted, however, in going to the National meeting once more, to mingle with his old friends and to perform the duties devolving upon him as a member of the Executive Committee and a representative of his State Grange.

We mourn his loss to-day, but his example is ours.

Brother Chartters was not only a devoted Patron, but also a patriotic citizen. When only a boy he entered the active military service of his State, and served with honor and distinction, rapidly rising to the position of Colonel of a Virginia regiment. He also served a number of civil offices in his State with efficiency.

The Christian character of Brother Chartters was above reproach, being foremost in Sunday-school and Church work.

Brother and Sister Chartters' careers were honorable, their

deeds acceptable to their fellow men, and when the great unknown future opened its visions to their sight, their souls were satisfied.

We extend to their surviving daughter and friends our sincere sympathy in their great bereavement.

Bro. E. W. Davis, of Cal., said :

Worthy Master, Patrons and Friends :

This is the saddest day of all the year to me. Sorrow seems to pervade this entire Body. The God of Nature has clouded the heavens, as if to add to the solemnity of this hour. This vacant chair speaks more eloquently and impressively of the absence of our beloved Patrons, X. X. Charters and his devoted wife, than any words of mine. It was my good fortune to meet Brother Charters for the first time, at the City of the Sacrament, in the far-away Golden Gate State of this Union. The kindly greeting he gave then, and always afterwards, his gentle manners, his sturdy grasp, his sparkling eyes, his sweetly spoken word, were but the outpouring of a big and honest heart and a noble and pure man. There was something about him that drew me, though a stranger, to him, as I have never in my life been drawn. The magnet that drew then, lost none of its power to attract me as long as life was spared him. When we could not meet in person the line of our friendship was kept straight and in perfect accord by means of the pen. It was my privilege to know, that Brother and Sister Charters belonged to the few, of whom it may be said,

"To servants kind, to friendship dear,
To nothing but themselves, severe."

They loved the right because it was right. They were positive, yet gentle. Modesty, honesty and sincerity were stamped on every word they spoke, and impressed on the heart of every one with whom they came in contact. No word of hypocrisy fell from their lips, and no feelings of jealousy entered their crystal brains. Of them it must be said, an honest man, a virtuous woman ; a loving husband, a dear and sainted wife, parents pure and lovable, have gone to the Celestial Mansion. No eulogy of mine can add to their honor or to the love I had for them.

"Their name, their years, spelt by the unlettered muse,
The place of fame and elegy supply."

Our departed friends were ever loyal, over loyal, to this Order and to all humanity. No labor was too severe, no sacrifice too great for them, if the cause of charity was to be served.

"Far from the crowd's ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learned to stray."

They loved their fellows. They saw good in this world, recognized it, and joined hands and hearts with all those, from whatsoever section they came, who were willing to battle for the good that they could do.

The changes of a year are surprising. We will never forget the parting with Brother and Sister Charters, at the Railroad Junction, near Concord, New Hampshire, last November, when they left us to go to their loved and anciently settled home in the Old Dominion State, and we to our home on the far-away Pacific slope. Tears blinded the sight, and sorrow, deep and unspeakable, filled the heart. We parted then, as is too fully known now, never again to meet on this earth. I feel very keenly the blow which has been dealt by an all-wise Providence, whereby a loving and benevolent husband, a winsome and Christian wife, two devoted parents, dutiful citizens and noble Patrons, have been called to the Eternal City. It is but another fulfillment,

"That God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform,
He plants His footsteps on the Sea
And rides upon the Storm."

In fancy I find myself beside the graves of our departed, loved and noble Brother and Sister Charters. Already the God of Nature is spreading the mantle of purity over their last resting place. And in the years yet to come, over their earthly home, may loving hands, prompted by pure hearts, scatter roses—emblems of everlasting love. May the fragrance of these flowers mingle with the fragrance of their well spent lives, and thus imbue the members of this Order with the spirit of a higher and better manhood and womanhood.

We will cherish their memories so long as Agriculture exists.

Their many friends on the Pacific, will hear in every breeze, as it sings its solemn dirge through each one of our millions of stately pines, a mournful tribute to the many untold virtues of Brother and Sister X. X. Charters.

Of them it can be truthfully said :

"Large was their bounty and the souls sincere ;
Heaven did a recompense as largely send ;
They gave to misery all they had, a tear ;
They gained from Heaven all they wished, a Friend."

Bro. Mortimer Whitehead said :

Worthy Master :

It was my privilege for a number of years to know Bro. Charters, not only in his Grange work, but in his public and home life, right among his own people, and surrounded by the scenes of his childhood. I thus came to know him intimately, and it is from this standpoint that I will add a few words to those already spoken ; and bear testimony to the worth of our brother as a farmer, as a soldier, as a citizen, as a promoter of education, of temperance, of the Sunday-school, and always a true friend, Patron and Christian gentleman, "noted for *Fidelity*."

Many days spent with him on his farm proved to me that he was a good farmer, ever striving to be fully up to the progressive agriculture of the day, in stock, crops and cultivation. His house and surroundings, presided over by our good sister, who so closely followed his departure, fully sustained the far famed reputation of the hospitable Virginia farm home—such a home as our Order holds up as its high ideal.

He was a brave soldier, and wore the *gray*. I wore the *blue*. He was nearly of my own age ; born in the Chancellorville house, which was built by his grandfather. In all the long list of battles—Fredericksburg, Bank's Ford, the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Salem Church, Spottsylvania, and others—in which the army of the Potomac and the army of Virginia were engaged, he was on the one side, I on the other ; and we both enjoyed the bonds of comradeship known only to soldiers, as we wandered together over those fields, once those of strife, and even picked up bullets which came from one side or the other, the noise of the rifles from which they came, probably having been heard by us both. He always bore testimony to the grand work performed by our Order in uniting the people of all sections of our country.

As a citizen, he held at times important places of responsibility, being at one time County Treasurer. He never betrayed a trust.

The friend of education, he was a leader in school work, being a member of Boards of Education and President of Institutes.

In him the cause of temperance had a faithful champion. He had held the highest position in the Order of Good Templars of his State, and loved to marshal the young people in the crusade against king alcohol.

As Superintendent of the Sunday-school of historical old Massaponax Church, from which he lived nearly twelve miles, through heat and cold, sunlight and cloud, for twenty years he faithfully travelled to and fro, to this post of duty, and leading

the little ones under the banner of Him who said, "Suffer the children to come unto me." I was with him on one day, now of blessed memory, and can testify that he was as zealous and faithful in this work, as so many of us knew him to be in Grange work.

Even to the very end he worked and thought of our Order. But a short time after his death, Sister Charters told me that, noticing his lips moving as he lay on his bed, and not able to speak aloud, she bent over and asked him if he wished anything. His reply was, "No; I was composing my address for our next State Grange." He entered the great Grange above a few days later.

Of our brother gone before, it can be truly said:

"His life was gentle; and the elements so mixed in him, that nature might stand up and say to all the world, *this is a man.*"

But he is gone; "He gave his honors to the world again, his blessed part to heaven, and slept in peace."

Bro. and Sister Charters have been called away, but the influence of their lives is still with us, for—

"They never quite leave us, our friends who have passed
Through the shadows of death to the sunlight above,
A thousand sweet memories are holding them fast
To the places they blessed with their presence and love."

Sister M. S. Rhone, of Pennsylvania, offered the following tribute:

It was with the deepest feeling of grief that I heard of the death of Sister Charters, which followed so closely that of Bro. Charters.

At our last session, fears were aroused in our minds that Bro. Charters would not be with us long; but little did we think when we gave Sister Charters our hand in parting that it was for the last time. Yet are not God's ways the wisest? The links which bound these two lives so closely together were broken for only a short time, to be united again in a life in which there is no sickness, sorrow or parting.

Words fail to express our sorrows when we realize that our meetings will no longer be brightened and helped by her presence, and that the place which she has so well filled, will be vacant. All who knew her can testify to her goodness and ever readiness to perform the duties allotted to her. Having a mind highly cultivated and an affectionate disposition, she was endeared to all.

Fortunate were the ones whom she called friends.

To have such a life go out from among us is a loss which can never be repaired.

"Bright be the place of thy soul
 No lovelier spirit than thine
 E'er burst from its mortal control,
 In the orbs of the blessed to shine.
 On earth thou wert all but divine,
 As thy soul shall immortally be ;
 And our sorrows may cease to repine,
 When we know that thy God is with thee."

Sister Eva S. McDowell said :

There is nothing I can say to-day that will cause any one of you, who knew Sister Charters, to love her memory more than you already do. In all the years I knew her, I never heard her speak an unkind word to or of anybody. Always cheerful and sunny and deeply attached to her friends, she has left a vacant place that can never be filled.

But our grief is only for our own loss. To her how inexpressibly sweet that she was spared the long separation, so many have to live through, as best they can. She said to me one day at Concord, in speaking of Brother Charter's illness : "I don't know how I am to live without him ; but if God requires it, He will give me strength to do it."

I can but be glad that He did not require it, nor can I grieve that they have both gone to their well earned rest after lovely and useful lives.

Bro. John C. Higgins, of Delaware, said :

Worthy Master :

I have been associated with Virginia and Virginians all my life. Have been entertained as guest in their hospitable homes, and among them number some most valued friends. Hence when I attended my first meeting of the National Grange—that at Springfield, Ohio, three years ago—I had formed a desire to know Bro. Charters. His name has long been prominent upon the roster of the officers of the National Grange, and was calculated to attract attention.

It does not take long to become acquainted here. There is no conventional barrier or dignified reserve to keep members of this body at arm's length, until mutual sympathies shall have drawn them into fellowship. So we met as brothers—his hand grasp was as firm as if we had been friends of many years—his greeting was as fraternal as of brothers who had met after a separation. He won me in a moment, and my heart went out to meet his heart in a relation that never for a moment wavered thereafter.

A kindly, earnest, enthusiastic, capable member of our Order he seemed to be.

There are States of this Union whose Grangers, like their poets, are born—not made.

In such, ability to present the noble precepts of our Order and executive ability to array the thronging recruits, are all that seem necessary.

But Virginia was not one of these. His was a State of distances, of mountain roads, of caste, where isolation is often preferred; of political lines so sharply drawn that their study awakens the surprise of one used only to the placid conditions of some other State. And knowing all this, I felt that this modest Brother was engaged in a heroic work—one that placed the Grange at large in debt to him.

Hence, aside from his fitness for the place, it was right that some conspicuous honor should be conferred upon him.

How well he performed that duty we know, and have to-day heard from the lips of his fellow members of the National Executive Committee.

How great his record! Colonel of a Regiment, carrying the civil burdens of his large community upon his own shoulders, foremost in Church and School, Master of his State Grange, performing every duty as it came to him.

I wonder if he ever said a harsh word or ever did an unkind act? I trow not. We never saw a niche in his make-up where such could have found root.

He was a Christian gentleman. It is often panegyric, without due qualification, to say so of any man. But as I have here passed in mental review the great and good, I feel that of him it could be said as well as any I ever knew—and it is the noblest of earthly titles.

Do you wonder that the gentle, loving partner of such an one shrank from the world, folded life's petals and in a few short months again assumed, and this time in silence, her faithful place beside him? Ah no! They were one in life, and in death, were not divided. We well know it was a merciful Providence who heard her prayer.

There are those we love—we cannot help it—possibly because they love their friend, and we, taking it to ourselves, give love for love. Of such were the Virginia brother and sister.

And when Virginia shall, in future years, send forth son and daughter to representative assemblies, may she ever be so fortunate as to commission those who shall as well illustrate her worthiest traditions as the brother and sister whom we deeply mourn this Sunday afternoon.

Sister M. H. Murray, of Md., very feelingly read, "Asleep in Jesus."

Bro. J. J. Woodman, of Mich., made extended remarks, giving his kindly remembrances of Bro. and Sister Charters in Grange work, and his very pleasant and agreeable association with Bro. Charters in the work of the Executive Committee of the National Grange.

The resolutions presented by the Committee were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Hymn by the choir, "One now, one forever."

Bro. Geo. B. Horton, of Mich., presented the following, on the life and death of Bro. S. F. Brown, Past Master of the Michigan State Grange :

Worthy Master :

The lamp that was lighted in the city of Washington twenty-seven years ago, the rays from which as they gleamed out in all directions, bearing glad tidings to the homes of the Husbandmen and Matrons of America, shone brightly over Michigan. Among the first of the many who saw the light and was attracted by its brightness and promises of emancipation for the tillers of the soil, was Hon. S. F. Brown, afterwards elected as first Master of the Michigan State Grange, and by virtue of that position was a member of this body. Since last you met, he has been called home to his final rest. A busy life is ended, an honored and worthy man has ceased to labor. Characteristic of a good Patron, "The blows of his axe were sturdy and true, and his furrows were laid straight." To perpetuate the memory of this pioneer worker in the Grange cause, is in every way worthy of this body ; therefore

Resolved, That the National Grange set apart a memorial page, in its printed Proceedings to the memory of the deceased brother, and that a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

GEO. B. HORTON,
Master of Michigan State Grange.

Bro. Geo. B. Horton made the following remarks :

I did not have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Bro. Brown. He being of quite advanced age when he first took up the work of the Order, and laying aside its cares and responsibilities before I became a member of the State Grange I remember, however, on one occasion of his pilgrimage to a meeting of that body, I suppose to view once more the structure

he had assisted in founding, and to exchange a happy greeting with his associates.

I was especially impressed with his manner and his unusual eloquence in speech. Few are the men who possess so general a store of useful knowledge, and hold at command so highly appropriate words with which to clothe thought and weave them into beautiful and expressive sentences.

He was one of the pioneers who cleared the way to his future home in the dense forest of Michigan, and bore the struggles and hardships incident to the development of our State.

He was respected by all, and was honored at various times by being placed in positions of public trust. A truly good man has gone.

Bro J. J. Woodman, of Michigan, member of the Executive Committee, said :

Worthy Master :

Bro. Stephen F. Brown was one of the real founders of our Order in Michigan, and the first Master of the Michigan State Grange. He attended the Seventh Annual Meeting of the National Grange, at St. Louis, in 1874, and afterwards served as Treasurer of the State Grange for many years, until advancing age and declining health caused him to retire from official responsibilities. He was a true Patron, and believed in the principles of the Grange, of which he was an able advocate. His eloquent voice and stirring words were heard upon the rostrum, in the Senate Chamber, and in the Grange, always carrying conviction, encouragement and inspiration to his hearers. He gave his best thoughts and energies to the work of the Order, and died as he lived, true to his convictions.

Worthy Master, another valuable life from among our Michigan Patrons, has gone out.

Bro. J. T. Cobb, first Secretary of the Michigan State Grange, and editor of the "*Grange Visitor*," who served about sixteen years in this double capacity, surrendered his Demit and joined the Great Grange above, on the morning before the assembling of this body, November 15th, 1893.

The name of Bro. Cobb and his familiar face were known to every Patron in Michigan ; and the influence of the progressive ideas and burning words, inscribed by his brilliant pen, was felt through our Order. The history of the Order in Michigan could not be written, without having the names of Bros Brown and Cobb appear often upon its pages. They were co-workers in a noble cause, have finished their labors and gone to their reward. Their examples are worthy of our emulation.

Bro. Alpha Messer, of Vermont, said :

Some more than half a score of years ago, there came to my desk a little monthly publication from the State of Michigan, called the *Grange Visitor*. At first I gave it little attention, but as I glanced at its pages from time to time, some irresistible unseen power soon drew me to the editorial columns, in which I found was reflected the mature thought of an earnest, energetic, high souled man, whose life and best energies were devoted to the interests of the rural population of his State and nation ; and long before I had ever clasped the hand of Bro. Cobb, I had learned to love and honor the man for his sturdy, independent and fearless manner in which he championed the rights of the tillers of the soil. The impress of his high and noble character which he left on the minds of those with whom he met, will not only last through time, but through eternity itself. We honor his memory with the noble band of brothers and sisters who have gone before.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Hymn, "Memories."

Bro. R. P. Boise, of Oregon, offered the following :

WHEREAS, Bro. A. R. Shipley, a Past Master of the Oregon State Grange, and a former member of the National Grange, has been called by the Divine Master from the fields of his earthly labors to the higher and better life ; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Grange tender its deepest sympathies to the State Grange of Oregon for its loss of a most distinguished and worthy member, who was always diligent, faithful and efficient in Grange work, and who did much to found and build up the Order in Oregon.

Resolved, That we also extend to Sister Shipley and the bereaved family of our worthy brother our most sincere condolence and sympathy for their irreparable loss of a kind husband and father, whose efficient care, protection and exemplary life they will greatly miss.

Resolved, That this resolution be entered on the Journal of this Grange, and a copy be sent to the family of our late brother.

Bro. R. P. Boise made the following remarks :

Worthy Master :

I had known Brother Shipley for many years. He settled in Oregon about forty years ago, and was a pioneer of that State. He was for some years a merchant in the city of Portland, where he conducted a successful business. As his family grew up he closed up his business in the city and purchased a large

tract of land about twelve miles out of the city of Portland, where he founded the beautiful home which he owned when he died. This land, when Bro. Shipley entered upon it, was covered with a forest of stately firs and cedars. But his industry and perseverance, after years of toil, converted the wilderness into vineyards, orchards and fertile fields; and the contagion of his thrifty example stimulated around him an enterprise that has made that once wild region a country full of beautiful houses filled with thrifty farmers.

Bro. Shipley was among the first in Oregon to plant a large vineyard and demonstrate that the extensive culture of grapes in Oregon could be made profitable. He and his estimable wife carried with them into the country not only the industry and thrift which had given them success in the city, but also their religion and high social culture, and the church and the school-house soon became prominent features in their country neighborhood; and there grew up around them a community distinguished for good morals, refinement and thrift.

About two years ago Bro. Shipley was appointed Treasurer and Financial Agent of the State Agricultural College, and moved from his farm to Corvallis. In this responsible position he proved himself a careful and efficient business man. He was also one of the regents and directors of the institution, and gave his efficient and timely aid in organizing and directing the departments of the College and causing them to be thoroughly equipped for the work of instructing students in agriculture and mechanic arts.

It can be truly said of Bro. Shipley, that no part of his life has been wasted in idleness or folly, and that he has filled well and ably every station in life to which he has been called, and that the plain, simple story of his useful, Christian life is the brightest monument that can be erected to his memory.

A good man has gone to his reward, kind hands have laid him to rest in the land that he loved, where the spreading oak casts its grateful shade and the snow capped mountain looks down in wild and solemn grandeur.

Bro. Mortimer Whitehead, Worthy Lecturer, said:

I knew Bro. Shipley well at the time, years ago, that he ably represented the Patrons of his State in the National Grange. I have been impressed this evening with one of the opening remarks of the Worthy Master, viz., that the death roll of the National Grange is yearly growing longer. In the death of this brother Oregon already has three State Masters on the other shore—Bros. Clark, Cyrus and Shipley. Some time since I noted down the names of members of the National Grange

whom I had personally met in these meetings, but who have been called up higher, and I found that the roll was longer than that containing the names of all the voting members of the National Grange. It may be truthfully said that a whole generation in the National Grange has passed away. And this is impressed by other remarks at this time. The deaths of Bros. Brown and Cobb, of Michigan, have been alluded to. The last time I saw Bro. Brown was several years ago. It was Bro. J. T. Cobb who drove me in his carriage to call upon Bro. Brown in his substantial farm house. Both are gone, but our Order lives on. "Esto Perpetua" is being verified. Bro. Cobb was editor of the *Visitor* and Secretary of the State Grange. A young man and brother Patron, who is with us here, is now the editor of the *Visitor*. A young sister has, for several years, been the efficient Secretary of the Michigan State Grange.

Bros Shipley, Brown and Cobb were "eminent Patrons of Husbandry," and "their names will be inscribed in that faithful company who, through good report and evil report, held fast to the truth."

They are gone, and yet they are here.

"Thou hast called them ; nor art Thou unkind,

Oh Lord divine for 'tis Thy will

That gracious natures leave their love behind

To work for freedom still."

Bro. D. L. Russell, of Washington :

Worthy Master and Patrons :

The oldest Subordinate Grange in Washington was organized by Bro. Shipley, and notwithstanding he lived near fifty miles from that Grange, at our January meeting following the organization, he was invited to install our officers, and being always faithful to every trust, and true to the principles of our noble Order, he responded to the call, and gave us words of greeting and encouragement. I met Bro. Shipley several times in the Oregon State Grange ; he was always, and on all occasions, an earnest and fearless advocate of the principles of our Order.

Bro. Shipley was one of the Pioneers of Oregon, hewing out a beautiful home in that wild country, and causing it to bloom with the rich products of the land. He was also a Pioneer in Grange work in Oregon, and ever ready to lend his aid in church and temperance work. In adding my poor tribute to our departed brother I can but say: he was genial, kind, social and fraternal ; a man of gentle manners and of kindly heart, and one whose work for Agriculture will long survive him. Coming generations will rise up and call him blessed for his good work along these lines.

The resolutions introduced by Bro. R. P. Boise were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Hymn, "Some Sweet Day."

SOME SWEET DAY, BY AND BY.

"Then I shall know,"—1 Cor. xiii. 12.

We shall reach the summer land,
Some sweet day, by and by;
We shall press the golden strand,
Some sweet day, by and by.
Oh, the loved ones watching there,
By the tree of life so fair,
Till we come their joy to share,
Some sweet day, by and by.

At the crystal river's brink,
Some sweet day, by and by,
We shall find each broken link,
Some sweet day, by and by;
Then the star that, fading here,
Left our hearts and homes so dear,
We shall see more bright and clear,
Some sweet day, by and by.

Oh! these parting scenes will end,
Some sweet day, by and by,
We shall gather friend with friend,
Some sweet day, by and by;
There before our Father's throne,
When the mists and clouds have flown,
We shall know as we are known,
Some sweet day, by and by.

In closing the services, Worthy Master Brigham said:

Sisters and Brothers:

We have rendered the last services possible for us. We have shown our respect for the memory of our departed sisters and brothers. This is all that we can do for them.

When any of our sisters or brothers are reported to be ill while in attendance upon our services, willing hands and warm hearts go out at once to minister to them; but when death claims its victim, we realize then our utter helplessness. We can only weep with those who weep, and look forward in faith and hope to the Eternal Morning, when we shall be reunited, to part no more forever.

BENEDICTION

FIFTH DAY.

MONDAY, November 20th, 1893.

The National Grange was opened in the Fifth Degree, at 9.30 o'clock A. M., with Worthy Master Brigham presiding, and Sister Leonora M. Howe, of Massachusetts, as Worthy Ceres pro tem.

The Secretary called the roll, and a quorum responded to the call. Many visiting Patrons were present.

Saturday's—fourth day's—Journal was read.

Sister M. J. Belcher, of R. I., asked for and was granted the privilege of having her vote recorded in the affirmative on the aye and nay vote by which the report of the Committee on Education in relation to the equality of women with men, adopted Saturday, 18th instant.

Under the call of the roll of States for the introduction of business to be referred without debate, the following resolutions were offered and referred—

By Bro. Geo. A. Bowen. Subject—Use of the black-ball. Referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. W. Churchill of Wisconsin. Subject—Pictures of the Founders of the Order. Referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

The following reports from Masters of State Granges were presented and read :

PENNSYLVANIA.

LEONARD RHONE, Master—I have the honor of submitting herewith the report of the Pennsylvania State Grange for 1893.

There were admitted by initiations during the September quarter, 1892, not counted in my report of 1892, 114; during December quarter, 1892, 569; during March quarter, 1893, 688; during June quarter 1893, 801; during September quarter 1893, 536.

We have organized since Nov. 1st, 1892, eighteen (18) new Granges, with an aggregate charter membership of 417, and re-organized two (2) Dormant Granges, with an aggregate membership of 35, making a total increase from November 1st, 1892, to November 1st, 1893, 3,150.

We have organized one County or Pomona Grange : Bucks County Pomona Grange, No. 50, (Upper Bucks County) with a charter list of thirty-nine (39) members.

Quarterly reports and payments of fees and dues have been about as prompt as usual.

We have paid to the National Grange, from November 1, 1892, to November 1st 1893, for new Grange charters, \$270.00; for Sixth Degree certificates, \$142.50; dues to the National Grange, \$1,278.91, making the total amount paid to the National Grange, during the year, \$1,691.41.

There are some few Granges that at the time of making the reports to the National Grange were delinquent for one or more quarters, but at this time a number have come in and we expect to have many more members reported for the September 1893 quarter, than for the September 1892 quarter.

While I am not able to report as large a numerical increase in Granges organized, or members received into the Order as I could wish, I am glad to convey to the National Grange the cheering intelligence that our lines have been strengthened and our influence widened and deepened. As the people learn more of our objects, aims and purposes, prejudice gives away and opposition from those who belong to other guilds becomes less violent and bitter. The great need of the hour is the dissemination of correct views concerning the Grange. It too frequently happens that members of our own class, men engaged in the same calling, whose interests are identical with our own, array themselves against the Order because they fail to fully comprehend the important fact, that the Grange is not a partisan organization, was not instituted to help any set of party men to get office, but that it is maintained for the purpose of educating the farmers of America in all the departments of useful knowledge, fitting them to take care of themselves and looking after their own interests. To this work the Patrons of Pennsylvania have directed special attention with most gratifying results. No one in the old Keystone State dreams of charging the Grange with being a partisan institution, or thinks for a moment of using it for partisan purposes. Yet we firmly insist that the farmers shall have an equal share of the honors in the distribution of public offices. All classes now regard the Order as having no object in view but that of elevating the agricultural class to a level with all other classes and so teaching them that the purity and sanctity of our institutions can only be maintained by an intelligent exercise of the duties of citizenship. While I regret that we did not fully succeed in all our efforts to secure the enactment of laws fully equalizing the tax burdens of our State, I am happy to be able to say, that we were successful in securing the passage of ad-

ditional legislation against oleomargarine, authorizing the appointment of a State Commissioner invested with ample authority to ferret out and bring to justice those who persist in offering bogus butter for sale. For years the State Grange has urged upon the attention of the Legislature the desirability of free text books in our public schools. At the late session of the Legislature a law was enacted making it the imperative duty of school directors to provide text books free to every child in attendance at our public schools, and to day we glory in the fact that through the efforts of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry education is absolutely free in Pennsylvania, and that the scion of wealth has no advantage in this respect over the child of the humblest laborer or cottager.

The Patrons of the old Keystone State have been working, and they mean to continue to work until the principles embodied in our Declaration of Purposes are also embodied in the laws of our Country.

We might enumerate many more of Grange legislative achievements in Pennsylvania if time would permit.—As to national legislation, our State Grange has always been foremost in support of the National Grange in securing National legislation for the promotion of agriculture. But not only all the achievements enumerated, but even more has been accomplished without asking a single member to join any political party, by simply carrying out the doctrine of the Grange, that of nominating and electing favorable men by all our political parties; but it must not be concluded that the Order has been idle or negligent in reminding the members of their political duties, to themselves and their country, but on the contrary the Order has been most persistent in urging upon its membership the importance of attending the primaries or nominating meetings of their respective political organizations, in order to secure the nomination and the election of favorable men; it has even gone to the extent of urging its members to vote for favorable men on the ticket of other parties, when unworthy nominations are made by their own. By this policy the Grange has secured more for the farmer than could have been won by tying its members to any particular party organization with the consequent obligation to support its nominees, whether worthy or unworthy. The Order in Pennsylvania has not permitted itself to be loaded down with dogmas of other societies; but it has stood as a bulwark against every form of wrong, fought its own battles for the farmer on Grange principles, and has by this consistent course won the respect and admiration of all classes; at the same time it has been foremost in advocating the cause of good morals and good government as

well as that of agricultural education and co operation among farmers.

Our co-operative business system has been of untold benefit to our people and an important factor in maintaining the Order in our State; it has demonstrated to the farmer that the Grange is striving to do for him through its organization what the Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange and Boards of Trade are doing for other classes. It is indeed doubtful whether the Order could be maintained without it; it is certainly the easiest and best co-operative business system known to any society in the world; through it every individual Patron, the moment he becomes a member, can receive its benefits without the investment of a single dollar, or even without being dependent upon any other member; so liberal is this system that any Patron in the world is entitled to its benefits; through it farm implements and machinery, seeds, plants, trees and supplies in general can be bought at a discount of 25 to 40 per cent. from retail prices.

Our Grange inspection service is working reasonably well, and is of valuable help to our organization, but it is susceptible of many improvements to make it more useful and acceptable, which should receive the careful consideration of the National Grange at its present session. Our Grange Insurance Companies are doing well, and where they are exclusively confined to the membership of the Order have been a great help in Grange work. Perhaps in no State in the Union has the membership in the Order been so strictly confined to farmers; in fact, farmers have dominated its every action and stood up for the Grange pure and simple. Farmers have filled nearly all of its principal offices and dictated its political, legislative and commercial policy.

The great national meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry at Williams' Grove, Cumberland County; the meeting at Grange Park, Central Pennsylvania; the Tioga Picnic, all of which have become regular annual encampments, and many other single day county Grange gatherings have been of untold benefit to the Order. At Williams' Grove a commodious National Grange Hall has been erected, in which the higher degrees of the Order, that of Pomona and Flora, are annually being conferred. This year an interesting feature was again introduced by presenting the Courts of the several Subordinate Degrees in full Court Robes and emblematical arrangement of the stage, representing the different seasons of the year to be typified, which inspired a new interest and enthusiasm in Subordinate Grange work. This brought out a very full discussion from the sisters upon the subject, and no doubt will be the means of still further

introducing this instructive and interesting feature into many of the Subordinate Granges in the State.

In addition to these grand rallyings a special Sixth Degree State meeting was held at Lewisburg, Union County, at which time the Sixth Degree was conferred upon a class of eighty-two. I also held special meetings in other parts of the State for the purpose of instructing and presenting the different Degree Robes and Costumes. These meetings have aroused a revival spirit and resulted in great good. So many of our Subordinate Granges are desirous of having Court Costumes that the State Grange has authorized the publication of a book of instructions, which will be handsomely illustrated with full Court scenes.

The Committee on Woman's Work has been active, and the influence exerted is plainly seen in nearly every Subordinate Grange. During the year I have been particularly fortunate in having the most hearty co operation of the officers of the State Grange, the officers of Subordinate Granges and individual members of the Order, and to their loyalty and devotion to the cause is to be ascribed in a large measure the great success that has crowned the labors of the year. I desire to again emphasize the fact, that even all the pecuniary and material achievements of the Order in Pennsylvania are not to be compared with the *great fraternity* it has established among farmers. The men and women it has raised up and educated, making them the brightest and most useful citizens of the land, men and women any nation might well feel proud of. How it has quickened into life and usefulness the society of the rural districts, saving hundreds and thousands from despondency for want of opportunity for intellectual improvements and social accomplishments on the farm. This is a record of work accomplished of which any organization might take pride, and it demonstrates that the farmers of this country are as capable of intelligent action, when acting together, as any class guild of profession.

MISSISSIPPI.

S. L. WILSON, Master. *Worthy Master*—With pleasure I report the condition of the Order in my State improved. The Lecturer of the National Grange visited my State in July and did faithful and efficient work. Our Order is held in higher esteem, not only by the farmers, but by all classes since his visit. Four Granges have been reorganized, and I am just in receipt of a letter from my acting secretary, informing me that one Grange had reported and paid dues for fifteen (15) quarters. Three of these Granges were reorganized along the line of appointment of the National Lecturer, and the reinstated one is also the result of his labors. At the Patron's Union hundreds heard him,

and much good was done. The private lectures to the membership were valuable in the extreme in strengthening those who have so long stood up for the Order, when at times, under the many adverse circumstances with which they have had to contend, had almost lost hope; the untiring efforts of our Lecturer to do all the work I assigned him, and at the same time keep up with his correspondence all over the nation, as he would be from time to time intercepted with large batches of letters forwarded by our good sister Whitehead, attracted the attention of my people in such way as to convince them that the Officers of the National Grange are diligent and faithful, and that they practice what they preach, to wit, that all should do what they can in the interest of the Order, and if possible, make the world a little better for their having lived in it.

To my personal knowledge one hundred and fifty-six persons have been added to the roll of membership. Since August last, in the letter referred to from my secretary, he says we will have at least twenty-nine sub-Granges represented in State Grange, December 13th. One gratifying and encouraging indication in my State is the eagerness with which the people came forward to get literature when it was offered by the Lecturer; he could not furnish any one point half as much as was called for. I do believe the time has come for a revival in my State; we have more to encourage us than ever before, in that the people seem to have the disposition to unite with us, and there are now no hindering causes. Our Agricultural and Mechanical College, and Experiment Station are still going forward in great usefulness. So also is our Industrial Institute and College for white girls. It is gratifying to the members of the Order in my State to know that they are regarded by all our people as the promoters of education, and looked upon at all times, as the reserve force to support all just means and efforts used by our State government to advance the cause of education. My State has three Colleges for the colored people, (one of them an Agricultural and Mechanical College) kept up by the State, and three for the whites kept up in the same way. In addition to this we have a school system that is without discrimination giving to the children of the State, both white and black, from four to five months free tuition each year. Sometimes you hear it said by some, we are doing too much along this line, but you will hear no such remarks from your brothers and sisters in Mississippi.

Our Patron's Union held its annual meeting in July and August. The attendance was not as large as at some former meetings, on account of the very great scarcity of money, not only with the farmers, but with all our people. Yet it was thought to be one of the best meetings ever held, and that more

good would result from it. We cannot tell at once the result of such gatherings. It is like casting bread upon the waters to be gathered up after many days.

Our Patron's Union Association has secured a branch of the experiment station on the grounds of the union, which adds much to the interest and profit of the annual meetings. We also have what is called Old Soldiers' Day, on which the boys in blue and the boys in gray fall into line and march together to music, and our National Lecturer and General S. D. Lee, the efficient President of our Agricultural and Mechanical College, address the old soldiers with much force and effect on that day. Our State Grange has sustained a great loss in the death of our Worthy State Secretary, Mrs. Helen A. Aby. The Order had no more faithful member than she.

The Worthy Secretary read the follow report, received by mail, from

TENNESSEE.

W. L. RICHARDSON, Master. *John Trimble, Secretary National Grange, P. of H.—worthy Brother*: I regret that I can not meet you at Syracuse, N. Y., in National Session, but a sufficient number of reports from Subordinate Granges, to June 30th, '98, to entitle us to representation, have not been received. Though disappointed I am not cast down, neither am I discouraged. I feel sure that there is a better day for our Order, in Tennessee, in the near future. I feel safe in saying that there is a good healthy Grange sentiment prevailing in this State, and I believe if the National Grange can see its way clear to send us a good Grange Missionary during the coming year, that Tennessee will be found in line with her sisters at the next session of National Grange. We have a few solid Granges on time in almost everything, but quite a number that need a general shaking up. One new Grange organized in May last, in the eastern division of the State, by Bro. A. R. Merrick, doing good work; sub-Grange No. 121, over which I have the honor to preside as Master, is in a healthy, growing condition; applications for membership are being received at our regular meetings. The thoughtful are coming. Our recent annual Grange Exhibition (Sixth), was more largely attended than the previous ones had been, and a greater degree of interest manifested. I hope the coming session of the National Grange will prove to be the best ever held, and that the legislation for the Order will all be founded on wisdom, and will prove to be the very things needful, and that the Order may grow and flourish like the green Bay tree.

MINNESOTA.

JAMES A. BULL, Master. *Worthy Master, Sisters and Brothers of the National Grange.*—It has been some time since Minnesota was represented in this body, nevertheless, during that time Grange sentiment has slowly advanced, and at this date I believe the Order commands more respect and has more influence than it did when our membership was much larger. Many of our members that deserted us because the Grange was too conservative and too slow for them, have within the past twelve months been seeking the Grange again, quite willing to admit that conservatism is best in the end. The Grange leaven distributed through our State the first ten years of its existence, had to all outward appearance, lost its effect, but the past year has revealed the fact that its strength was not lost, but has been silently working these many years. There are little bands of faithful Patrons dotted here and there in almost every County in our State. One great obstacle to a rapid growth of the Order in Minnesota, is the unsettled condition of our farmers.

The Patrons of my State have made the cause of education a specialty. We, like many of our sister States, were in danger of losing the endowment by Congress for the benefit of agricultural education, by its being misappropriated by the State University, with but little show of an agricultural department.

The Patrons took the matter in hand, and, to day as a reward for a fourteen years' struggle, we look with pride upon an Experiment Station, thoroughly equipped. A very prosperous School of Agriculture, with necessary buildings for present demands, located upon the experiment farm of 240 acres; a department in our State University, a College of Agriculture. A free Text Book law was passed at the last session of our Legislature, through the influence of the Grange. The Tarren's system of real estate transfer was presented to the Legislature of our State and a Committee of three able lawyers were appointed to investigate the system. The Committee on Education reported at the last session of our State Grange, recommending the establishment of a chair of Pedigogy in our State University. The recommendation was complied with.

Although we do not number as many working Granges as many of the other States, our little band of earnest Patrons have accomplished much good.

Those in high stations have learned that when the Grange asks, it is well to lend a listening ear. Many portions of our State have suffered severely from drouth the past season. Crops have been light, and with the financial depression that has affected the entire country so seriously, the farmers feel rather poor, but with

a return of good crops and finances become easier, I feel that Minnesota will once more come to the front in Grange work; the future certainly has a cheerful look for the Grange.

ILLINOIS.

J. M. THOMPSON, Master. *Officers and Members of the National Grange.*—In presenting my Sixth Annual Report of Grange work in Illinois, we can show very liberal and satisfactory gains in the Subordinate Granges of the State. We can add to these gains two new Charters and three Granges reorganized and several Pomana Granges established. We have built six new well arranged Halls. We have over three thousand dollars in our State Treasury. Here we would be pleased to stop in our Grange work and cheer you all by these apparent gains. But should I exhibit the other side of our Grange account, I would be compelled to use the old and stereotyped phrase, "Illinois is holding her own." And yet when we look at the possibilities in Grange work, that seem almost within grasping distance, our prospects were never brighter. We tried this year, for the first time, the inspection service, and find its effects beneficial. Other farm organizations in our State have given up active work, leaving the field clear for Patrons to occupy. They have not only given up the field, but the officers have been in correspondence with us, and several meetings have been called and well attended by officers of all farm organizations, and I think many of them desire to come to the Grange. The outlook for our future is very bright.

NEW YORK.

W. C. GIFFORD, Master. The Order of the Patrons of Husbandry in the State of New York, still lives, and while it has not added as many new Granges as in some former years, yet I am most happy to report that it is in a prosperous condition. At the present writing, our territory in a large majority of our counties is well covered with live and prosperous Granges, but we hope to add largely to their numbers in the coming year. We have always avoided antagonizing other farmers' organizations, and if the time should come when any of them can no longer be sustained, we stand ready to accord their members a most hearty welcome to the parent of all farmers' organizations, and assure them that the Grange latch string is always out to every person who is eligible to membership in our Order. We have organized during the last year, six new Granges, with a charter membership of one hundred and forty, which have to-day two hundred and fourteen members. We have also reorganized or reinstated three Subordinate Granges with good memberships and

cheering indications of future usefulness and growth. A recent communication from H. H. Goff, our Worthy and efficient Secretary of the State Grange, shows that we have at this time six hundred and four living Subordinate Granges, with a total membership of thirty-five thousand six hundred and one. The greatest number of members reported at any quarter during the year 1893, was thirty four thousand two hundred and eighty-six, thus showing an increase over 1892 of one thousand three hundred and fifteen members. The amount paid into the National Treasury for the fiscal year, not including fees for the Sixth Degree, is \$1,496.26. These six hundred and four Granges are spread over forty-two counties, giving us an average of a fraction over fourteen Granges to each county. Seven counties have over twenty and less than thirty Granges, and two counties have respectively thirty and thirty-two Granges. The Subordinate Grange to which I belong, has four hundred and seventy members, while one at Watertown, N. Y., has five hundred.

Pomona Granges have been organized in nineteen counties and are doing good and efficient work, and the necessary steps are being taken to perfect such organizations in several additional counties. Within the last four years, one hundred and eighty-two new Granges have been organized in the State of New York, and thirty-one Dormant Granges have been reinstated, making a grand total of two-hundred and thirteen Granges in four years. In co-operative fire insurance, we have been as usual, quite successful, and while we would in no wise place financial advantages paramount to the social, educational and intellectual benefits, yet we accept them as powerful auxiliaries to Grange growth and perpetuity.

The last annual report of the Central Organization of Co-operative Fire Insurance, (a Grange organization), shows that eighty-seven co-operative Farmer's Insurance Companies in the State of New York, a large proportion of which are within the Grange, were carrying on January 1st, 1893, \$140,597,773.00 in risks on farm buildings. The average amount insured in each company is \$1,616,065, and the average saving to each company for three years, \$3,692.83, making an aggregate saving of \$147,713.20. If all farmers in the State of New York availed themselves of the benefits of these co-operative insurance companies, the saving over stock company insurance, would amount to more than \$1,000,000 per annum. Trade arrangements are made by our State Executive Committee that are both satisfactory and beneficial to all our members who avail themselves of the advantages offered.

So far as is known, we have at present but one purely co-operative Grange store in the State of New York, and that is

situated in the city of Syracuse. From the examination of a report received from this association since coming here, I am enabled to submit a brief synopsis of its reported standing, and the amount of business it has done, and is at present doing.

The capital stock of this association is reported at \$10,000, owned and controlled by members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and the report shows that the stock has all been taken and paid for. The amount of trade for the first quarter ending June 30, 1891, as per report was \$11,801.15; for quarter ending September 30, 1891, \$18,494.71; third quarter, December 31, 1891, \$18,734.99; total for 1891, \$39,070.85; total trade for 1892, \$87,150.03; total for past ten months, \$87,917.40; aggregate sales for thirty-one months, \$214,188.28; and the report continues with a positive and direct saving to its Patrons of \$12,848.29. We have held many public meetings during the year that have been largely attended and from which we expect good results. Notable among these were the public Grange days at Chautauqua, at Thousand Island Park and at Round Lake, in Saratoga County. At each of these meetings many thousands of farmers assembled and listened with delight to national and local speakers, and the fruitage thereof is manifested in increased interest and inquiry in regard to the objects and purposes of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. Our system of Grange inspection recently adopted, will, no doubt, prove of great value to our Subordinate Granges by establishing uniformity of method and inciting to renewed energy and zeal in literary and educational work. We are encouraging the adoption of quarterly programs, printed or otherwise, giving topics for discussion and naming members to lead in these discussions at stated meetings, so that all members may know what to expect at each session and thus be prepared to take part in such discussions. In this manner, interest in Grange work has been renewed in many sections of our State, and great good has resulted therefrom.

We have also established a reading circle similar to the Chautauqua reading circle, and we are encouraged to believe that many of our Granges will in time avail themselves of the advantages thus offered. In all our Grange meetings we are trying to impress upon our members the idea that knowledge is power, that education is the key that unlocks the great store house of the choicest gifts and blessings of life, and that it is not too late for many of these blessings to come to all who earnestly desire them. The members of the Order in the State of New York are exceedingly gratified that the officers of the National Grange consented to hold this Twenty-seventh Annual Session in our State, as has been attested by their attendance since the commencement of the session, and had it not been for the Chicago Exposition and

the depression in business, you may rest assured they would have filled this immense hall to overflowing.

If not here in the body, they are present with you in spirit, and whether present or absent, are bidding you God speed in the grand and noble work you are doing to elevate the farmers of our country to a higher plane, socially, morally and intellectually.

INDIANA.

AARON JONES, Master. *Worthy Master*.—Indiana has to report for the year just closing that much earnest Grange work has been done with good and satisfactory results in building up and strengthening the Granges in the State. Our efforts have been confined almost solely to the strengthening of Granges and not to the forming of new Granges. But one new Grange has been organized in Indiana this year, and a number of Dormant Granges have been reorganized, but no special effort in this direction has been made. A large number of elegant Grange Halls have been built.

The farmers in Indiana have suffered as never before by the hard times. Poor crops, caused by drought, and unprecedentedly low prices, have caused farmers to economize as never before; and this has worked as a hindrance to any large increase of new membership. Where co-operation has been practiced, we find the most thrift in the Order. While we do not hold out the financial advantages of the Grange as the principal inducement for the farmers to join our Order, nevertheless, its helping hand in this direction, in this time of depression, has come to the members very acceptably, and should not in any wise be underrated. Our co-operative fire insurance has been a marked success, and the knowledge of improved methods of culture of our farms, and the increased knowledge of marketing the products of the farm and how to use the money obtained to enhance the comforts and happiness of the homes of Indiana Patrons, are becoming to be recognized by others outside the gates, and much more inquiry is manifest than ever before.

At one time in the history of our Order, it was thought an effort had been made to use the members to strengthen the fortunes of one of the political parties, which did us great harm, and it is almost impossible to disabuse the minds of those who were members of the Order at that time, and to cause them to see that the Order has passed out from under the wing or fostering care of any political party, and that now, true to the Declaration of Purposes, perfect political freedom is accorded to all members. We are getting back many good men and women that left us

years ago for the reason above stated, and I think I can truthfully say the outlook for our Order in Indiana never was brighter than now. A careful study of the Constitution, Laws and Rules, and a faithful observance of the ritual work, is telling to the great advantage of the Patrons of Indiana, and my successor will be able to report at your annual session in 1894, that in Indiana the clouds have lifted, and Indiana Patrons are bathed in the bright sunlight of prosperity, and a vigorous and healthful growth in membership, influence and power.

WASHINGTON.

D. L. RUSSELL, Master. *Worthy Master and Patrons*: I regret very much that I can not report the Order in Washington in as prosperous a condition as it was when I last reported to this body. At our annual session held in June last, the Secretary's report shows that during the year, there were two new Granges organized and two old ones reorganized. That two have surrendered their Charters, and six have become dormant, leaving us twenty-nine working Granges, with a membership of about one thousand. One of the reasons of our slow growth is, that during the past two years the Farmers' Alliance has been making rapid progress in Washington. In some localities the Alliance has increased at the expense of the Grange, by some members losing their interest in the Grange, and giving it to the Alliance, and by some very worthy farmers becoming members of the Alliance who would otherwise have joined the Grange.

But this is not the only difficulty we have had to contend with. The scarcity of money has been the greatest difficulty that we have had to contend with in our State. I was through a portion of the great wheat belt of Eastern Washington, just before harvest and talked with farmers, who had large crops of wheat growing, who had not money to harvest, thrash or buy sacks to put it in. Banks would not advance any more money, and the merchants could not carry them longer, so they were at the mercy of a lot of wheat speculators, and were forced to sell a portion of their crops at figures that barely paid the expense of raising, to get money to pay the expense of saving their crops. Under such depressed conditions, it is very difficult to get farmers to organize.

While the Grange in Washington has not increased in numbers, yet we believe the Grange was never stronger, never wielded such an influence for good; and those of us who believe the Grange the best farmers' organization yet devised, will continue to work for its success. Our intention is to work steadily to this end, and when a demand for organization comes, and come it

must, we hope to take advantage of it and build up a powerful and grand Order in our State.

Bro. D. W. Working, Chairman of the Committee on Division of Labor, submitted the following report for his Committee, which was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Division of Labor, beg leave to make the following disposition of the annual address of the Worthy Master:

That portion of the address from the beginning to and including the paragraphs under the heading, "How to Maintain the Subordinate Grange and Prevent Dormancy," is referred to the Committee on Dormant Granges.

The portions of the address, beginning with the sub-heading, "The Work of the Year," and including all matter down to the topic, "Arid Lands of the West," is referred to the Committee on Good of the Order,

The portions referring to the arid lands of the West and to the "Patrons of Husbandry Loan and Investment Association," are referred to the Finance Committee.

The portion discussing the position of the Grange on economic questions, is referred to the Committee on Resolutions, as are also the paragraph referring to the anti-option and pure food bills and the conclusion of the address.

The parts of the address under the headings, "The Columbian Exposition" and "Education," are referred to the Committee on Education.

By order of the Committee,

DANIEL W. WORKING,
Chairman.

Bro. Alpha Messer, Chairman, presented a report from the Committee on Finance, on salaries of officers, expenses of officers and "Lecture Fund," which was discussed at considerable length.

Bro. D. W. Working, offered the following amendment, which was adopted :

I move to amend the report, by fixing the salary of the Lecturer at \$400 a year, in addition to the provisions proposed by the Finance Committee.

Bro. S. L. Wilson, offered the following amendment to the original report of the Committee on Finance: "Strike out \$1500, and insert \$2000 for Lecture Fund."

On motion of Bro. Aaron Jones, the report of the Committee on Finance was recommitted to the Committee.

The following report from the Committee on Good of the Order, was adopted :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Grange be, and they are hereby instructed, to make all necessary arrangements to have at least one month's lecture work done in each of the Dormant States, or States that have not fifteen active working Granges, if, in their judgment, it be practicable. This work to be done at such time as may be agreed upon between the Executive Committee and the States to be visited.

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred the above resolution of Bro. S. L. Wilson, Worthy Master of the Mississippi State Grange, in reference to lecture work, heartily concur in the resolution, and recommend its adoption.

AARON JONES,
S. L. WILSON,
G. B. HORTON,
MRS. MARY L. CHURCHILL,
Committee.

The following report from the Committee on Good of the Order, was adopted :

The Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred the resolution of Sister C. E. S. Twing, of New York, declaring the position of the Grange on the question of gambling houses, had the same under advisement, and recommend the passage of the following substitute.

AARON JONES,
S. L. WILSON,
G. B. HORTON,
MRS. MARY L. CHURCHILL,
Committee.

WHEREAS, The precepts of our "Noble Order," are in direct antagonism to all gambling schemes, whether it be on Wall Street, New York, or the "Board of Trade in Chicago," where thousands of bushels of fictitious wheat are daily sold.

Resolved, That the Patrons of Husbandry of the United States of America, are opposed to gambling in all its forms.

The following report was adopted :

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred the resolution from Bro. M. B. Hunt, Worthy Master of Maine State Grange, in relation to the National Grange causing to be printed a chart, fully displaying all the working tools and emblems used in conferring the Degrees of our Order, have had the same under consideration, and fully concur in the benefits to be derived from the publication of such a chart. The chart could

be made a means of ornamenting Grange Halls, and in our opinion could be published and sold to the Order at as small or smaller cost than the small box of working tools now used. We therefore recommend, that the matter be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee, with instruction to cause to be printed at as early a date as practicable such chart.

AARON JONES,
S. L. WILSON,
G. B. HORTON,
Mrs. MARY L. CHURCHILL,
Committee.

Sister Grace Booth Working, of Col., offered a resolution on the subject of "Men's Work in the Grange." Referred to the Committee on "Woman's Work in the Grange."

The Finance Committee submitted the following amended report, which was fully considered and duly concurred in and adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Finance would respectfully report as follows : We recommend, that the Master receive \$500 per annum, and the sum of \$3 per day and traveling expenses when away from home in the discharge of official duties ; also his necessary office expenses.

The Lecturer shall receive a salary of \$400 and \$3 per day, necessary stationery, postage, office and traveling expenses when on duty for the Order, by direction of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer shall receive an annual salary of \$400, and necessary office and traveling expenses when on duty for the Order, by direction of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary shall receive an annual salary of \$1200, and necessary office and traveling expenses, when on duty for the Order, by direction of the Executive Committee.

Each member of the Executive Committee shall receive \$3 per day, when engaged in work for the National Grange and necessary office and traveling expenses.

We recommend, that \$2,000 be set apart, as a lecture fund, to be used under the direction of the Executive Committee.

ALPHA MESSER, *Chairman,*
JOHN T. COX,
H. M. MURRAY,
Mrs. R. E. COX,
Mrs. E. P. WILSON,

Committee

At 12.25 P. M., the Grange took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grange re-assembled at 2 o'clock P. M., with the Worthy Master presiding and the other officers and members in their places, as at the morning session.

The Special Order, the election of officers, was entered upon.

The Worthy Master appointed as tellers Bro. Geo. A. Bowen, of Conn., and Sister Grace Booth Working, of Cal.

Bro. J. M. Thompson, of Ill., moved that the Worthy Master appoint a messenger to be sent to the hotel of Bro. A. P. Roache, and Sister E. Z. Roache, of Cal., to secure and cast their votes.

After a pretty general discussion of the propriety and legality of the proposition, Bro. Aaron Jones, of Ind., moved to lay the motion on the table, which was carried.

The following were elected as officers of the National Grange, by ballot, for the constitutional term of two years :

<i>Master</i>	J. H. BRIGHAM.....	Delta, Ohio.
<i>Overseer</i>	E. W. DAVIS.....	Santa Rosa, Cal.
<i>Lecturer</i>	ALPHA MESSER.....	Rochester, Vt.
<i>Steward</i>	M. B. HUNT.....	Belmont, Me.
<i>Ass't Steward</i>	A. M. BELCHER	Arnold's Mills, R I.
<i>Chaplain</i>	S. L. WILSON.....	Okolona, Miss.
<i>Treasurer</i>	MRS. EVA S. McDOWELL..	Penn Yan, N. Y.
<i>Secretary</i>	JOHN TRIMBLE.....	Washington, D. C.
<i>Gate-Keeper</i>	W. E. HARBAUGH.....	Liberty, Mo.
<i>Ueres</i>	Mrs. M. S. RHONE.....	Centre Hall, Pa.
<i>Pomona</i>	Mrs. MARY M. REARDON...	McLouth, Kan.
<i>Flora</i>	Mrs. AMIE L. BULL.....	Edina Mills, Minn.
<i>L. A. Steward</i>	Mrs. AMANDA HORTON...	Fruit Ridge, Mich

Members of the Executive Committee were elected for the constitutional term of two years, as follows :

R. R. Hutchinson, of Va., and J. J. Woodman, of Mich.

At 5.30 o'clock P. M., the Grange took a recess until 7.30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grange re-assembled at 7.30 o'clock P. M., in the Fourth Degree.

Bro. H. M. Murray, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, made the following report for his Committee, and it was concurred in by the Grange :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws beg leave to report, that they have had under serious consideration the resolution below, offered by Bro. Wilson, of Miss., and herewith return the same with the recommendation that it be not adopted.

H. M. MURRAY,
E. D. HOWE,
Mrs. S. G. KNOTT,
Mrs. ANNA M. HARBAUGH,
Committee.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the National Grange to report to the Master of the National Grange, at least one month before the Annual Meetings of this Body, the condition of the Order in the several States of the Union, and also report to the Masters of State Granges at the same time, the condition of the Order in their respective States as evidenced by the records in his office.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, reported the following, through its Chairman, Bro. H. M. Murray, and it was adopted :

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to whom was referred the resolution below, offered by Bro. Gifford, of N. Y., after due consideration of the same, beg leave to return the same with the recommendation that it be not adopted.

H. M. MURRAY,
E. D. HOWE,
Mrs. S. G. KNOTT,
Mrs. ANNA M. HARBAUGH,
Committee.

WHEREAS, All other Orders receive clergymen as honorary members,

Resolved, That the laws of our Order be so changed, that clergymen and their wives may become eligible to membership, and that they be received without the payment of fees and dues,

The following report from the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was adopted :

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to whom was referred the following resolution of Bro. Smith, of Ohio, would respectfully report, that after giving the matter due thought and consideration, they recommend adding to Section 10, page 58, of the Digest, the following words: "and shall constitute a quorum, unless otherwise provided in the By-Laws of the State Granges." The section will then read as follows: "Seven members is the least number with which a Grange can be opened in due form, and shall constitute a quorum unless otherwise provided in the By-Laws of the State Grange"

H. M. MURRAY,
E. D. HOWE,
Mrs. S. G. KNOTT,
Mrs. ANNA M. HARBAUGH,
Committee.

Resolved, That the National Grange be requested to so amend the laws of the Order, as to make ~~five~~ a quorum instead of ~~seven~~ in the Subordinate Granges. (See Digest, Sec. III, No. 10, page 58.)

No special business appearing, a general discussion of Grange work was engaged in by the members of the National Grange and visiting Patrons.

Most interesting remarks were made by Bro. W. C. Gifford, of N. Y., Sister C. E. S. Twing, of N. Y., Bro. J. T. Ailman, Lecturer of Pennsylvania State Grange, Bro. Kenyon L. Butterfield, Editor of "Grange Visitor," Lansing, Mich., Bro. B. F. Walton, Chairman of Executive Committee of Cal. State Grange, Bro. Jesse B. Rogers, Chairman of Executive Committee of New Jersey State Grange, and the Worthy Secretary, Bro. John Trimble.

At 9 25 o'clock P. M. the labors of the day were closed.

SIXTH DAY.

TUESDAY, November 21st, 1893.

The Grange reassembled at 9.30 o'clock A. M., and was opened in the Fourth Degree, with Worthy Master Brigham presiding and Sister S. G. Knott, of W. Va., as Worthy Ceres pro tem.

The Worthy Secretary called the roll, and a quorum was present.

Monday's journal was read by the Worthy Secretary and approved by the Grange.

Under the call of the roll of States for the introduction of business to be referred without debate, the following were presented and referred :

By Bro. M. B. Hunt, of Me.:

Subject—Amendment to Constitution. Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By Laws.

By Bro. A. P. Roache, of Cal.:

Subject—Weather Bureau. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Subject—Lecture Work Referred to the Executive Committee.

Bro. D. W. Working offered the following report for the Committee on Division of Labor, which was concurred in by the Grange.

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Division of Labor, having had under consideration the report of the Executive Committee, respectfully recommend that it be adopted.

By order of the Committee,

DANIEL W. WORKING, *Chairman.*

The following report from the Committee on Education was submitted by the Chairman, Bro. E. D. Howe, and approved by the Grange :

That part of the Master's Address under the headings "Columbian Exposition" and "Education," which was referred to your Committee, receives our most hearty endorsement, and we recommend that the same be read in every Subordinate Grange in the land by the Lecturers thereof, in order that our membership everywhere may be fully impressed with the importance of this chief corner-stone of our Grange structure.

E. D. HOWE,
T. R. SMITH,
MRS. C. E. BOWEN,
Committee.

The following report from the Committee on Education was adopted:

Your Committee have carefully considered the plan outlined by Bro. Working in the following resolution, and believe that the proposition involves too great financial risks, not only on account of the direct money outlay that would be required, but also on account of the widely differing educational advantages enjoyed by our members, so that what would be highly appreciated and supported by a few, would be entirely too deep and studious for the large majority, and would consequently fail to receive their support.

We therefore recommend that the resolution be not adopted.

E. D. HOWE,
T. R. SMITH,
MRS. C. E. BOWEN,
Committee.

Resolution introduced by Bro. D. W. Working, of Col:

WHEREAS, The preamble to the Constitution of the National Grange declares that "human happiness is the acme of earthly ambition," and that "knowledge is the foundation of happiness;" and

WHEREAS, The Declaration of Purposes requires us to "advance the cause of education among ourselves and our children, by all just means in our power;" and

WHEREAS, No definite plan of educating the members of the Order is being carried out by the National Grange; therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Grange authorize a Standing Committee on Education, of which the National Lecturer shall be a member, the duties of such Committee to be as follows:

First. With the advice of such persons as they shall choose to consult, to outline a plan of education or course of study for all the Subordinate Granges, such course of study to include scientific agriculture, domestic economy, economics, and such other

subjects as shall tend to broaden the views and sympathies of our members, as well as to increase their stock of general and useful knowledge.

Second. That a monthly publication shall be issued by this Committee, to be edited by a person to be chosen by the Committee and the Executive Committee of the National Grange; such publication to be of the usual magazine form, and to consist of sixty-four or more pages, and to be delivered to subscribers at one dollar per year.

Third. To enable this Committee to carry out the foregoing instructions, the sum of one thousand dollars is appropriated out of the National Grange treasury, to be drawn upon as needed.

The Lecturer of each Subordinate Grange shall act as agent for the magazine, and shall do as much as possible to spread information concerning the purposes and methods of the Committee on Education.

The Committee shall be chosen in the following manner: At the present meeting, the member first elected shall serve four years, the second three years, the third two years, and the fourth one year; and thereafter one member shall be elected, at each annual meeting of the Grange. Vacancies may be filled by the Executive Committee; but such appointments shall hold good only till the next meeting of the National Grange.

The following report from the Committee on Education was adopted:

Education.

Bro. Elmer D. Howe, Chairman of the Committee on Education, read the following General Report of the Committee:

In its primary sense, the word education means to lead or draw out a man. Anything, therefore, which accomplishes this object has a right to recognition as an educator, whether it be a school, a college, a church, an art gallery, a political party, World's Fair or Grange.

For years past it has been our proud boast that no fraternal organization has surpassed our own,—shall we be considered presumptuous, if we say none has equaled it?—in the development of our members along this line.

But an idle boast counts for nothing, unless backed up by incontrovertible evidence. It is the intention of your Committee, therefore, to adduce that evidence, and to point out, if possible, the way by which this leadership may be maintained.

In speaking of the early life of the late Senator Stanford, Mr. Albert Shaw says: "Presupposing the right kind of parents,

there is no better place to develop the latent abilities of our boys and girls, than a well managed farm."

This one statement furnishes the clue to the basis of our apparent presumption. The membership of our contemporary organizations is, to a great degree, drawn from the dwellers of the cities and larger villages. Their illustrations and object lessons are largely second hand or a matter of memory. But we, like the Great Teacher of old, can say, "Consider the lilies of the field," "Behold the grass which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven," "A sower went forth to sow," "Destroy not the tree, until I have digged about it," etc.

Brought thus into direct contact with nature, dull students indeed, would we be, if we had not imbibed some of the great truths, which are but lightly locked in her secret chambers.

"But," you ask, "what credit has the Grange in this development?" Just the same credit that the teacher has, who leads the child's mind along the path of knowledge. With only now and then an exception, the teacher is not the discoverer of new facts, but the guide by whom old facts are presented to, and impressed upon, new minds. So it is with the Grange. As an organization, we only now and then discover new truths, but through the interchange of thought and the comparison of ideas, we impress upon our members the old facts of Agriculture, of history, of political economy and ethics.

That these statements are not mere "glittering generalities," but are facts, backed up by abundant evidence, one has only to compare the condition and the homes of our farming population of twenty years ago with those of the present. Fields have been drained, buildings improved, rational and economical feeding rations have been adopted, the wastes of the manure pile have been stopped, concentrated manures add to the fertility of long cultivated acres, the old salt pork diet, with its accompanying train of scrofula and blood humors, has given place to a healthier, and, in the end, less expensive living.

In a word, the rough, uncultivated boor, has been transformed into a cultivated and refined gentleman. "But," says some one, "I have seen men within six months come into the Grange meeting, with their overalls on, tucked into their boots, their hair unkempt, and judging by the sense of smell, apparently just as they got up from the milking stool."

Quite likely, for education, like the building of character, is not the work of a day, nor of a year; it may even require the birth of a new generation, before its impress will be clearly marked.

But this fact in no sense contradicts our statement; nay rather,

it demonstrates very forcibly the need of perseverance in our work.

It is said of one of the greatest preachers of modern times, that the secret of his success lies in the fact that he is "industrious, thorough, sympathetic and hopeful."

With a "be" in front of each of these words, what an excellent motto we would have to suspend over each Grange hall, and over each lecturer's desk. And with such a swarm of "Be(e)s" what quantities of intellectual honey might we not hope to gather.

Let us consider for a moment each of these "Be(e)s" separately.

First—Be industrious. Perhaps it will be considered idle to admonish farmers to be industrious. "Great Scott!" you impatiently exclaim, "we work sixteen hours a day now; would you have us toil the whole twenty-four?" No, my brother, but we think, with more intelligent direction, your efforts will accomplish as good, if not better, results with less expenditure of manual labor. It has been said of some men that if given ten minutes in which to perform a certain task, they will spend nine of them in devising the easiest way to do it, and in the remaining one will do the work, and the result will be as satisfactory as that accomplished by him who fritters away the entire time in undirected or misdirected effort. While this may be an extreme case and one which borders closely upon the lazy, it is a forcible way of asking ourselves if we, as farmers, are not putting too much brawn and too little brain into our work.

The Grange is endeavoring to prove to farmers that they cannot afford to confine themselves to those tasks which require only the expenditure of muscle, a commodity which can be bought in the open market for from \$10 to \$30 per month, or to put it in a still stronger way, that they cannot afford to do themselves what they can hire some one else to do cheaper. Our efforts must be directed to the supervision of inanimate machinery or to the wise controlling of unskilled labor.

Permit us to remark here, parenthetically, that those people who argue that our Agricultural Colleges should confine themselves in their instruction to the teaching of better modes of farming simply, are, we believe, all wrong. What we want, and what we need, is not so much better laborers as more skillful leaders. To be a skillful leader requires not only accurate knowledge of one's business, but also a large fund of general information, only remotely connected with one's line of work.

Then, too, there are many themes and many studies which contribute not a little to life's happiness and enjoyment, which have in them not one cent's worth of bread, nor one dollar's

worth of clothing, but whose lack constitutes the difference between the drudge and the contented toiler.

Second—Be thorough. Have you ever been in a Grange meeting where one after another would preface his remarks with "I wasn't expecting to be called upon," or "I've been thinking while sitting here," etc., and then in a desultory way would proceed to prove that "he doesn't know as he can say anything that will be of interest?" While in some instances there may be excuse for this almost waste of time, in the majority of cases the speaker fails to realize the importance of thorough preparation. Nothing will kill a Grange quicker than a continuous program of extemporaneous speeches. What matters it, if another can do the work better than you, it is still your duty to do the best you can, and that can only be done by thorough preparation.

Third—Be sympathetic. In how many instances have the associations and friendships made possible by the advent of the Grange been the means of melting away the frigid walls of jealousy and how many a load of sorrow has been lightened by the thought that it was shared by others of like occupation and position!

But not alone in cases of sorrow or disappointment is the power of sympathy felt. It is equally helpful to the young brother and sister who is making the first attempt to respond to the lecturer's call. A wise word of commendation dropped at the right moment will open up a mine, from which in after years will come choice treasures of thought and action.

Fourth—Be hopeful. Faith deals with the present, hope with the future. The labors of the husbandman encourage hope at every turn. Surely no man, who is a pessimist, has a right to be in the Grange, unless he comes for the express purpose of getting rid of his doubts and discouragement, and receiving in exchange therefor new inspiration and courage.

Enough has been said, we think, to prove beyond a doubt that the claim of the Grange for recognition as a grand educator is not unfolded, and that its oft-repeated assertion of priority among fraternal organizations is no idle boast. The question of more vital moment to us is, can we maintain our exalted position, and if so, how? That we can maintain our position of precedence, your Committee have not the shadow of a doubt. We believe that we have within our ranks men and women of as marked ability as that possessed by those of any other profession or calling.

We believe that the boys and girls reared upon our farms have just as bright minds and just as intelligent ideas as those of equal opportunities in other vocations.

We believe that the Grange should continue its hearty support

of our Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, and insist upon their full and entire separation from classical institutions. We believe that farmers should send their sons and daughters too, to these same colleges, provided, of course, that their inclinations lead them in that direction, and, supplement the knowledge there gained, by the training which the Grange affords.

We believe that the Grange, as it has done in the past, should continue to devote much of its time and energies to the discussion of questions agricultural, horticultural, economical, ethical and moral, and resist the temptation to cater, more than occasionally, to the taste for lighter entertainments, which so soon sap the vigor of the organization and destroy its relish for whole some food.

To this end, we heartily endorse the formation within the Grange, of Reading Circles, after the Chautauqua plan, and commend for consideration the Loan Library scheme of the New York University Extension System.

In conclusion, let it be said of the Grange, never did the faculties of any of its members die for lack of constant and healthful exercise.

E. D. HOWE,
T. R. SMITH,
GEO. B. HORTON,
MRS. C. E. BOWEN,
MRS. LIZZIE B. MESSER,
Committee.

Bro. D. W. Working offered the following :

Resolved, That ten thousand copies of the report of the Committee on Education be printed for distribution.

Bro. Geo. A. Bowen, of Connecticut, moved to amend by making the number of reports to be printed subject to the control of the Executive Committee. Amendment adopted.

Bro. Working's resolution, as amended, was then adopted

The following report from the Committee on Good of the Order was adopted :

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred the resolution of Dunn County Pomona Grange, Wisconsin in reference to having printed a group of pictures of the venerable Founders of our Order, have had the same under advisement, and recommend that the Executive Committee cause to be printed such steel plate engraving.

AARON JONES,
S. L. WILSON,
MRS. M. B. HUNT,
MRS. MARY L. CHURCHILL,
Committee.

The following report of the Committee on Good of the Order was adopted :

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred the petition of Lewis V. St. John to change the law so that three black balls shall not reject an applicant, have had the same under consideration, and believe that it would be unwise to change the law as it now stands in this regard, for the reason that our membership should be carefully guarded. We therefore respectfully recommend that the petition be not granted.

AARON JONES,
S. L. WILSON,
GEO. B. HORTON,
Mrs. MARY L. CHURCHILL,
Mrs. M. B. HUNT.

Committee.

The Committee on Good of the Order made a report on uniform Grange Badges, which was discussed at considerable length, when Bro. D. W. Working moved—

That the report be referred back to the Committee, so that they may amend it to include a button as well as a badge.

Adopted.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report, and it was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Finance would make the following report :

We recommend that the voting members and officers of the National Grange shall receive the sum of three dollars per day, for the time necessarily consumed in coming to, returning from, and in attendance upon this session ; and the sum of three cents per mile for the distance traveled, in coming to and returning from, this session, by the nearest practicable route ; provided, however, that if three cents per mile does not cover the actual fare paid out, then such deficit shall be made good by the Executive Committee. We also recommend that the Assistant Secretary and the members of the Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange, who are present at this session and not voting members, receive the same mileage and per diem as officers and voting members.

ALPHA MESSER,
JOHN T. COX,
H. M. MURRAY,
Mrs. R. E. COX,
Mrs. S. L. WILSON,
Committee.

The following report from the Committee on Finance was presented by Bro. John T. Cox, and adopted by the Grange:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee to whom was referred the resolutions offered by Bro. Horton, relating to lecture work and Grange Literature, and appropriating funds for the same, would respectfully submit the following:

That portion of the resolutions relating to the appropriation of funds for lecture work has already been acted upon by the Grange, and no action thereon is now necessary by this Committee; that portion relating to lecture work and Grange Literature we would request to be referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

ALPHA MESSEK,
JOHN T. COX,
H. M. MURRAY,
Mrs. R. E. COX,
Mrs. S. L. WILSON,
Committee.

Bro. Leonard Rhone, Chairman of the Executive Committee, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. Blackford of Iowa, as to admitting to the Order, unaffiliated members of the National Farmers' Alliance, upon the same terms as unaffiliated members of the Grange—Beg leave to report that we have had the same under consideration, and can find no authority under the Constitution, which would permit the admission of members from other societies upon other terms than that prescribed by the Constitution, and therefore report adversely thereto.

Respectfully submitted,
L. RHONE,
J. J. WOODMAN,
Executive Committee.

Bro. John C. Higgins, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read the following report of the Committee: See afternoon session for adoption of report.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

Your Committee on Resolutions, to whom was referred that part of the Worthy Master's address entitled "The Position of the Grange upon Economic Questions," would respectfully report:

That the Worthy Master has, with great power, again asserted the unquestionable right of every Patron of Husbandry to the fullest liberty of opinion and action upon all political and eco-

nomic subjects, and we recommend that the National Grange approve and endorse the same.

JOHN C. HIGGINS,
CHAS. H. KNOTT,
JAMES A. BULL
MRS. LIZZIE B. MESSEB,
MRS. E. C. HIGGINS,
Committee.

The Worthy Master appointed Bro. B. F. Walton, of California, a Special Committee to visit Bro. and Sister Roache, of California, who are confined to their room at the hotel by sickness.

The Worthy Secretary read the following announcement:

SYRACUSE N. Y., Nov. 21, 1893.

JOHN TRIMBLE, *Worthy Annalist*:

Please announce a meeting of the Assembly of the Priests of Demeter for this evening at 9 o'clock, in the assembly room of the Vanderbilt Hotel, this city.

LEONARD RHONE,
High Priest.

On motion of Bro. J. M. Belcher, of Rhode Island, Bro. N. J. Bachelder, of New Hampshire, was requested to install the newly elected officers of the National Grange.

On motion of Bro. Aaron Jones, of Indiana, it was ordered that the labors of the day be closed with the afternoon session, that the evening may be utilized for Committee work.

The Worthy Master announced the death of the ex-Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, the Hon. J. M. Rusk.

Bro. T. R. Smith moved that the Worthy Master be directed to wire the bereaved family of our beloved friend, Hon. J. M. Rusk, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, our sympathy and condolence in this hour of their deepest sorrow.

Unanimously adopted.

On motion of Bro. E. W. Davis, the Worthy Overseer, the Grange took a recess at 12.30 o'clock P. M., in respect to the memory of the late Secretary Rusk.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The National Grange reassembled at 2 o'clock P. M., with the officers and members in their proper places.

By unanimous consent the regular Order was suspended, to allow Bro. T. R. Smith, of Ohio, to offer the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions, or prepare for a fitting memorial, on the death of Hon. J. M. Rusk, ex Secretary of Agriculture.

The Worthy Master appointed the following Committee under the above resolution: Bros. Mortimer Whitehead, Chairman; John C. Higgins, T. R. Smith, and Sisters Mary L. Churchill, E. A. Boise and M. H. Murray.

The Grange resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Resolutions, offered and partly considered before the midday recess; and by request of the Worthy Master, Bro. N. J. Bachelder of New Hampshire took the chair.

Bro. D. W. Working of Colorado offered the following as a substitute for the report of the Committee:

Resolved, That we endorse those parts of the Master's address reported for adoption by the Committee on Resolutions, except the part denying the right of the Grange to discuss economic questions, as that right is guaranteed to us by the Declaration of Purposes of the Grange.

After long discussion, Bro. Aaron Jones rose to a point of order, and stated that he was clearly of the opinion that the resolution offered by Bro. Working was out of order, because it assumed that certain sentiments were contained in the annual address of the Worthy Master, which were not embraced in said address. The Acting Master, Bro. N. J. Bachelder, sustained the point and ruled the resolution out of order.

An appeal from the decision of the chair was taken and there being a call for the ayes and nays, the ruling of the Acting Master was sustained by the following vote:

Ayes.....31 | Nays.....15

Those voting in the affirmative were;

George A. Bowen, Mrs. C. E. Bowen, John C. Higgins, Mrs. E. C. Higgins, Aaron Jones, Mrs. Maggie W. Jones, A. P.

Reardon, Mrs. Mary M. Reardon, M. B. Hunt, Mrs. Patience Hunt, H. M. Murray, Mrs. M. H. Murray, Elmer D. Howe Mrs. Lenora M. Howe, Geo. B. Horton, Mrs. Amanda Horton, Jas. A. Bull, Mrs. Amie L. Bull, S. L. Wilson, Mrs. Mary A. Bachelder, John T. Cox, Mrs. Rachel E. Cox, T. R. Smith, Mrs. Lucy G. Smith, A. M. Belcher, Mrs. M. J. Belcher, Alpha Messer, Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer, R. R. Hutchinson, C. H. Knott, Mrs S. G. Knott.

Those voting in the negative were :

D. W. Working, Mrs. Grace Booth Working, J. M. Thompson, Mrs. M. J. Thompson J. E. Blackford, O. E. Hall, Mrs. E. M. Hall, R. P. Boise, Mrs. E. A. Boise, L. Rhone, Mrs. M. S. Rhone, D. L. Russel, Mrs. Elizabeth Russel, Washington Churchill, Mrs. Mary L. Churchill.

On motion of Bro. George B. Horton, the previous question was ordered and the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was presented at the morning session, was adopted.

The following is a copy of a telegram received by the Worthy Secretary, and by him read to the Grange :

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 21st, 1893.

JOHN TRIMBLE, *Secretary of the National Grange,*
Syracuse, N. Y. :

The General Assembly, Knights of Labor, of America in convention assembled, sends fraternal greetings and earnest wishes for prosperity and success of your organization.

JOHN W. HAYES, *Secretary*

The Worthy Secretary was directed to telegraph a reply which he did as follows :

SYRACUSE, N. Y., November 21st, 1893.

JOHN W HAYES, *Secretary General Assembly,*
Knights of Labor, Philadelphia, Pa. :

The National Grange reciprocates the fraternal greetings of the General Assembly and wish the body abundant success in their efforts to protect and elevate labor.

JOHN TRIMBLE, *Secretary.*

Worthy Master Brigham resumed the chair.

Bro. J. M. Thompson Chairman, made the following report for the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, and it was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem have performed their duties, and beg leave to submit the following report :

We find that the number of miles traveled and the days spent in coming to and returning from this session and the days spent in the session, are as given below.

J. M. THOMPSON,
M. B. HUNT
D. W. WORKING,
H. M. MURRAY,
Mrs. MARY A. BACHELDER,
Mrs. MARY J. BELCHER,
Committee.

Mileage and Per Diem.

<i>States</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Days.</i>
California.....	A. P. Roache.....	6225	13	9
	Mrs. E. Z. Roache.....	6235	12	9
Colorado.....	D. W. Working.....	3520	6	9
	Mrs. Ella Grace Working.....	3520	6	9
Connecticut.....	Geo. A. Bowen.....	675	2	9
	Mrs. C. E. Bowen.....	675	2	9
Delaware.....	John C. Higgins.....	710	4	9
	Mrs. E. C. Higgins.....	710	4	9
Illinois.....	J. M. Thompson.....	1395	4	9
	Mrs. M. J. Thompson.....	1395	4	9
Indiana.....	Aaron Jones.....	1205	4	9
	Mrs. M. W. Jones.....	1205	4	7
Iowa.....	J. E. Blackford.....	2120	5	9
Kansas.....	A. P. Reardon.....	2360	5	9
	Mrs. M. A. Reardon.....	2360	5	9
Maine.....	M. B. Hunt.....	1185	4	9
	Mrs. Patience Hunt.....	1185	4	9
Maryland.....	H. M. Murray.....	830	3	9
	Mrs. M. H. Murray.....	830	3	9
Massachusetts.....	E. D. Howe.....	675	2	9
	Mrs. L. M. Howe.....	675	2	9
Michigan.....	Geo. B. Horton.....	990	3	9
	Mrs. M. A. Horton.....	990	3	9
Minnesota.....	James A. Bull.....	2170	4	9
	Mrs. A. L. Bull.....	2170	4	9
Mississippi.....	S. L. Wilson.....	2280	8	9
	Mrs. E. P. Wilson.....	2280	8	9
Missouri.....	W. E. Harbaugh.....	2165	5	9
	Mrs. A. M. Harbaugh.....	2165	5	9
Nebraska.....	O. E. Hall.....	2480	5	9
	Mrs. E. M. Hall.....	2480	5	9

<i>States.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Days.</i>
New Hampshire.	N. J. Bachelder.....	910	4	9
	Mrs. M. A. Bachelder.....	910	4	7
New Jersey.	J. S. Cox.....	700	3	9
	Mrs. R. E. Cox.....	700	3	9
New York.....	W. C. Gifford.....	440	2	9
	Mrs. Eliza C. Gifford.....	440	2	9
Ohio.....	T. R. Smith.....	920	3	9
	Mrs. Lucy G. Smith.....	930	3	9
Oregon.....	R. P. Boise.....	6330	12	9
	Mrs. E. P. Boise.....	6330	12	9
Pennsylvania.....	Leonard Rhone.....	610	4	9
	Mrs. M. S. Rhone.....	610	4	9
Rhode Island.....	A. M. Belcher.....	720	4	9
	Mrs. M. J. Belcher.....	720	4	9
Vermont.....	Alpha Messer.....	820	4	9
	Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer.....	820	4	9
Virginia.....	R. R. Hutchinson.....	1085	5	9
	Mrs. S. G. Hutchinson.....	1085	5	9
Washington.....	D. L. Russel.....	6270	12	9
	Mrs. Elizabeth Russel.....	6270	12	9
West Virginia.....	C. H. Knott.....	875	3	9
	Mrs. S. G. Knott.....	875	3	9
Wisconsin.....	W. Churchill.....	1975	4	9
	Mrs. M. L. Churchill.....	1975	4	9

OFFICERS.

Master.....	J. H. Brigham.....	895	8	9
Overseer.....	E. W. Davis.....	6170	12	9
Lecturer.....	Mortimer Whitehead.....	870	3	9
Chaplain.....	Chas. McDaniel.....	960	4	7
Steward.....	Ava E. Page.....	2360	5	9
Treasurer.....	F. M. McDowell.....	140	1	9
Secretary.....	John Trimble.....	870	3	9
L. A. Steward.....	Mrs. Laura C. Douglas.....	670	2	9
Woman's Work.....	Mrs. H. H. Woodman.....	1130	2	9
	Mrs. M. L. Davis.....	6170	12	9
Ass't. Secretary.....	W. W. Miller.....	800	4	9
	J. J. Woodman.....	1130	2	9

Total Session 1893.....	125,345	320
Total Session 1892.....	120,060	323

Increase in Mileage.....	5285	
Decrease in Days.....		3

The following is a copy of the dispatch sent to the widow of ex-Secretary J. M. Rusk by the Worthy Master as directed by the resolution introduced by Bro. T. R. Smith, of Ohio :

VIROQUA, Wis.

Mrs. JEREMIAH M. RUSK :

Madam —The death of ex Secretary Rusk having been announced to the National Grange, in session in this city, that body unanimously instructed its chief officer to express to you its deep sympathy in this, your hour of sad affliction.

Your husband was honored and loved wherever the Grange existed.

Permit me to add my personal sympathy.

May God give you grace to bear your great bereavement.

J. H. BRIGHAM,
Master National Grange.

Bro. M. B. Hunt, Chairman of the Committee on Digest, submitted and read a report for his Committee, which, after being considered by the Grange, was referred back to the Committee, upon motion of Bro. E. D. Howe, Mass.

Unanimous consent was accorded Sister Maggie W. Jones, of Ind., to absent herself from further attendance on the sessions of the National Grange, because of the illness of her daughter.

Bro. S. L. Wilson, of Miss., introduced a resolution on the subject of the establishment of Granges at Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges. Referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Bro. L. Rhone, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution on the subject of bi-annual elections in District Granges, which was referred to the Committee on Digest.

At 5 o'clock P. M., the labors of the day were closed.

Assembly Room, Vanderbilt Hotel,

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 21st, 1893.

The Assembly of the Priests of Demeter was opened in the Seventh Degree, at 9 o'clock P. M., with the following officers in their proper stations, and about one hundred Priests and Priestesses in attendance.

Leonard Rhone High Priest.
 J. J. Woodman Archon.
 John Trimble Annalist.
 F. M. McDowell Treasurer.
 A. M. Belcher Archevist.
 J. H. Brigham Interpreter.
 Charles McDaniel Hierophant.

The Worthy Annalist, Priest John Trimble, read the journal of the last session of the Assembly, which was approved.

The High Priest announced that the terms of the officers of the High Priests of Demeter had expired.

On motion of Priest Trimble the Assembly proceeded to the election of officers.

On motion of Priest Trimble, the High Priest appointed Priests Trimble, Russell, Whitehead, Howe and Boise a Committee to make nominations.

Awaiting the report of the Committee on nominations, High Priest Rhone exemplified the unwritten work of the Seventh Degree.

The Committee on nominations reported the following list of names of candidates, and upon taking a ballot, the persons named were duly elected for the constitutional term of two years; viz.

High Priest L. Rhone, Pa.
Archon Aaron Jones, Ind.
Annalist Geo. B. Horton, Mich
Treasurer F. M. McDowell, N. Y.
Archevist A. M. Belcher, R. I.
Interpreter J. H. Brigham, Ohio.
Hierophant T. R. Smith, Ohio.

Priest Woodman moved that the seal of the National Grange be substituted for the seal now in use on the Seventh Degree Certificates.

After an explanation of the seal now in use, Priest Woodman withdrew his motion by unanimous consent.

No further business appearing, the Assembly closed at eleven o'clock, P. M.

SEVENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, November 22, 1893.

The National Grange reassembled in the Fourth Degree, at 9.30 o'clock A. M., with Worthy Master Brigham presiding, Bro. S. L. Wilson, as Worthy Chaplain pro tem, and Sister Lucy Gooding Smith, as Worthy Ceres pro tem.

The Secretary called the roll of delegates, and a quorum responded to their names.

Appropriate emblems of mourning were displayed in different places in the Grange Hall, in respect to the memory of Hon. J. M. Rusk, late Secretary of Agriculture.

Tuesday's journal was read and approved.

Bro. E. W. Davis, Worthy Overseer, announced the marked improvement in health of Bro. and Sister A. P. Roache, of California, who were confined to their rooms by illness.

Bro. L. Rhone, Chairman of the Executive Committee, submitted his personal expense account as member of the Executive Committee, and it was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Bro. H. M. Murray, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, submitted the report of his Committee as follows, which was adopted :

WHEREAS, The wording of the Constitution, Article I., under head of District and County Granges, and Section 1 and 2 of same Article, is not wholly in accord with facts as understood by the members, and whereas Section 3 of said Article is somewhat ambiguous and subject to different constructions ; therefore

Resolved, That Sections of Article I. be amended as follows : Under head of District or County Granges, by inserting after the word "wives," where it occurs in the third line, the words "or husbands," and strike out the word "Matrons" in same line and insert instead, the words, "fourth Degree members."

Amend Section 1 on same page by inserting after the word "wives" in second line, the words, "or husbands," and by

striking out the word "Matrons" in third line and inserting the words, "fourth Degree members in good standing."

Amend Section 2 of same Article by inserting after the word "wives" in first line, the words "or husbands," and by striking out the word "Matrons" in second line and inserting the words, "fourth Degree members in good standing."

Moved that the words, "or his wife," "or her husband" be inserted after the word "Master" in the last line of Section 3 of the Constitution.

Amend Article XI., Section 2, by striking out the word "bills" in first line and inserting the words, "Orders on the Treasurer."

SEC. 2. In all Granges, bills must be approved by the Master, and countersigned by the Secretary, before the Treasurer can pay the same.

We see no necessity for this change, and therefore recommend that it be not concurred in.

H. M. MURRAY,
E. D. HOWE,
Mrs. A. M. HARBAUGH,
Mrs. S. G. KNOTT,

Committee.

And your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws would also offer the following amendment to the Article entitled, "National Grange:":

In the second line, after the word "wives," insert "or husbands," if Fourth Degree members in good standing.

In sixth line, strike out "who are Matrons," and insert "or husbands," if Fourth Degree members in good standing.

In seventh line, after the word "wives," add "or husbands," if Fourth Degree members in good standing.

H. M. MURRAY,
E. D. HOWE,
Mrs. A. M. HARBAUGH,
Mrs. S. G. KNOTT,

Committee.

Sister H. H. Woodman, Chairman of the Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange, made the following report, which was considerably discussed, and then adopted:

Worthy Master:

The Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange, to which was referred the resolution of Sister Working, of Colorado, favoring a Committee on "Men's Work in the Grange," have had the

same under consideration, and report it back to the Grange, with the recommendation that it be not adopted, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mrs. H. H. WOODMAN,
Mrs. C. ELECTA BOWEN,
Mrs. M. L. DAVIS,
Committee.

The Committee on Good of the Order, submitted a report through its Chairman, Bro. Aaron Jones, as follows : [See afternoon session for action on this report.]

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred the annexed resolution of Bro. S. L. Wilson, Worthy Master of Mississippi State Grange, in reference to formation of Granges at Agricultural Colleges, report the same back, recommending that the same be approved.

AARON JONES,
GEO. B. HORTON,
Mrs. MARY L. CHURCHILL,
Mrs. M. B. HUNT,
Committee.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Grange, that each State Master should make an effort to organize a Subordinate Grange when practicable at his Agricultural and Mechanical College, where no organization now exists, and that he embody in his next annual report the results of efforts in this regard.

After long and earnest discussion of the above report, Bro. Leonard Rhone rose to a point of order, and stated his point to be, that the report of the Committee on Good of the Order, is out of order, because in conflict with Article VI. of the Constitution of the National Grange.

The point of Order was not sustained by the Worthy Master. Bro. Alpha Messer, of Vermont, offered the following substitute for the resolution, accompanying the report of the Committee on Good of the Order :

Resolved, That the National Grange approves of the movement to organize Subordinate Granges among the faculty and students at Agricultural Colleges.

At 12.30 P. M., the Grange took a recess until 2.00 o'clock P. M., with the resolution of Bro. Alpha Messer pending.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grange reassembled at 2.00 o'clock P. M., and resumed the consideration of the substitute to the report of the Committee on Good of the Order.

On motion of Bro. L. Rhone, of Pennsylvania, the substitute, offered by Bro. Messer, was laid on the table.

The Committee on Good of the Order offered the following report through its Chairman, Bro. Aaron Jones, and it was unanimously adopted :

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred the resolutions of Enterprise Pomona Grange, California, and the resolution of Hope Grange, in the State of New York, in reference to the language used by the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, in his speech at Chicago at the meeting of the World's Congress, where he in language unbecoming a gentleman, much less a high official, no less than a member of the President's Cabinet, condemns and censures all farmers' organizations, and specifically mentioning the Grange in the following language, to wit :

That the most insidious and destructive foe to farmers is the professional farmer, the promoter of Granges and Alliances, who, for political purposes, farms the farmer. That he will not succeed better by forming Granges and Alliances which generally seek to attend to some other business than farming.

Resolved, That so far as the Grange is concerned, there is not one word of truth in what the Hon. Secretary has said about it. But on the contrary, it is strictly non-partisan, and tends, by all its teachings and principles, to educate and elevate the farmer to higher and nobler citizenship, and does in a thousand ways improve the farmer in his profession, by teaching the most approved methods of agriculture and in the marketing of his products of the farm, and in wisely using the money received therefor in beautifying and making the home of the farmer better, and increasing the intelligence and happiness of the farmer and his family.

Resolved. That in giving utterance to this calumny, the falsity of which the Secretary must have known, or could have known, had he taken the pains to inform himself, he has proven himself unworthy of the high position he holds.

Resolved, That the President of the United States owes it to the farmers of America, the largest agricultural nation in the world, and the largest single interest in the United States, that they should have a Secretary of Agriculture in sympathy with this great interest. We believe it to be the imperative duty of

the President to immediately take steps to secure a Secretary of Agriculture, who shall be in accord with that interest.

AARON JONES,
S. L. WILSON,
GEO. B. HORTON,
MRS. MARY L. CHURCHILL,
MRS. M. B. HUNT,

Committee.

The following report of the Committee on Good of the Order was adopted :

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred the resolution of Sonoma County Pomona Grange, California, in reference to foreign immigration, have had the same under advisement, and would report it back, and recommend the following substitute as expressing the sentiment of the members of this National Grange :

Resolved, That the question of foreign immigration to this country, is fast becoming a matter of serious concern to the people of the United States, and we view with alarm the large number of the pauper and criminal classes from foreign countries, that are yearly coming to our shores, and we favor such change in our laws as will effectually shut out all pauper and criminal immigration, and reserve the public domain for the enjoyment of the citizens of the United States.

AARON JONES,
S. L. WILSON,
GEO. B. HORTON,
MRS. MARY L. CHURCHILL,
MRS. M. B. HUNT,

Committee.

Bro. Aaron Jones, Chairman, read the following report from the Committee on Good of the Order :

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred that portion of the Worthy Master's able Address, from that part beginning at "the" work of the year, to where he refers to "arid lands of the west," would especially emphasize that portion of his address, referring to the Grange Press, and urge upon all Patrons everywhere to see to it that the Grange Press be sustained and read by every Patron in the United States. We fully concur in the position of the Worthy Master in what he says relative to the union of farmers' organizations, but seriously regret the action taken, in accepting in a modified form, the proposition of W. T. Gass, Secretary and Treasurer of the Farmers' Grand State Alliance of Texas.

We fully concur in the recommendation to amend the instruc.

tions to Lecturers, in the Installation Services, by striking out the third paragraph, which reads as follows : " You are to exemplify the Unwritten Work of the Order. Give special care to it. See that it is correct, and in strict conformity with the instructions of the National and State Lecturers." We recommend that the whole of said paragraph be stricken out.

AARON JONES,
S. L. WILSON,
GEO. B. HORTON.
Mrs. MARY L. CHURCHILL,
Mrs. M. B. HUNT,
Committee.

On motion of Bro. Leonard Rhone, that part of the above report relating to Installation Service, was referred to the Committee on Ritual.

The balance of the above report was then adopted.

The following report, from the Committee on Good of the Order, was concurred in by the Grange :

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred the attached resolutions of Bro. Geo. B. Horton, Worthy Master of Michigan State Grange, relative to Lectures and Lecturers, and tracts looking toward Grange extension, and defining the duties of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, in relation thereto, have had the same under consideration and recommend the same be approved.

AARON JONES,
S. L. WILSON,
GEO. B. HORTON,
Mrs. MARY L. CHURCHILL,
Mrs. M. B. HUNT,
Committee.

Firmly believing in the time tested and not found wanting principles of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and that the farmers of our country should more generally fall in line of its teachings, and recognizing the fact that this Body, as the national head of the organization, should lead, encourage and assist, in maintaining and extending its work, and as the coming year will doubtless present unusual opportunities for such Grange extension, on account of the practical abandonment of the field of other would be national farmers' organizations, and the universal acknowledgment by all farmers, that organization is beneficial and necessary, thus making them willing listeners, and the fact that the coming year will be free from the disturbing influences of a national political campaign, therefore

Resolved, That the Masters of all State Granges herein assembled, as members of this Body, return to their respective States, with the firm resolve to do all in their power to present, thoroughly and well, the principles of the Grange to all farmers within their borders, and to organize a general Grange campaign for the coming year.

Resolved, That the National Grange give all reasonable assistance to the various States, by furnishing Lecturers and Grange literature for their use in executing the work.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Grange be and is hereby authorized to prepare a printed list of public speakers, headed by the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange, all of whom will respond to calls from States, under such regulations as said Executive Committee may prescribe, and that the Committee send such printed lists and regulations to the Masters of all State Granges.

Resolved, That the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange have published, at the expense of funds appropriated for the purpose, a series of useful tracts in strict accordance with Grange principles, and send such quantity to the Masters of each State Grange as the funds appropriated will warrant.

The following, introduced by Bro. C. H. Knott, was adopted:

WHEREAS, There has been a small percentage of representatives from the Southern Sister States, at this, the Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the National Grange; be it

Resolved, That a committee of three or more be appointed by the Master and Overseer, to take into consideration the causes, and suggest a plan whereby we can consult with the leading Brothers of said States, and thereby devise means to remedy causes. Committee to meet and report on same at this Session.

The Worthy Master and Overseer appointed as the Committee provided for above, the following :

Bros. C. H. Knott, John T. Cox and Sister M. J. Thompson.

The Committee on Good of the Order submitted the following report :

Your Committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. John T. Cox, Worthy Master of New Jersey State Grange, in relation to adopting a uniform regulation Badge for Subordinate Granges, to be used by all Patrons of Husbandry in the United States when badges are used, have had the same under consideration, and we favor the adoption of such badges, and recommend that said badge be made of all silk ribbon, two and one-half by six inches in size, the color to be blue number 4 for members, and for officers the badges shall

be of the same size, color cardinal, with the exception of the four lady officers, which shall be white, with suitable devices.

All badges to be suitably ornamented with heavy bullion fringe, and emblems, as shall be clearly set out and described by the Executive Committee of the National Grange, that is hereby authorized and directed to designate and contract with some manufacturer or manufactory, for the furnishing of the same.

AARON JONES,
S. L. WILSON,
GEO. B. HORTON,
Mrs. MARY L. CHURCHILL,
Mrs. M. B. HUNT,

Committee.

Bro. E. D. Howe moved to amend the above report by making the badges of all officers of uniform color, and that that color be cardinal.

The amendment was not adopted.

Bro. D. W. Working moved to lay the report of the Committee on the table, and it was so ordered.

The following report from the Committee on Finance was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee, to whom was referred that portion of the Master's Address relating to "Arid Lands of the West," would say, that they have had the same under consideration, and would respectfully submit the following report : We find that the subject referred to relates directly to cultivated and uncultivated lands, and to government aid for the purpose of increasing the agricultural productions in this country, and our judgment is that this matter should be considered by the Committee on Agriculture ; we would therefore return the same to this Body with the suggestion that it be referred to that Committee.

ALPHA MESSER,
M. H. MURRAY,
J. T. COX,
Mrs. J. T. COX,
Mrs. E. P. WILSON,

Committee.

The following report from the Committee on Digest was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Digest have had under consideration the resolution of Bro. Rhone, and instruct me to report in favor of its adoption.

M. B. HUNT,

Chairman of Committee.

make it impossible for the Grange to visit us at the time, and in the manner named, we will heartily welcome delegates at any time, to them most convenient.

Wishing abundant prosperity to your great organization,
have the honor to be, Very truly yours,

LEROY M. VERNON,

Dean of the College of Fine Arts, Syracuse University.

Transportation.

Bro. R. P. Boise, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation, read the following, the General Report of his Committee, which was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Transportation beg leave to report that they have considered the resolution of R. P. Boise on the subject of Government ownership and control of the railroads of the United States, and also the very able and instructive address of George W. Stone on this same subject delivered before this body, and which we recommend be ordered printed in the Journal of this Session, so that this valuable address may be presented to and read by the members of the Order, as it makes many valuable suggestions as to Government ownership, and portrays in clear and forcible language the dominant influence exerted by railroad corporations over the industries and business of the country; and the capitalized value of these roads is \$10,000,000,000, which is equal to one-sixth of the estimated wealth of the nation.

The importance and magnitude of this subject has been presented at every session of this Grange for the last thirteen years, and remedies for railroad extortion discussed. Our Order aided by its influence in establishing the legal doctrine that these corporations were subject to legislative control as public highways, and that the rates to be charged by them for freights and fares could be regulated by laws enacted by Congress and the States.

Against this doctrine of legislative control these corporations demurred and protested in the Legislatures and courts, and strenuously contended that railroads were as much private property as lands and goods.

But being defeated in this contention, and the doctrine being fully established that railroads were public highways, and as such, subject to control by Congress and the States, these corporations have sought to control Congress and the State Legislatures, and thereby prevent the enactment of laws, abridging their powers; and to accomplish this they have not scrupled to corruptly use the money extorted from the people by unjust

charges and discriminations, thus compelling the people to furnish them the means with which to influence elections, bribe conventions, and corrupt legislators, and commissions.

By strenuous and persistent efforts, through primary conventions and associations, the people have constrained Congress and many of the State Legislatures to enact laws designed to restrain the exactions of these corporations, and we now have a railroad commission in the United States, and also commissions in most of the States, whose duties require of them the regulation of railroad traffic and the abatement of railroad abuses.

These laws were violently opposed by the railroad magnates, and their enactment delayed for years by their opposition, and when finally enacted their execution was opposed, and in a great measure thwarted by their influence. When beaten by the people in the Legislative branches of the Government, they have appealed to the courts, and when beaten in the courts, have sought to reform the courts by getting men on the bench known to be pledged to their views. The decision in the Grange cases was agreed to by five judges of the Supreme Court; and Judge Field delivered a dissenting opinion for himself and Judge Strong, in which he asserted the doctrine that laws enacted by Congress or State Legislatures prescribing what should constitute reasonable rates on railroads was unconstitutional. After this victory in the Supreme Court the people thought their rights secure behind this judicial generosity. But the corporations, more vigilant than the people, at once set about reversing this decision, by changing the judges of the court, as incapacity or death should remove them; and they have watched the declining lives of these patriotic and learned judges as closely as an impecunious heir watches the declining health of a rich ancestor.

Judge David Davis, once a Judge of the Supreme Court, and then a United States Senator, in 1881 stated that it was evidently the purpose in certain circles to overthrow the Grange decisions of 1876 by procuring the appointment of men on the Supreme Bench who entertained the opinions of Judges Field and Strong.

The Judges who rendered the Grange decisions are now all dead and their places filled by men selected at the instance of the corporations. This Court, as now constituted, has already fulfilled its mission for the corporations, who procured the appointment of these new Judges, who fill the places of the five who rendered the decision in the Grange cases.

In the case of the Boards of Trade Union of four municipalities against the Chicago and St. Paul Railway Company, appealed from the Supreme Court of Minnesota to the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court recedes from its position established in the Grange decisions, and declares in effect that the Legisla-

ture cannot declare what are reasonable rates; that the question of what constitutes reasonable rates is a judicial question, and can only be lawfully determined in a judicial tribunal. This decision establishes the doctrine contended for by Judge Field in his dissenting opinion, where he enunciated the doctrine that a legislative enactment, fixing the rates of freights and fares on railroads, was to deprive the corporations of their property without due process of law, and therefore unconstitutional.

This decision destroys the effective power of all commissions to control railroad traffic, and renders them almost a useless expense.

We have now been experimenting with commissions in the United States and in the several States, and have made but little progress in controlling the railroads and relieving the people from their extortions.

Had not this late decision of the Supreme Court stripped the commissions of their effective power, the corporations, by their influence and money, have generally shown themselves to be able to control the commissions that were created to control them. And had the Supreme Court stood by its decision in the Grange cases, we would still be confronted with the proposition. Can the laws of Congress or of the States be successfully enforced against corporations, owning and controlling one sixth of the wealth and of more than one-sixth of the annual revenues of the nation? Experience seems to answer us in the negative, and calls upon us to seek some other remedy. When the Canadian Pacific was being completed, it was stated in a prominent journal that if the Dominion did not own the railroad, the corporation owning the road would rule the Dominion.

The railroad corporations of the United States now dominate many of our important interests, and their power remains practically unabridged by the legislation of the past twenty years; and with insatiate greed they still continue their unjust extortions. We believe that on one proposition a large majority of the American people are agreed, and that is, that these important highways must be controlled by the Government, as nearly all our traffic has to pass over them, and we cannot much longer endure that it shall be taxed all it can bear. The experience of the last twenty years has also tended to convince the people that the final solution of the railroad question is ownership by the general Government. And this important matter confronts us for consideration. The Grange was among the first of American associations to advocate Government control, and is also among the first to discover that all efforts at such control have been inefficient to secure the just rights of the people.

It is time now to consider whether the Government may not

safely own the roads and conduct their traffic. Those who think Government ownership impracticable will, if they will inquire, find that very many of the most important railroads of the country are now managed and operated by the Government through the instrumentality of its courts, who operate them through receivers appointed by the courts, who report to the courts, and are subject to their orders. This is the case now with the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific, which embraces one-half of the trans continental lines, and many other important roads are operated in the same way.

If the courts can operate them by its judicial machinery, not specially constituted for that purpose, a department of the Government specially instituted for the management of railroads would be better able to successfully operate our whole railroad system. Experience has shown that a large number of our railroads will be constantly in litigation in the courts, and have to be managed by the courts, so that a partial management of them will constantly be necessary while private ownership remains.

In considering this most important subject, we can gain much useful information from which to form an intelligent judgment from the experience of other nations. Australia owns and operates her railroads, and so do most of the nations of Europe, and with uniform success and a great saving to their people. In Germany the government owns and operates these great highways; and we quote what Prof. M. Sering, of the Political Economy Department of the University of Berlin, in a recent interview, said on this subject. He said the German Empire now owns and operates the railroads of the Empire except about 2,000 miles, yet owned by private parties. Government ownership in Germany was secured to the present extent about 1881, so that the experience of such ownership is now twelve years old. When proposed, the matter of public ownership of the railroads was violently opposed, and naturally enough by the capitalistic class and by those large industrial and commercial proprietors who profited by discriminations, incident to private ownership. Now while there is more or less railroad legislation, and more or less discussion in the Sontag regarding railroad administration and other matters, no voice, says Prof. Sering, is raised in favor of a return to the old system; rates have been largely reduced, interest on the purchase bonds paid, the required portion of the sinking fund provided for, the school taxes of the Empire paid out of the earnings, and there now exists a surplus of \$25 000,000, and still further reduction of rates will follow, or other taxes will be provided for to the people's relief. But, said the Professor, enthusiastically, the best part of the system is the complete abolition of discrimination. All men are treated exactly

alike, no one shipper having any advantage over another. Were there no other advantage, even if, in other respects, the present system was not so desirable as the old, this one, with its even-handed justice to all, would instantly silence any demand for a return to previous ownership. Another striking advantage of the present system is that no unnecessary roads are built. A surplus of mileage for the people to pay tribute to is avoided. But roads are built in portions of the Empire, where private capital would not invest, but where the government can, for the aggregate earnings of the roads make it possible and profitable to give localities roads that else would have to do without them.

The benefits here enumerated by Professor Sering, as resulting to the people of the German Empire, might accrue to the people of this country, were the same system adopted here. The benefits named by the Professor are all of a pecuniary nature, and refer to savings in money to the people. In this country other considerations of a moral nature urge upon us the necessity of government ownership.

If the Government owned and operated our railroads, then railroad lobbies and their corrupting influence would be removed from Congress and our State Legislatures.

Strikes also would cease to be inaugurated, with their attendant violence, destruction of property and interference with travel and transportation.

Prior to the advent of railroads, all civilized nations owned and controlled their public highways, and no one but the government had the right to tax the people, who used them for travel or commerce. It is the prerogative and duty of a government to provide highways for its people, and it holds in every citizen's land the reserved right of eminent domain, and when necessary for the public use, can lay a public road across this land.

As railroads have now become a necessity in the development of commerce, it is the duty of the government to provide these highways for the people. And, indeed, the United States has provided the means for building many of these roads. It furnished the means to build the Union and Central Pacific, and gave to many other roads grants of land now equal in value to the legitimate cost of the roads.

If the Government now owned these roads, it could operate them at much less cost than is now incurred by the corporations, for it could employ competent officers at less than half the salaries now paid railroad magnates, who receive princely incomes at the expense of the people. These are some of the reasons why the Government should assume the control and management of railroads, and take upon itself a prerogative

which it ought never to have surrendered to private parties. And we recommend that this subject be discussed in the State and Subordinate Granges, to the end that an intelligent and correct public opinion be created on this important subject.

Respectfully submitted,

R. P. BOISE,
JOHN C. HIGGINS,
W. E. HARBAUGH,
MRS. MARY M. REARDON,
MRS. MARY H. MURRAY,
Committee.

Address of George W. Stone.

The following is the address of Mr George W. Stone, referred to in above report :

The familiar saying that ' history is continually repeating itself,' is now being freshly illustrated. After a series of wars ending with the success of the American Revolution in 1781, the government of Great Britain found itself face to face with questions of momentous importance, relating to its internal development, and especially with its industrial interests. The energy and genius displayed in the science of war, and the subtle but not less exacting demands of diplomacy, turned its efforts into the peaceful and more important business of developing its industrial and commercial powers. The influence of the landed aristocracy, the nobility of England, fell into the second place, and the power of the Commons came into the advanced position. The popular attention was devoted to questions of civilization and to the development of the arts of peace. Brindley began the construction of canals,—Watt came with his steam-engine,—Hargreaves and Arkwright came with their looms,—and Compton with his spinning machinery,—John Howard with his philanthropy,—Robert Raikes with his Sunday-schools,—Clarkson and Wilberforce with their efforts for the betterment of the human race. The slave trade was broken up, and altogether the true interests of humanity received an impetus that has spread the world over, quickening the consciences of good men in all parts of the civilized world, and contributing not a little to the momentum of human progress in this land of ours. While all this was going on in the Mother Country, the younger nation on this side of the ocean was busily engaged in determining its form of government, in arranging and adjusting its machinery to enable it to try its magnificent experiment of self-government. A long and painful task that was made doubly difficult by foes within and foes without. The magnitude of the

effort, and the success of the undertaking loses none of its impressiveness as we look back upon it; but in its adjustment upon the basis of human freedom, the incongruous institution of human slavery was overlooked, and a desolating and costly war was necessary to establish the success of the daring experiment. Reconstruction and re adjustment consumed many of the years that followed, and only within a few short years have the echoes of the greatest conflict that was ever waged on this globe of ours died away in silence.

During all these eventful years education has spread with a rapidity hitherto unknown. The school house and the church have joined hands to weld the nation into one great family. Intelligence and goodness have not, it is true, become *universal*, but it is not, surely, an unreasoning optimism that claims that virtue and patriotism have at last develop into commanding forces in this republic. We have now reached a point where a new departure has, by surrounding circumstances, grown into a *necessity*. We stand where England stood in 1781, face to face with industrial questions that demand, imperatively too, our immediate and careful attention. We must turn our swords into ploughshares, and our spears into pruning hooks. The warrior must learn the arts of peace, and the politician must address himself, with all his natural assiduity and ability, to questions involving social science, and the demands growing out of a higher and more intelligent civilization. Party lines are broken. Politics generally may be described, to use a chemical term, as "*in solution*." What the determinate results will be, it is difficult to foretell, but the *general character* of such results may be foreseen. Forces that have for years been gathering below the surface of our social conditions are showing themselves in every portion of the nation. Questions that have been regarded as impertinent and disturbing by the average politician of the day, are on the lips of the vast majority, and they will not down until solved. There is in all this no cause for alarm, whatever timid souls may fear. These are but the growing pains of the race; the evidences of a progress that shall one day make this nation the envy and admiration of the world. This is the age of criticism, of science, of liberty in the highest signification of the word. The dawning of the blessed era of the *brotherhood of man*! It is because this is so that we dare, now, to take up such subjects as the one proposed for discussion to day, without fear that such discussion will, by thoughtful men, be regarded as chimerical or visionary. There is, however, a disposition in many quarters to discourage the discussion of industrial questions, and more especially any propositions to increase in any way the functions of the general government. These measures are con-

demned by such persons because, as they claim, they encourage a spirit of paternalism, (whatever that may mean in a free republic where the citizen is at once the source, and sharer, too, of all political power.) But as we all have, I trust, an abiding faith in the justice and beneficence of the Paternalism that governs the universe, it is difficult to see why this term should have any especial terrors for us. Nothing can be gained in this government that is not voluntarily and freely given, and all share alike in any advantages growing out of any properly devised measure that may be adopted. Every important step in the direction of conferring upon the government increased powers has always been met with this objection by those ultra-conservative minds that regarded existing institutions as endowed with the attributes of perfection and perpetuity. It is, certainly, far from my intention to suggest any violent or hasty treatment of the subject, but rather to stimulate thought upon it.

I firmly believe that this subject is now in a condition that demands immediate attention and settlement; and that, in such settlement, individual rights are involved to a greater degree than in any now before this nation.

ITS MARVELLOUS GROWTH.

The marvellous growth and development of the railway system furnishes the most vivid illustration of the boldness and vigor of the industrial spirit of the age. In a single generation it has grown to proportions greater in money value than the property of the general government itself. It holds to day, in its grasp, a greater power over the domestic, industrial, and financial interests of the people than any other single influence. It touches and affects every man, woman, and child in the land, in their social relations, and in their daily business. Its time tables largely regulate our daily avocations, and its tariffs of rates make and unmake the fortunes alike of individuals and communities. It has become a necessity, and all our various occupations in life are more or less dependent upon it. It has, therefore, outgrown the character of private enterprise, and has come to be in the fullest sense of the term a public function. Mr. A. B. Stickney, a distinguished railway manager in the north-west, thus speaks of it, in his admirable book entitled, *The Railway Problem*: "Railway transportation under present conditions is to the industrial world what the atmosphere is to the physical world; it pervades and is essential to all industries."

And again he says in discussing the question as to whether railway charges are merchandise or really taxes:

"It is nonsense to call that merchandise, which no one can refuse to purchase."

It is therefore undeniable that whatever its past history may have been, it is *now* a vast public power, which must soon govern the nation or be governed by it. With this introduction let us proceed to consider the subject under its proper subdivisions.

I. ITS MAGNITUDE.

In what follows I shall condense such statistics, as I may need to use, as much as possible, knowing how nearly impossible it is to retain statistical statements in the mind with sufficient clearness to observe their relation to the subjects under discussion.

The official reports last published show that on June 30th, 1891, there were 168,000 miles of completed railways in the United States, and that the work of constructing new roads proceeds at the rate (in round numbers) of 5,000 miles a year. These roads use 32,000 locomotives, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ million of cars, and employ 900,000 men. The capitalization of these roads aggregates the enormous sum of ten billions of dollars. The magnitude of this sum may be better appreciated when we remember that the National debt at its highest point never reached one half that amount.

"The gross earnings of these roads for the year 1891 was over one billion dollars. The number of passengers carried during the year was more than 531 millions, or an average of nine rides to every one of our sixty millions of population. These figures are sufficient to show the magnitude of the system. Let us next consider the location and character of the power that controls this vast system. At the date given, June 30, 1891, there were 1785 railway corporations in existence, of which 889 were independent, and 747 subsidiary companies, the remainder were private lines. Forty-two of these companies controlled more than 1000 miles each of roads, and eighty companies each received a gross annual income of more than three millions of dollars, and these eighty companies controlled seventy per cent of the mileage of railroads in operation, and received eighty-two per cent of the amount paid by the public for railroad service. These figures do not adequately represent the real *ownership* of these railroads, which is, of course, constantly changing. There is no reliable information accessible as to the numbers and location of the real owners of this vast property. It is, however, generally accepted as true that the *control* of it is in the hands of a small number of individuals. Well informed men place it as low as ten, and as high as twenty-five, and it is likely that the truth lies somewhere between those two numbers.

"The work of consolidation and combination has been going on for many years past, and is still going on. The instrumen-

talities employed being the "wreckers," the "receivers," the "syndicates," and "combines," and various other modern inventions, whose growth has been stimulated by the necessities of badly constructed, and recklessly managed roads, many of them built for speculative purposes parallel with existing roads; built to be forced upon a profitably established line, with the result that the country through which the two roads pass is compelled to support two expensive lines where *one* would serve the public as well, or better, than *two*. All this, under the much abused pretext of introducing competition to cheapen service.

'At this time it is probably a fair statement to make, that the control of the entire railway system of this country, with all that is thereby implied, is firmly lodged in the hands of about twenty men, known in popular terms as "*railway magnates*." It is not the purpose of this address to attack or defend these men. Their character is not under discussion. No one doubts their ability, and no one regards them as infallible. They are the fruits of a system. The nation is responsible for the system, and has no right to quarrel with its results; but it has the right, (and must face the duty or suffer the consequences) to amend or overturn the system, if a better one can be devised. Nor can it excuse itself from the consideration of the subject under the well worn motto of conservatism to "let well enough alone," because it is not "well enough" now, but very ill indeed, as every thoughtful business man knows, whether he is ready to admit it publicly or not

"We cannot spare the time in this address to *sketch*, even, the growth of our railway systems, but there are some features of its development that demand a passing allusion. The history is so recent, and so familiar to you all, that it is only necessary to call attention to some characteristics that bear directly upon the phases of the subject that need to be considered. When we reflect upon the marvellous expansion of the area of settlement that has taken place within the past thirty years in this country, the extraordinary inducements offered by the general and the respective State governments to settlers in the new territory, thrown open for occupation, the enormous land grants, the suddenly acquired riches that the civil war left behind it in the east, the spirit of speculation and enterprise that pervaded all classes of our citizens, it is not strange that much of the work so hastily done, was performed in an imperfect manner. That it was so, the sequel clearly shows. Needs were unduly anticipated. Speculation was stimulated to an excess that produced bankruptcy. States, counties, and towns pledged their future taxes to build roads prematurely. The stocks of such roads disappeared under the sheriff's hammer. Bonds passed into the hand

of syndicates. The wrecker appeared upon the scene, and the control of the arteries and veins of the body politic passed into the hands of aliens, that sucked with an insatiable vigor the very life blood of these young and helpless communities. With the battle cry of competition, the seattacks were repeated again and again, until a demoralized and exasperated public opinion threw the dynamic force of legislation against the powers that, under the color of business sagacity and commercial development, were slowly and surely absorbing, or wasting in needless expenditure, the vast resources of the occupied territory.

THE RAILWAY KINGS.

"Listen to this sketch of the railway kings in the West, as given by a competent and reliable observer, on the ground at the time :

"Both of the great political parties reorganized their strength, and courted their support. The managing officers were now potentates, railroads magnates, kings. They travelled in state surrounded by their personal staff, the heads of the different departments, who were almost as important personages as their chiefs. When they visited a town, the principal business men rushed to greet them. The fat of the land was at their disposal. Merchants sent baskets of champagne to the heads of traffic departments, and seal skin jackets to their wives, while on the other hand special rates were liberally bestowed on their favorites. Special clerks were required to be wholly employed in issuing free passes. Judges and juries seemed to have a perceptible bias in their favor. The brightest attorneys were retained, and minor officials were glad to grant them favors. The country press was subsidized with passes for editors, their families and their friends.

"All this is now changed. This condition is a memory only. Listen to the sketch given by the same author, of the *present* status of this once regal power :

"The sealskin jacket business is now reversed, and these garments are now supplied from the treasuries of the railway companies to the wives of clerks in mercantile houses, whose husbands happen to be in the possession of the opportunity surreptitiously or otherwise of routing freight. In politics they have fallen from their former dictatorial estate to a cipher if not to a minus quantity. The chiefs long ago forfeited the confidence of their employers, which, was the bulwark of their political power. Indeed, to the politician's ken, there seems to be written over the entrances to the palaces of these former magnates, the terrible words inscribed over the entrance to Dante's Inferno :—"Who enters here leaves hope behind." It will be understood that these

descriptions apply to the railroads in the West, but what is true of them, is, in a lesser degree, applicable to the railways in all parts of the country.

Turning now from the constructive period of the railways, let us briefly consider the subject of their management.

MANAGEMENT.

The speaker then at length reviewed the management of railroads, criticising the officers for the alleged corruption of Legislatures and Courts.

He said: "The small dealer, the small manufacturer, and the farmer is made the victim of the selfish schemers, who combine with these public functionaries, the railroads, to crush out of existence everything in the way of individual enterprise and business. I need not go into the details of this subject. Every man within the sound of my voice knows by his own observation or experience that this is true. The origin of this practice is hidden. It has fastened itself upon the system to the extent that it has become a *part of it*, and it can never, as I believe, be destroyed without destroying utterly the whole management of which it is a part. Nor is this evil confined to individuals only; it extends to towns, to cities, and to whole tracts of country. Notably is this so in the West and South, and in all the sparsely settled and growing portions of the republic. Favoritism by railway lines turns the current of trade away from the nearer towns, and, at a sacrifice to the company, it is diverted to other towns on *their* line, although farther away from the customer to be served. If you will carefully read the last report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, you will find voluminous testimony to the truth of this statement. Indeed this report represents about all of value that this commission has ever produced. Its effect upon the railway management of the country has been simply to demonstrate the vast reserve power for defying law, which those corporations, endowed with public functions, possess.

"I will not occupy your time with details under this head, but will simply remark in passing that nearly *all* the colossal fortunes that have grown up within the past generation have been made by means of this outrage upon the rights of the individual by the railway corporations. You can verify this statement easily enough, if you doubt it.

THE REMEDY.

"I do not propose to treat this branch of my subject in a dogmatic or positive way, but rather by way of suggestion. The subject is so gigantic, and its solution of such vast importance,

that it would be assuming an amount of wisdom which is not likely to be found in any single individual. In the successful conduct of such vast and important interests, arbitrary measures must become necessary. Self-preservation when attacked seems to have required measures for protection that under other circumstances would be wholly indefensible, and for this we would hold *the system*, and not its managers, in a great degree responsible. But notwithstanding all this, the evils of the system are proper subjects for comment and disapproval, and however they may have originated, whether through the faults of the public generally, or the managers specifically, the demand for their suppression should be none the less imperative. I repeat, that I do not desire to treat this subject in any spirit of hostility to the railroads. The evils of the present system are not of *their sole creation*, by any means. The public, and especially the politicians and partisans, are equally if not more responsible for their existence. For without the power conferred by legislatures, these evils could not have grown up; and if the legislatures had been free from corruption, and mindful only of the public good, many of these powers would have been unnecessary to the roads to enable them to conduct their business. Corrupt legislators have encouraged for personal gain the construction of roads not needed, and have thus forced an existing road to resort to arbitrary and extreme measures to neutralize and destroy his attack upon their "*vested rights*" as they regard them. Paid lobbies, "*strikers*," of every grade have fastened themselves like leeches upon strong and prosperous railway companies, and have sucked their life blood, as it were. In this way the companies have been obliged, in order to maintain their organization and to carry on their business profitably, to advance rates, and in every way possible to recoup their losses from this source. When two roads were thus permitted to be constructed where only one could be sustained, it became a duel, so to speak, in which one or the other must die.

In other instances the roads have been wholly to blame. A monopoly enjoyed, has bred, as monopolies always do, a spirit of arrogance and tyranny. The public interests have been ignored, and private injustice has been meted out to individuals, until an outraged and indignant public sentiment has devised and executed measures intended to break down this spirit of monopoly.

Then ensues a struggle which generally results in a costly litigation and a temporary repression of the evil, only to find it very soon alive and as vigorous as ever.

It is sometimes charged, and with very little reason, I think, that the courts are corrupted by these great railway corporations,

by which is probably meant that the judges are improperly influenced. It is possible that there may be a few isolated cases of this kind, but I do not share this belief, and have no knowledge of a reliable nature that such is, or ever has been, the case. But in another sense the courts are oftentimes improperly influenced. The enormous value of the interests at stake on the part of the railways, force them to secure at any cost the very highest order of legal talent to represent them in the courts, and in the hands of these skillful lawyers every means necessary to the end desired is adopted. While against these abler men we usually find a salaried officer chosen by the people for other reasons than the one that would naturally be operative if the selection was to be made on the ground of actual legal ability; and in this unequal contest the bench is often made to seem to unduly favor the corporation, when it is really following the plain path of its duty. It is difficult to point out any way to remedy this evil, and we pass to considerations of other features of management.

Railway companies are subject to the same natural business laws that govern individuals and private corporations. They require ample capital, and prudent and economical management. Their roads must be constructed with a view to permanence and effectiveness. Their rolling stock must be of the latest and best kind, and every detail carefully looked after. All this is commonplace. But do we always find these requirements met?

Certainly not! It is the exception when a railway company starts business on *ample capital*. Roads are now built by construction companies; possibly a few towns that are to be benefited by their building, subscribe in *bonds* for the road, but the roads generally are built upon money obtained by the sale of bonds; the stock subscriptions, such as they are, being used simply as a basis of organization, and then for control; its function ends with this.

The road is built at about double the cost it would be if constructed with cash, and it thus starts on its business career with an interest account double what should be, if not more. In other words, this new road undertakes to engage in a competition with established roads (having ample capital, possibly) handicapped with a debt that is sure to bring disaster upon it sooner or later. And to make a bad matter worse, this method of construction inevitably results in poor road beds and poorer rolling stock. The receiver follows as surely as day follows night, and all the various and variegated forms of bankruptcy, so familiar to the reader of daily newspapers anywhere in the United States, succeeds one after another. These methods can, apparently, be carried on indefinitely; at least there is no sign of cessation anywhere

lution of the problem that will finally and effectually eliminate the evils of the present system. It is to the presentation of this method that I shall invite your attention during the remainder of the time I can properly occupy.

First—Let me answer the objections to this method as well as I can:

Doubtless nine men out of every ten before me will say at once: This will introduce into American politics a power for partisan purposes, that will be used to continue indefinitely in power any party that may be in the possession of the administration when it shall go into effect, and so fasten upon us an evil greater than the one from which we seek to rid ourselves. The answer to this is, that it is not at all necessary to the adoption of this method that it should appear in partisan politics at all. The suggestion is a business one altogether, and only political in so far as it may be necessary to organize politically to secure its adoption. The exercise of important business functions by the general government is no new thing, and in no single case since its establishment has it failed to perform those functions with a reasonable degree of efficiency and economy, notwithstanding the many captious and unfounded sneers that from time to time became popular during the late war when emergencies created confusion, and made carefulness impossible. *In the main*, it is true that the post office, the treasury, the army, and the navy have been honestly and efficiently managed ever since they were instituted. Certainly any one of them, under the most unfavorable showing they have ever made, is vastly superior, in every respect, to the present management of the railways of the United States. Moreover, under any plan that might be adopted, the same men that now manage the railways would continue their work, only under such altered conditions that it would be effective and successful where now it is neither. Politics would be vastly benefitted by the change, for with the assumption of the system by the general government, the corrupting influences now so sadly and generally felt in the courts, legislatures, city councils, and at the ballot boxes, would be removed root and branch. I beg your careful attention to the method or plan which I have to suggest for your consideration. It is this:

To create a new department of the government, to be called for example, "The department of transportation," with a cabinet officer at the head, "Secretary of transportation." Then to organize a corps of transportation, on the same general basis as the army or the navy, with its graded officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and its various branches of operatives. It is unnecessary to go into the details, even if I had the ability to do so; doubtless a nation that produced an Alexander Hamilton

can find another genius equal to that task. This department of the government service should be under civil service rules entirely, and free from partisan control. Its officers and men should be as secure in their positions as those of the army and navy, and absolutely free to exercise their political rights, as they may elect, without fear of removal.

Once organized, the government to purchase the entire railroad property of the United States, issuing in payment therefor its bonds, drawing a low rate of interest and having a long time to run. Then the income from the roads to be applied to the payment of the interest on the bonds, and a certain per cent to go to a sinking fund to provide for the extinguishment of the bonds. These bonds, it will be observed, would be based on well ascertained values, and would have in addition the indorsement of the United States government, which would make them the best security in the world. As they would instantly absorb the present railroad stocks and bonds, their successful sale would be assured at once.

THE RESULT PREDICTED.

"Let us now note the results that would be reasonably sure to follow this step. *First*: All *discriminations* would instantly cease. *Second*: The business of transportation would be transacted at cost, which would mean an enormous decrease in passenger and freight rates. *Third*: All construction, and all mechanical apparatus, rolling stock, etc., would be the very latest and best made. Railroad engineering would be improved and greater *safety* thereby attained. Rates would be uniform, actual cost only being charged. Trade and commerce would find its natural channels. Lands now unoccupied would be valuable. Manufacture, instead of crowding into cities as now, where it can secure competing rates would distribute itself among the villages; and this unhealthy crowding of the people into tenement houses and the filthy streets of our large cities would cease, for operatives and mechanics would find employment under more favorable conditions in smaller places. Farms would pay better, as produce could be marketed at lower and fairer rates. The railroad would be the servant of the people and not its master. All would be for the first time served alike, and even if the system should not come to perfection at once, it would at least avoid any discriminations, and every farmer would have an equal chance with his neighbor.

Much of the competition that now interferes with the Eastern farmer, and many of the western farmers also, is the result of the ruinous competition among railroads; whereby it happens that in order to cripple or destroy a competitor, farm produce is sent to distant markets at a rate that is ruinous to the local pro-

ducer who is compelled to pay full rates, which for his short haul is equal to the long haul cut rate of his distant competitor.

Again: This would effectually dispose of railroad strikes and lockouts, and with it would also go, the tyranny over miners in the coal regions, and the monopoly in coals, now so carefully nursed by railroad companies, that themselves own, or control in some underhand way, the output of entire regions. Individual enterprise would again be possible in this very important branch of business and an honest and natural competition would result in a more equal and proper distribution of the profits of that business.

Travel would be more agreeable. Tickets would be like postage stamps, uniform in price; they would be good for so many miles on any road, and a table of distances would be the only information needed to ascertain the cost of a ticket.

THINKS NONE WOULD BE INJURED.

"It is difficult for me to think of any one who would be injured by this transfer of power from private to public control. It is possible that Wall Street might sustain a slight loss of income, but what would be their loss, would certainly be a gain to the public in any case conceivable, and if all the stock, produce, and cotton exchanges in the country should close their doors, the country could stand it with as good grace as it could if the faro banks and other gambling shops should close also.

"Perhaps, after all, the greatest result that would follow this assumption of the position of umpire in the great game of commerce by the general government, would be the effectual blow that would be struck at the last and greatest commercial curse that has come upon this nation, and which passes under various designations, among which are 'combines,' 'trusts,' 'syndicates,' 'monopolies,' etc. For there is no single item of so much importance to those various semi-conspiracies, as the item of drawbacks in freight.

"But I have already exceeded the reasonable limits of a single address and I leave the subject with you, hoping that you will look at the matter in the light of present knowledge rather than past prejudices. I am satisfied that some radical departure from present methods must soon be adopted to save the railroads themselves from impending and fast approaching ruin, and in confirmation of this opinion, I appeal to the columns of the daily newspapers that are taken up with proceedings before the courts for the appointment of receivers.

"In closing, I beg to state that I am fully aware of the magnitude of the undertaking proposed, but I also am thoroughly convinced that a nation that has in a single century accomplished

such marvels in industrial and governmental development ; that has carried to a successful termination the greatest war ever raged on earth, and issued from its prosecution richer than when it began it ; that concurrent with the conduct of this great war, also constructed its great-transcontinental railway, and completed the vast network of internal lines, - need not hesitate to engage in this still greater undertaking, to wit : the organization of a grand army of commerce that shall have for its object the domestic peace and prosperity of the American people."

Bro. A. M. Belcher moved that the installation of the officers of the National Grange be made the special order for 8 o'clock this evening.

Adopted.

The following, offered by Bro. George D. Horton, of Michigan, was adopted :

Resolved, That the Master and Secretary of the National Grange, over their official signatures, transmit to the President of the United States, the action of the National Grange, relative to the contempt expressed by Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, for all Farmers' Organizations, and especially the Patrons of Husbandry.

Bro. D. W. Working offered a resolution in reference to recommendations in Granges, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Bro. T. R. Smith, of Ohio, offered the following, which was adopted :

That this National Grange hereby instructs the Assembly of the Prests of Demeter to issue an Annual Degree Word for the Fifth Degree, to be imparted in same manner as the Annual Word for the Subordinate Degrees, on request of the State Masters.

Sister Grace Booth Working, of Colorado, offered a resolution on the subject of the discontinuance of the Standing Committee of Woman's Work in the Grange, which, on motion of Bro. L. Rhone, was referred to the Sisters who are members of the National Grange.

At 5.30 o'clock P. M., the Grange took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grange reassembled at 8.00 o'clock, P. M., with Bro. J. J. Woodman, Past Master of the National Grange, presiding.

On motion of Bro Aaron Jones, of Indiana, the Grange permitted the reporters of the Syracuse daily papers, and some other parties who desire to do so, to come into the hall to witness the installation ceremonies.

The Special Order, the installation of the officers of the National Grange, was entered upon, and the following officers were duly installed by Bro. N. J. Bachelder, of New Hampshire, assisted by Sister Laura C. Douglas, of Massachusetts, to wit :

J. H. Brigham.....	Master.
E. W. Davis.....	Overseer.
Alpha Messer.....	Lecturer.
M. B. Hunt.....	Steward.
A. M. Belcher.....	Assistant Steward.
S. L. Wilson.....	Chaplain.
John Trimble.....	Secretary.
W. E. Harbaugh.....	Gate Keeper.
Mrs M. S. Rhone.....	Ceres.
Mrs Mary M. Reardon.....	Pomona.
Mrs. Amie L. Bull.....	Flora.
Mrs. Amanda Horton.....	Lady Assistant Steward.

After the installation ceremonies were completed, Worthy Secretary John Trimble, on behalf of himself and other Patrons of the National Grange, presented a Cane to the Worthy Treasurer of the National Grange, Bro. F. M. McDowell.

Appropriate and feeling remarks were made by Bro. McDowell, in response to the presentation remarks of Bro. Trimble.

At 9 30 o'clock P. M., the labors of the day were closed.

EIGHTH DAY.

THURSDAY, November 23d, 1893.

The National Grange reassembled at 9.30 o'clock A. M., and was opened in the Fourth Degree, with Worthy Overseer Davis presiding, and Bro. D. W. Working, as Overseer pro tem, and the newly installed officers in their proper stations.

The roll was called and a quorum responded to the call.

Wednesday's journal was read and approved.

The Worthy Master came in and occupied the chair.

On motion of Bro. Aaron Jones, of Indiana, it was decided that the National Grange shall close its labors for the session at 5.00 o'clock P. M. to-day.

Bro. J. J. Woodman, member of the Executive Committee, presented his account of expenses for attending the Twenty-sixth Annual Session and for office expenses, which were referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Bro. J. J. Woodman presented and read a report from the Court of Appeals as follows :

Decision of the Court of Appeals.

WIDE AWAKE GRANGE, No. 66, State of Vermont,

versus

GREEN MOUNTAIN GRANGE, No. 1, same State.

It appears that on the fourth day of July, 1871, a Subordinate Grange was organized at the village of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, chartered by the National Grange, and named and designated as "Green Mountain Grange, No. 1." It was the first Grange organized in New England.

In 1874, another Grange was organized at St. Johnsbury Center, about three miles north of the former, named and designated, "Wide Awake Grange, No. 66." The two Granges worked together in harmony, holding their meetings where organized, and taking in members from a common jurisdiction until 1880, when Green Mountain Grange gave up its place of meeting at St. Johnsbury and met with its members at their homes ; at

the same time—it is claimed—asked and obtained permission of Wide Awake Grange to hold its meetings at and north of St. Johnsbury Center, where most of its members resided. Its meetings were held at and north of the Center for about two years, when a hall was rented at the Center, in which its meetings were held until 1891, when a new hall was erected, and dedicated by the Master of the State Grange. In that hall the Grange has since held its meetings. About the time that work commenced on the new hall, Wide Awake Grange made a formal protest to the officers of the State Grange against the erection of the hall within what it claimed as its jurisdiction. The officers of the State Grange referred the matter to the State Grange at its last session, and the following decision was rendered :

1st. "That No. 66 are entitled to the jurisdiction granted them at the organization of their Grange."

2nd. "That No. 1 have violated the Rules and Regulations of the Order by changing their place of meeting from St. Johnsbury, to St. Johnsbury Center."

And 3rd. "That each Grange retain their present membership so far as they desire to remain with them. That No. 1, hold its meetings in, or within one-half mile of St. Johnsbury village. That No. 66, hold their meetings in, or within, one-half mile of St. Johnsbury Center, and in the jurisdiction granted them by this Order. That the jurisdiction of No. 1, for procuring new members, shall be south of an imaginary line drawn through the town of St. Johnsbury from east to west, which imaginary line shall strike a point one-half mile south of the present place of meeting of No. 66 ; and that the jurisdiction of No. 66 for same purpose, shall be north of said imaginary line ; and if it comes to the knowledge of the Master of the State Grange, that either of the Granges—Nos. 1 and 66—are working in violation of this Order, he shall deem it his duty to revoke the Charter of said Grange so working."

From this decision of the State Grange, of Vermont, Green Mountain Grange, No. 1, appeals to the Court of Appeals of the National Grange.

As the question of "jurisdiction of Subordinate Granges" enters so largely into the history of this case, it seems important to fully understand the laws of the Order governing it. One of the first acts of the National Grange was to empower State Granges to organize Subordinate Granges and fix the jurisdiction of the same. Paragraph 6, on page 57 of the Digest, reads as follows :

"The area embraced within the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Grange may be fixed by the State Grange." As Green Mountain Grange was organized before the State Grange, no limit could have been, at the time, placed upon its jurisdiction. The

State Grange of Vermont was organized in 1873, and it is reasonable to infer that By-Laws were adopted and rules for jurisdiction made at that time, but there is no evidence of the fact. A copy of the By-Laws of the Vermont State Grange, printed in 1888, was placed in evidence, containing the following By-Laws:

ARTICLE 12.—“Hereafter no Grange shall be organized within five miles of an established center of an existing Grange, unless for sufficient cause the Master of the State Grange shall grant a special dispensation authorizing the organization of such Grange.”

ARTICLE 15.—“Any person wishing to become a member of the Order, must apply for membership to the Grange nearest his or her place of residence, unless permission is obtained from the nearest Grange, by a two-thirds vote, to make application elsewhere.”

Wide Awake Grange was organized February 6th, 1874, soon after the organization of the State Grange, and as no jurisdiction was defined, and no record of a special dispensation from the Master of the State Grange authorizing its organization within the jurisdiction of Green Mountain Grange, the conclusion seems irresistible, that when Wide Awake Grange was organized by authority of the Master of the State Grange, the above By-Laws could not have been in force; and by mutual understanding, the two Granges were to occupy the territorial jurisdiction in common. This view of the case is strengthened by the fact shown in the evidence, that Green Mountain Grange not only consented to the new organization within its jurisdiction by its silence, but many of its prominent members, among them the Secretary of the State Grange, aided in perfecting it. And the further evidence, that the two Granges did for nearly seventeen years occupy the jurisdiction in common, and receive new members from almost every part of the township of St. Johnsbury. The complaining Grange avers, that the responding Grange violated the Rules and Regulations of the Order by changing the place of its meeting from St. Johnsbury village to St. Johnsbury Center. The following is the National Law upon that point: (Paragraph 5, on page 57 of the Digest.)

“A Subordinate Grange cannot meet within the jurisdiction of another Grange without the consent of said Grange.” It is claimed by Green Mountain Grange, and not denied by Wide Awake Grange, that such consent was asked and obtained. But, conceding for the argument sake, that Wide Awake Grange had legal and exclusive jurisdiction over the north half of St. Johnsbury Township, and that no such permit was given its failure to protest against the invasion of its jurisdiction, and the long continued silence, must settle the question of common jurisdiction

beyond controversy. Again, the complaining Grange avers that about the time that Green Mountain Grange rented a hall in which to hold its meetings in the jurisdiction of the responding Grange, the matter of jurisdiction was presented to Worby State Master A. B. Franklin, and also to the attention of the Master of the National Grange, J. J. Woodman ; but they failed to take any action." The records of the Grange fail to show that such complaint was made, and no evidence has been presented to the Court to substantiate it. It is proper to state here, however, that the National Master cannot take cognizance of a complaint, unless it comes to him on appeal from the decision of a State Master. The claim that the building of a hall for its use, instead of renting, as both Granges had previously done, was an overt act, on the part of Green Mountain Grange, to menace the future prosperity of Wide Awake Grange, has no force in law or argument. The Rules of the Order leave Granges free to rent or own halls of their own, as circumstances may require.

The Court has carefully examined the voluminous testimony submitted in the case, listened attentively to the statements of H. C. Powers, Master of Wide Awake Grange, who appeared before the Court as attorney for said Grange, considered all points of law and well established usage bearing upon the case ; and the members of the Court are unanimous in the opinion, that the State Grange of Vermont erred in forming the conclusion from the evidence and history of the case, that Wide Awake Grange, No. 66, has the right of exclusive jurisdiction over a portion of the territory which had for seventeen years been held and used in common, and from which they received their membership and support ; and in finding that "Green Mountain Grange, No. 1, violated the Rules and Regulations of the Order, in changing its place of meeting from St. Johnsbury, to St. Johnsbury Center."

As there is no By-Law of the Vermont State Grange, or the National Grange, which provides for two distinct territorial jurisdictions, viz : one from which to receive its members, and another in which to hold its meetings, the State Grange must have exceeded its authority in establishing such jurisdiction for these two Granges. It is a well established usage of the Order, that a Grange may hold its meetings at any point it may desire, within the limits of its legal jurisdiction. The Order of the State Grange, authorizing the Master of the State Grange "to revoke the Charter of either of the Granges, if found working in violation of its orders," is not in exact accordance with the Laws of the Order. A Charter cannot be revoked except by the power granting it, the National Grange. State Masters may "suspend" Charters for good cause, but cannot "revoke." The allegation that the building of a hall by Green Mountain Grange was an overt act to menace the future prosperity of Wide Awake

Grange, has no relevancy to the case. Granges have a right to rent or own their own halls as circumstances may require.

The decision of the State Grange of Vermont is therefore overruled and set aside ; and it is hereby ordered, that Green Mountain Grange No. 1, and Wide Awake Grange, No. 66, of that State, be restored to their full, common and equal rights to such territorial jurisdiction as they have heretofore held, or that they may be entitled to, under the By-Laws of the State Grange of Vermont.

L. RHONE,
J. H. BRIGHAM,
J. J. WOODMAN,
Committee.

Bro. H. M. Murray, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, presented and read the following report, which was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to whom was referred the petition of a Subordinate Grange in Ohio, through the State Master, T. R. Smith, asking that Subordinate Granges be allowed to fix their minimum dues, have had the same under consideration and beg leave to report adversely thereto.

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws cannot close our labors without an expression of our deep regret at the absence of our fellow Committeeman, Bro. Roache, of Cal. At each of our meetings we have sadly missed his wise counsel and good judgment. We sincerely wish him a speedy recovery, and trust that he and our good Sister may have a safe and pleasant journey to their distant home. Fraternally submitted,

H. M. MURRAY,
E. D. HOWE,
Mrs. A. M. HARBAUGH,
Mrs. S. G. KNOTT,
Committee.

Investment and Loan Association.

Bro. Geo. Austin Bowen, of Connecticut, Chairman of the Committee on Investment and Loan Association, (appointed by the National Grange at its session of 1892), read the following report of his Committee, which was adopted :

Worthy Master and Patrons :

This Committee have for sixteen months had in consideration the subject of Loan and Investment Associations, with the view of applying the underlying principles which guide them to the business branch of the Grange. The movement was first in-

augurated by Worthy Master Brigham, who appointed a Committee, with a special advisory Committee, consisting of Brothers

F. M. McDowell, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Leonard Rhone, Centre Hall, Pa.

C. G. Luce, Lansing, Michigan.

James Draper, Worcester, Mass.

Frederick Robie, Gorham, Maine.

J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw, Michigan.

X. X. Charters, Fredericksburg, Va.

These appointments were made in the summer of 1892. The Committee made a lengthy report at the last session of this Grange, which was adopted. In substance, the National Grange approved of the idea of the formation of Savings and Loan Associations throughout the States, each one to be in accordance with the laws of its State, and that they be confined to localities. (Proceedings, 1892, page 197). It was further adopted that a Committee should be created to formulate a plan with all necessary blank forms for the information of associations of this kind, and to make report at this session. On motion of Bro. Ellis, of Ohio, (Proceedings, 1892, page 221), the Committee was reappointed.

These few lines of history are given that it may be seen that the duty of this Committee is purely to formulate business plans and the details of organization: they cannot refrain, however, from expressing a still stronger belief in the value of savings associations and the great value they are to the wage earners and men of limited income; taking as they do the small earnings of the many and loaning them to the most needy, the borrowers paying a fair interest on these infinitesimal sums which would otherwise draw none. They further believe that there is money enough hoarded in small sums, or kept for want of sufficiency for investment in most localities of twenty miles radius, to pay off an average sized mortgage every few months by its interest account, if properly drawn into one sum and securely loaned. This you can all figure out for yourselves, if you will devote a few moments time to the subject, taking an association of any given number, paying a stipulated sum per month, add the monthly interest account, for it is loaned as fast as received; it will be perceived that each farm mortgage represented in that association is reduced by the interest account of the individual owner. Unlike the old system of paying an annual interest upon a loan, which at the end of ten years leaves the amount of the principal unreduced, this plan is to a certain extent the application of the interest to the reduction of the principal.

The only question raised in the minds of your Committee is regarding the willingness of farmers to thus co-operate: have

they the trust and confidence necessary to embark in such an undertaking? This is practical business and we must look at it in all lights. We conclude that there are locations where loan and investment associations could at once be put in operation and properly tested by the merciless rules and forces of business, and that when once a demonstration was made showing its value, that by means of the machinery, we have at command—namely, the Lecturer's Department—the information can be disseminated and reach every member of the Order. We further believe that the Patrons of the country are as intelligent, as far seeing, and as good financiers and business men, as are the mechanics of the country, and with them it has been demonstrated times and times again without number and in hundreds of localities, and why can it not be redemonstrated by the farmers?

The safety of these associations is assured from the fact that there is a dollar of assets for every dollar of liabilities; that interest is paid to the borrower as well as the non-borrower, from the fact that the borrower is also a depositor, that there are no large salaries connected with the system, the money applied for the expense of collecting and disbursing the same, is exceedingly small; the business is right at home, meetings and books are open to all members; that they are not speculative concerns, in fact are not managed by men for what they can get out of it, but to help every member to draw something therefrom.

At the outset, this Committee find themselves confronted with the varying conditions which everywhere exist, which render it exceedingly difficult to make one stereotyped plan which must be followed throughout the whole country; population, the amount of money in circulation—generally regulated by the local markets—various State laws which must be complied with, and the fact that these laws are constantly changing and will probably change more in the future, as fraternal investment associations of all characters are rapidly and everywhere increasing, and must necessarily come under State surveillance. We would therefore call for a more clear understanding of a clause of their former report, viz: "each one to be in accordance with the laws of its State, and confined to small localities," the Committee have therefore thought that the most feasible plan of presenting the subject to Patrons is through the various State Masters, asking them to present it in their annual addresses, and appoint a Committee on the same, leaving each State to work out the specific forms its various blanks shall possess, and contenting themselves with a general description of a plan of formation. this State Committee to be continued as a *standing Committee* till further action is taken referring to the Committees of Woman's Work and Finance as illustrations of the continuance they would

have the Committee hold. This would involve the appointment of a standing Committee of Loan and Investment Associations by this Grange, who would aid the various State Committees, collect and disseminate information, keep the matter alive before this National Body by their annual reports and the discussions that would grow therefrom, thus keeping it ever before the Grange and within its grasp, and not allowing it to drift of its own will into oblivion or unsound methods of business, should mere form alone be presented, and then the matter dropped.

Aware that the adoption or rejection of this report will enact it into a law or relegate it to space, the Committee desire to offer in the shape of a resolution and thus prevent any misunderstanding of its meaning. They therefore present to this body the following:

Resolved, That a Standing Committee, to be known as the Committee of Investment and Loan Associations, shall be appointed by the Worthy Master of the National Grange, and similar Committees shall be appointed by Masters of State Granges, in their respective State organizations. These shall be annual appointments till further action is taken by this body.

It shall be the duty of these Committees, and especially so of the National Committee, to further investigate this subject, to organize companies, and test the matter by actual and practical business forms, and report to their respective Granges, during the annual meetings thereof.

As there has been from time to time considerable inquiry by interested Patrons as to the progress we were making, the following brief outline of the method of forming an investment and loan association is presented—further methods of perfecting the details, the proper wording of receipts, certificates of stock, Rules, Regulations, By-Laws, etc., to be had upon application to State or National Committees.

To form an association, let any specified number of Patrons meet, elect a President, a Secretary and Treasurer, and a Board of Directors. Adopt a set of By-Laws and Rules for government, which should define the duties of the officers; where meetings shall be held: fix rates of interest; amounts of deposits; full value of shares; dates of their maturity; character of securities, etc., open books for deposits, receive the deposits from all, look for a borrower, investigate his security, and transfer the money to him. When a number of meetings have been held, the deposits made in each will amount to a considerable sum. This can then be invested upon real estate, owned by some member of the association, who has complied with the articles of the By-Laws, regulating the same. Oftentimes borrowers are willing to give a small premium for the money; many associations auction it off to the highest bidder, thus adding a little to their fund.

Fifteen men thus meeting monthly, paying in five dollars each, which cannot draw interest while in the pocket, gives the sum of seventy-five dollars, a respectable amount to loan, and at once capable of drawing interest at full rate. The twelve payments credited on the depositor's books show at the end of the year an aggregate of nine hundred dollars. The interest account earned by this sum, credited to the depositors, and further augmented by the little premiums and fines, give our little company who started with nothing, the respectable capital of nine hundred and fifty dollars. Thus the association has helped each of the fifteen to save sixty dollars each, and its earnings of three dollars and thirty-three cents. This surely is not a large sum, but multiply it by ten years of faithful savings, it carries it into the hundreds, and transforms the spendthrift into a respectable land owner.

Of the benefit and practicability of such associations, your Committee are entirely satisfied, and hope in the future to see the members of our Order deriving benefit therefrom, in the double form of the saving-habit formed, and the resulting cash accumulation. Among civilized nations, we are regarded as an extravagant people. This is one of the conditions of a new country where speculation in land and all aids to national development give ample opportunity for quick accumulations, but these conditions are slowly passing away and the more saving methods of the older countries must take their place. Agriculture will be the first to see this change; in fact, it is seeing it already, and it is well for the farmer to realize the situation. The scheme of savings and loan associations is not, however, offered as a panacea for all monetary conditions of these or future times, but simply to rank as one of the many little aids that already aid Patrons in saving the hard earned income of the farm.

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. AUSTIN BOWEN,
E. W. DAVIS,
N. J. BACHELDER,
W. C. GIFFORD,
AARON JONES,
A. P. REARDON,

Committee.

Dormant Granges.

Bro. D. L. Russell, Chairman of the Committee on Dormant Granges, read the following report of his Committee, and it was adopted:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Dormant Granges respectfully submit the following: How to reorganize Dormant Granges is a question

that the National Grange has spent considerable time and money in trying to solve, without having reached a satisfactory solution of the problem.

By what means we may best revive Dormant Granges, is one of practical importance to our organization. And your Committee is of the opinion, that to successfully accomplish this grand work, some system or plan should be adopted by each State Grange (having Dormant Granges to reorganize), so as to put in the lecture field deputies and reorganizing officers, charged with the special duty of organizing and reorganizing Granges. That Granges may be reorganized under the old charters, and providing a sufficient number of unaffiliated members cannot be obtained, the deficiency may be made up from new members, and that the fee required by the Constitution to be paid by such new members may remain in the treasury of such reorganized Grange, and that the State Granges may make such rules and regulations for the reorganizations of Granges as they may think best for the good of the Order in their respective States; provided such rules and regulations shall not conflict with the Constitution, By-Laws or Regulations of the National Grange. Your Committee realizes the fact, that to put this system into practical operation, some funds will be required, and would recommend that the Executive Committee of the National Grange continue the system of paying to organizing officers \$5.00 for each new Grange organized, and \$2.50 for each Dormant Grange reorganized.

Worthy Master, in conclusion we would recommend the distribution of Grange literature. We believe the "Grange Press" to be one of the greatest organizers and reorganizers that we can employ. They are the great educators of the farmer, and when the members of a newly organized or reorganized Grange fully understand the principles and purposes of our Order, and the benefits to be derived from organization, they will *live*.

The perpetuity, power and influence of the Order must and will depend upon the intelligence of its members.

Respectfully submitted,

D. L. RUSSELL,
T. R. SMITH,
J. M. THOMPSON,
Mrs. M. A. HORTON.
Committee.

The following, offered by Bro. Wilson, of Miss., was adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of the National Grange are due and are hereby extended to Hon. J. J. Woodman, Worthy Secretary of the National Grange Executive Committee, for his voluntary work of securing reduced rates on Railroads, etc.

Co-operation.

Bro. A. P. Reardon, Chairman, submitted the following report of the Committee on Co-operation, and it was approved by the Grange :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Co-operation beg leave to make the following report : Co-operation means much if adopted and utilized in its various methods, not only in mercantile business, but in the interchange of farm products, and the bringing, in various ways, the producer and consumer closer together. Co-operation means uniting together in our Subordinate Granges, it means working together and trying to build one another up along the line in which we follow.

If the Patrons in any locality are desirous of starting a store, we would recommend the Roachdale Plan, only as adopted and laid down by the National Grange, and the business rules as reported by the Committee on Co-operation and adopted by the National Grange, on page 175, in the Proceedings of 1892.

If the Patrons desire to co-operate in the purchase of supplies and farm implements, we would recommend the trade card system, as adopted by the Patrons of Ohio and other States. In Ohio, contracts are entered into by the State Executive Committee, with wholesale establishments and manufacturers, at jobbers' prices, all goods ordered to be subject to approval, and if found as represented, payment to be made within thirty days. All orders must have the signature of the Master and Secretary of the Subordinate Grange through which the purchases are made, and the member holding trade card must be square on the books. New cards with name of Grange and date of issue, good for one quarter only. Through this mode of co-operation, the Patrons of Ohio have saved thousands of dollars, while the State Grange treasury has received quite a sum from a per cent. received through that channel on orders issued, while the Patrons have saved over 25 per cent. on the purchase of binder twine by ordering in large quantities.

But there is still another feature in the line of co-operation, that is of vast importance to our membership. Our Patrons, in California and Washington and other western States, are raising tons of choice fruits, and under the ordinary way of selling they realize but little for their work, while the consumer has to pay an enormous price for the article, the difference being divided up in changing through so many hands.

In Kansas and Nebraska and other States, corn is selling for 25 and 30 cents per bushel, bran \$12.00 per ton, while our eastern Patrons could well afford to buy our products at a fair profit

mittee make arrangements in Texas, provided they are invited by the Patrons of that State, and suitable arrangements can be made.

Bro. M. B. Hunt presented the following :

Worthy Master :

I respectfully ask your ruling on the following question :

Is it in accordance with the letter and spirit of the rules, regulations and usages of our Order for any Grange to nominate candidates for officers in the Grange ?

Bro. W. C. Gifford, of N. Y., asked if it would be improper to hold an informal ballot.

The Worthy Master promulgated the following : Nominations or informal ballots for the election of officers are not in accordance with the usages of the Order, and must not be permitted.

The following, offered by Bro. D. W. Working, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote :

WHEREAS, The National Grange has been well and royally entertained by the Patrons of the Empire State, the State Grange of New York having authorized the expenditure of fifteen hundred dollars to secure our comfort ;

WHEREAS, The Master of the New York State Grange and his gifted wife have been constant in their efforts to make our stay in the beautiful city of Syracuse both pleasant and helpful ;

WHEREAS, The Local Committee of Arrangements have lost no opportunity to secure our comfort ;

WHEREAS, The Hatch Choir and the Marcey Grange Choir have been, in turn, in constant attendance upon our meetings and have cheered us by their sweet songs ;

WHEREAS, The Press of Syracuse has been uniformly courteous to this body ;

WHEREAS, The Syracuse Chilled Plow Company has loaned us their gold plow to add to the beauty of the decorations of our hall ;

WHEREAS, The Business Men's Association gave the National Grange and the visiting Patrons an excursion to the Lakeside Farms, where we were hospitably cared for by the proprietors, Messrs. Smith and Powell ;

WHEREAS, The Master of the New York State Grange, the Governor of the State, the Mayor of Syracuse, Mr. Edward Powell, in behalf of the State Agricultural Society and the Business Men's Association, the Dean of the College of Fine Arts of Syracuse University, the Lecturer of the Central New York Pomona Grange, Mrs. Florence Reynolds, and Mrs. Carrie E.

S. Twing, in behalf of the Woman's Political Equality Club, welcomed this body to the State and City in appropriate addresses ;

WHEREAS, The representative business houses in Syracuse were decorated in our honor: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Grange appreciates the good work done in its behalf by all the churches, hotels, and named and nameless persons who have helped to make our welcome and our stay so delightfully pleasant and so profitable. We shall always be their debtors and shall never forget them and what they have done.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our Journal and that they be furnished to the press for publication.

The following, offered by Bro. E. D. Howe, was adopted :

Resolved, That this National Grange place upon record its high appreciation of the faithful work of its retiring officers, and especially the long and efficient labors of the retiring Lecturer and Treasurer.

Bro. S. L. Wilson offered a resolution on Grange Literature, which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

At 12.30 o'clock, P. M., the Grange took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grange reassembled at 2.00 o'clock, P. M., with the Worthy Master in the Chair, and Bro. D. W. Working as Worthy Overseer, pro tem, and Bro. E. D. Howe, of Mass., acting Worthy Assistant Steward.

Bro. C. H. Knott made the following report for his Special Committee, which was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your special committee appointed to consider the condition of the Order, and what will prosper it in the following States, viz.: Arkansas, Alabama Georgia Kentucky, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee and Louisiana, beg leave to suggest that we have given the subject careful consideration in the short time at our command.

We know the Grange ought to be revived, in each of the above named States. Your committee feel sure, that if the Grange were once again started in this section of our glorious Union, that it would surely do much good for the farmers of these

States. We would therefore recommend that a committee of three, consisting of Bro. J. H. Brigham, Worthy Master, and John Trimble, Secretary of the National Grange, and Bro. Leonard Rhone, Chairman of the Executive Committee, be and are hereby appointed, with full authority to correspond with prominent Patrons in each of the States above named, and if possible, arrange for a meeting, in some centrally located city in one of the States referred to, so that the entire situation may be fully discussed and thoroughly understood by the officers of the National Grange, and each of the several State Granges above named. We would further recommend that the Executive Committee of the National Grange, be and they are hereby authorized to pay the actual expenses of each member of the Committee and of two Representatives of each State above named, provided each of said persons attend the meeting. And we further suggest, that the Patrons of such States as cannot be reached, by the proposed conference, that the Executive Committee of the National Grange shall take such action, as may be necessary, and as shall be desired by such Patrons, to revive the Subordinate Granges in their respective States, to the end, that the Grange may not lose, but more surely retain its National characteristics.

We endorse the good words of Bro. Williams of North Carolina, where he says: 'The greatest duty of the National Grange should be to extend the Order, to build up the waste places, to encourage the despondent, and to strengthen the weak.'

CHAS. H. KNOTT,
Mrs. M. J. THOMPSON,
JOHN T. COX,

Special Committee on Dormant State Granges.

Good of the Order.

Bro. Aaron Jones, Chairman, presented the following General Report of the Committee on Good of the Order, which was adopted:

Worthy Master:

Christianity, Civilization, Governments, Business of every kind and character, from the management of our gigantic Transportation Companies, down until it embraces every kind of retail trade, professional pursuits, all are fostered, and promoted by organization. Christianity, by the organization of the church, is enabled to advance the cause of Christ, and aid in throwing about the world, the beneficent influence and help of the Christian religion, and those most earnest Christians are the most zealous advocates of strong

organization to unite all those who believe alike, and that church organization is the strongest and capable of accomplishing the greatest good, which avails itself of the most perfect organization ; so too, with Civilization and Government. That Government, whose organization is most symmetric and perfect, and stands closest to, and holds the minds and hearts of its subjects in most perfect devotion, becomes the strongest and most powerful of civil Governments in the business world. That business, that is most perfectly and strongly organized, succeeds best. Look at the growing power of the Transportation Companies of our country ; and perhaps the history of the world has never before witnessed such perfect system, and so strong an organization.

The result is an attainment of power never before witnessed, arrogating to itself almost the power of the Government itself. So too, with all the various classes of business and professional pursuits engaged in by the people. While Agriculture, representing the largest number of people and the greatest aggregation of capital, has heretofore not universally felt the pressing necessity of availing itself of the advantage of this great power. But now the matter is pressed home upon us by the environments on every hand. Therefore, the pressing necessity of this National Grange, expressing to the Farmers of America, that by organization alone, can they hope to succeed in receiving due consideration for their class, and a fair distribution of the proceeds of our labor and invested capital. Your Committee beg leave to submit the following suggestions :

We believe our energies should be directed to securing a larger membership. We know of no patent process that can be used that will reach this result. We believe that work, earnest, and hard work, systematically applied, is the only method by which our Order can draw to itself and get the aid and support of all good farmers. We would urge on every Grange in the United State the importance of this work, and would recommend, that at as early a day as practicable, they take a list of all good farmers, who do not now belong to the Order, within the jurisdiction of their Grange, not overlooking the names of any worthy young men or women. After selecting the names of all whose membership is deemed desirable, appoint the entire Grange into committees of two or four members each, and assign certain named persons to be visited by one of these committees until all have been seen, and the claims of the Grange laid before them, al-

ways assigning the names to such committees as will have the greatest influence over them. In this way we think a large increase of members can be secured, and every Grange strengthened. We would recommend the holding of public meetings at least once each quarter.

At these meetings we would have a good and interesting program, assign sisters important places on this program, and give them subjects relating to household and home, as well as other questions. Also see that young men and women contribute essays or selections, and always provide good music, and whenever possible, if deemed desirable, get a Grange Lecturer from abroad to make an address. Follow the meetings by the work of your committees and good results will follow.

We would recommend, as a means of increasing the interest of Grange meetings, a thorough knowledge and perfect rendering of the unwritten and ritual work. And that all degree work should be done in the most impressive manner. In a partial report of this Committee heretofore made, we urged that the Grange Press be sustained, and the circulation of Grange papers and documents be freely distributed to all farmers in or outside the gates. We deem it not out of place to urge on the part of the members to unite and request on the part of all editors and managers of Grange papers not to attempt to divide our people on any of the great economic questions that our people honestly and conscientiously differ upon. The Grange, and the Grange Press cannot afford it. It will cripple us, and materially reduce the subscription list of any paper that attempts it. Let our mutual policy be to unite and harmonize and concentrate our efforts in the educational, social and co-operative features of our grand Order. And by our earnest labor in this direction, without apparent effort, we will solve some of the greatest questions of the age. Our educational advantages have been but half understood. The benefits of co-operation, when applied in all the varied forms a study of this question will develop, we will find we are now simply in the A. B. C. of this work. The limits of this report will not permit an extended essay on this subject, but we commend it to the careful study of every patron.

The future of the Grange depends upon getting the young people into the Order; and we think it the imperative duty of Patrons to urge their children to join the Order, when arriving at suitable age, and not only that, but to make a spe

cial effort to secure the membership of all young men and women that would make desirable members, and we think every Grange should make the Grange as attractive as possible for the young. We know of nothing that will add more to the attractiveness of the Grange than good music, and every Grange should make it a matter of first importance to secure a good Grange choir to lead in the singing. We think every Grange should faithfully observe meetings especially dedicated to Flora, Ceres and Pomona, and on those occasions the most pleasing programs should be provided, and should be so conducted as to call out every member of the Grange. Also the anniversary of the Order should be observed with appropriate meetings. In every agricultural community the Grange should be regarded as next in importance to their churches, and equal to their common schools, and all farmers should be as willing to support them with time and money.

The good of the Order would be greatly advanced if every Grange could own its own Hall, and have the same tastily and comfortably furnished and decorated, so that all members would take a pride in their Grange home; experience proves this to be true. No good Patron will for a moment consider time and money spent in the erection of a Grange home as wasted. Your Committee know that all Granges are not so situated as to build a Grange hall at once, but steps could be taken by all looking forward to the time that they can have such home.

The development of noble manhood and refined womanhood, education, social culture and refinement would seem to us to offer sufficient inducement to labor, to labor early and late, but such development will be attended by increased attractions of country life, by raising the standard of our schools and increased church privileges, all of which will be rewarded by an enhanced price to all our country homes. We complain of a shrinkage of farm values; the way to increase the values of our farms and homes is to make them more desirable residences for the good and true. And this can be most successfully done by making your Grange the best school in the world for the culture of all the virtues of man and womanhood.

AARON JONES,
S. L. WILSON,
GEO. B. HORTON,
Mrs. MARY L. CHURCHILL,
Mrs. M. B. HUNT.

The following, from the Committee on Agriculture, was adopted, as read by Bro. N. J. Bachelder :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred that portion of the Worthy Master's Address, relating to the arid lands of the West, have given consideration to the same, and desire to endorse in the most emphatic terms, the sentiments therein contained in regard to this subject.

The resolution of condolence offered by Bro. D. W. Working, of Colorado, bearing upon the recent statements of Secretary of Agriculture Morton, and the resolution offered by Bro. D. L. Russell, of Washington, for Washougal Grange, No. 192, of that State ; also the resolution offered by Bro. T. R. Smith, of Ohio, for Defiance Co. Pomona Grange, No. 39, of that State, on the same subject, beg leave to return them to the National Grange without recommendation, as the subject has been fully acted upon by the National Grange in the report of the Committee on Good of the Order, which action is to be forwarded to the President and Secretary of Agriculture.

Your Committee to, whom was referred the communication addressed to Bro. A. P. Roache, of California, and introduced by him in this National Grange requesting that certain pages of a pamphlet entitled "A Novel Proposition for Revolutionizing the Distribution of Wealth," be read in this National Grange, has duly considered the matter and report that in their judgment the time of the National Grange cannot be well spared for this purpose, owing to the amount of business on hand, but recommend that all interested in the matter apply to the author, David Lubin, Sacramento, Cal., for a copy, who states that 55,000 copies have already been gratuitously distributed.

N. J. BACHELDER,
for the Committee.

Agriculture.

Bro. N. J. Bachelder presented and read the following General Report of the Committee on Agriculture:

Worthy Master :

Since no occupation antedates that of agriculture, and that it is impossible for any to exist without it, the mind of man should be developed to such an extent that he would be enabled to comprehend in some reasonable degree, the importance of this interest and that its proper maintenance means

the augmentation of population and the advancement of Christian civilization.

We need not go back and review the history of agriculture from the beginning, so as to bring up the trials and tribulations through which it has passed, the disposition of imperial governments to control, and the wealthy to own, the farms, fix the rents and attain the profits, in order to impress the intelligent and progressive farmer of to-day with the dignity of his profession and the absolute necessity of his attention and effort, that he may participate in its profits and pleasures as well as its difficulties.

In order then to properly consider the importance of this great industry of the farms, which is the primary source of our nation's wealth, the farmer must first be made to feel his individual responsibility, and that the best elements of his manhood must be mustered into service, before he is situated to achieve any material success.

It follows then, that inasmuch as "Unity of action can not be acquired without discipline, and discipline can not be enforced without significant organization," his first duty is to organize.

When organization is complete, the combined ability of the whole, will be sufficient to take care of their interest and put them on the ground of prosperity and advancement.

The history of agriculture and the policy of other countries in relation to it, is frequently cited in comparison to our own, and the discussion of questions growing out of existing issues, tend to create suspicion, engender strife and establish an antagonism between interests to which our manhood has always been opposed and against which our intelligence and patriotism will ever stand and protest.

Our battle must be made on higher grounds. The fact that agriculture has been so prolific in its productions annually, and that other interests have been vigilant in the exercise of their skill to profit by their business connection with them, does not in any way justify the farmer in using violence in action or speech to amend for his own wonted negligence and disregard of personal obligation.

But his better judgment and wisdom must supervene to lift him out of the slough of ignorance and intolerance and make him realize that if any success ever results to the votaries of agriculture, it will have to come by united effort through some channel of organization. None of which has ever been found to be better than the Patrons of Husbandry. To rely

upon the liberty of the individual in speech to criticise, or upon the independent exercise of his franchise at the ballot box to force anything like a revolution in political action, or put either in awe of him, is a mistake in the first place and a serious waste and loss of opportunities in the other. In the first instance, we make the mistake in assuming to ourselves the exclusive right to criticise, and that our criticisms will be the controlling force in shaping the destinies of an interest or a nation.

In the next place, before an independent ballot can be cast by a citizen, he must get his consent to release himself from obligations to his fellow man that he will not permit them to absolve, when due him. Man in this position cuts himself loose from all hope of the beneficent results possible and attainable through co-operative fellowship.

Intelligent political action moves by force of organization and is alive to the necessity of beginning right, hence those engaged are always prompt in primary conventions, and while those who have their independent ballots in hand are relying upon them, the industrious politician and patriot, willing to compromise and co-operate, has succeeded in the preparation of a policy and the selection of candidates, that are most likely to be acceptable to the majority of good conservative citizens.

We know many good men and women of other professions, who are not eligible to membership in the Order, are in sympathy with us and are as patriotic and deeply concerned for the prosperity of the country, as it is possible for us to be. And while they can not enter into our organization they are ready to unite with us in an open contest for the supremacy of right over wrong and to aid us in bringing the condition of agriculture to that position where it justly belongs and if possible, to make it supercede, in prosperity, all the nations of the world. But if we separate ourselves and form a body exclusively of farmers, these good people are prohibited and will be forced to act for themselves. So we see that united votes, like united hands, can be made most effective by bringing them together under some systematic rule of discipline. But if put into several bodies, results are made more uncertain and our education less careful and effective.

However much we may be provoked by the harsh and unjust criticisms of others, or however much the opposition to our purpose and methods may be, we must not permit ourselves to be dragged into a line of policy, which will result in the formation of a sentiment or the adoption of methods not

in accord with the spirit of the Constitution of our country and the purpose of the Government, which we delight to serve and maintain.

If we can not rely on the intelligence and patriotism of those who are now engaged in the cultivation of the soil to relieve agriculture from all inequalities of every kind, absolute submission to all demands and the unhesitating acceptance of the situation would be cheaper and preferable. It is not in good taste, nor is it preferable in any way to us, to arouse feelings of prejudice against any legitimate business of the country so as to control the political action of the people.

They may be deceived for a time, but in due season their intelligence arises and justly recoils upon the deceiver. It may be true that inequalities of taxation, transportation and other hindrances exist against agriculture, but no child's play will succeed to its relief. Any success secured in consequence of action on the lines maintained, is the exception and not the rule.

Criticism, when clothed in the garments of dignity and in the hope of higher attainments, is very essential, and like the pruning knife in experienced hands, puts the twig of action in proper shape and trim, and makes the tree of effort stand out in bold relief to overshadow and preserve the rights we hold in common. But in this progressive period, when political action is sought to be controlled in the interest of policies not in harmony with the aim and purpose of our institutions and government, it requires that thorough political organization be had on the part of the people, but it must be controlled with a sense of duty impelled by that high regard and appreciation of American patriotism that has always been characteristic of the true American citizen.

But we are compelled, under existing conditions and the importance of the interests referred to, to suggest the fact that when this political action is most needed in behalf of agriculture, agriculturists stand pre-eminently at the head of and are most noted for division and failure. It is a shame, but nevertheless true, that when interests in conflict with the farmer arise, the first and most successful effort is to inaugurate some species of division among them and switch them to one side.

We have no terms of bitter denunciation to pronounce against any party or the action of any citizen therein, but it seems to us that when the best interests of the country are to be served, that enough zeal and patriotism might be material-

ized to give agriculture representation in the legislative assemblies of our States and the nation in sufficient number to at least take care of its interests. It is however well understood that the Grange in no way directs or attempts to control the political action of its members. But your committee feels that it is their duty to call the attention of farmers to this important feature of action in their organized political associations, so that the combined wisdom of all may be centered upon that line of action which will be acceptable to the majority and yield the greatest possible good.

In proof of the points presented, we call your attention to the action of your Legislative Committee before the Fifty-Second Congress. In the contest before the Committee on Agriculture, to remove restrictions on trade-known as the Option Bill, your Committee came in conflict with the best professional talent and the strongest commercial dealers in the United States.

These dealers presented their protests against any Anti-Option measure that interfered with the future system; but confessed that option dealing was illegitimate and ought to be prohibited. They appeared before this committee in the attitude of gentlemen and their whole course was marked with an earnestness and zeal that was commendable.

When your Committee was called upon to answer, they were as unwavering as principle itself, and with the full knowledge of some of the difficulties which underlie and impede easy success to open markets, they met and presented their arguments in such an able and judicious manner, covering all the points, that their adversaries were much surprised and confused. They did not appeal to the sympathies of the committee, but relied entirely upon the facts in their possession and the justice of their position. Your Legislative Committee did not assume the objectionable position of lobbyists, and thereby bring the Grange into disrepute, but their deportment before Congress, was such as to maintain the high esteem heretofore attained by the Order.

On the sixth of June, 1892, this Anti-Option Bill was passed in the House by a vote of 16 for, to 46 against, 116 not voting. February 1st, 1893, Bill passed the Senate. On February 2d, 1893, the Bill was laid before the House by the Speaker, and after discussion was held on the table for examination by the Speaker, touching points of order raised to its consideration and reference.

On February 3d, 1893, the Speaker rendered a decision that

in consequence of the Senate amendment adding the word "flour" to the bill which required a tax at the rate of twenty cents per bushel, that it was before the House for reference to a standing or select committee. It was referred to Committee on Agriculture by vote of 154 for, to 83 against, and 92 not voting. February 5 was reported back to the House favorably. From this time to March 2d, 1893, continued effort was made by the Committee to get it before the House for consideration, but the opposition succeeded in postponing action till within the last six days of the session, which under the rules, were termed "Suspension Days," and every bill passed thereunder, required a two-thirds instead of a majority vote. The vote at this date by the same Congress, was 72 for to 124 against, 33 not voting.

This vote gave a majority of five over first vote in the House. This partial history of legislative action is given to show, that the opposing side of this issue fairly represents the opposition on every question touching the interest they represent, and that there will always be strong opposition to all reform measures when the reformation calls for legislation in conflict with their interests.

Farmers had as well become convinced of this fact now as later. For legislative relief can never come as long as the sceptre of legislative authority remains where it is, in either State or nation. Referring to the condition of agriculture in 1866, at the time the Grange was instituted, compare the interest taken then with that manifested now, and the struggles through which the Order has passed, the opposition it has encountered and the misrepresentation it has experienced, and it is a matter of supreme gratification to witness the progress and success of the Order and the achievements of agriculture. From the first, the Grange has taught the farmer to mind his own business, to take care of his muscle, his brain, his farm and his home.

The Grange has been a success in the farmers' home, in his field, in co-operative insurance, in co-operative fairs, in co-operative buying and selling, and in co-operative schools. The Grange having been a child of the Department of Agriculture, became the chief factor in its promotion to a position in the Cabinet. The Grange feels proud of the house it has built, for there would have been no Secretary of Agriculture, if the Patrons of Husbandry had not shouldered the responsibility and made the fight. To-day we are glad to note that it is an acknowledged success; that it

has materially aided in the development of new markets for our products, and has always manifested an interest and desire to co-operate with farmers individually and in their organized capacity to build up and advance the best interest of agriculture. In this department our interest has steadily grown, and we hope that no estrangement will result in consequence of recent occurrences, which we feel constrained to present at this time to the National Grange.

A meeting was recently held at the Columbian Fair in the city of Chicago, where the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, the distinguished gentleman, who now has the honor of occupying the position of Secretary of Agriculture in the United States, made some declarations in a speech before the Commissioners of the Fair touching the history, the good name and objects of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, for which we can see no excuse or justification.

We commend the action of Worthy Master Brigham and Worthy Lecturer Whitehead in so vigorously replying to those misstatements from the same platform.

The farmers of this vast country have reason to expect the co-operation of their highest official in any and all proper means of enhancing the profits of the farm and promoting education among the agricultural people, and this organization will stand by its declarations in regard to this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

N. J. BACHELDER,
Mrs. LUCY G. SMITH,
A. P. REARDON,
Committee.

Bro. J. E. Blackford, Chairman of the Committee on Ritual, submitted the following report, which was adopted :

Your Committee on Ritual, to whom was referred that portion of the charge to the Lecturer in the Installation Service reading as follows viz.: "You are to exemplify the Unwritten Work of the Order," beg leave to recommend that the paragraph be stricken out of the Ritual.

J. E. BLACKFORD,
WASHINGTON CHURCHILL,
JOHN T. COX,
Mrs. ELIZA C. GIFFORD,
Committee.

Foreign Relations.

Bro. S. L. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, read the following report of the Committee, which was concurred in by the Grange :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Foreign Relations have had nothing referred to them for their consideration. Perhaps it is only the duty of your Committee to suggest fraternity with any and all other nations where our Order exists or may exist, and we respectfully recommend, that the National Grange continue its fraternal relations with the Order in Canada, by sending a messenger with our brotherly love, etc. Your Committee think perhaps it would not at this time be amiss for the National Grange to say what it has said before in substance. That to perpetuate our free institutions and to protect our country from harm, we must shut the door more closely against immigrants of a worthless character. It should be demonstrated by our government and understood by all nations, that while we extend the right hand of fellowship and protection to every honest laborer and immigrant, who comes to us from anywhere, that this is American soil for American citizens, and not an asylum for the immoral and criminal classes from foreign countries, and for the enactment of suitable laws to prevent this evil we will use our best endeavors. We should at all times demand an intelligent and incorruptible ballot, which cannot be obtained from those who are ignorant and corruptible, and who have no sympathy with the institutions of this country. Your Committee think it would be wise to have such legislation as will protect our institutions against the influence and dictation of foreign voters of the kind referred to above, who are pouring in upon our shores by the thousands, and we also think and claim that American laborers should not be degraded by foreign immigration, or their wages lessened by any competition beyond the point of a general livelihood, and that any proper legislation tending to correct this danger will meet our hearty approval.

S. L. WILSON,
R. P. BOISE,
E. D. HOWE,
Committee.

Legislation.

Bro. John Trimble, presented and read the following report from the Legislative Committee, which was adopted :

Your Committee held but one session during the year, at which time it was agreed that our efforts should be directed to-

wards securing final action upon the bills which seemed to have a fair prospect of becoming laws, viz., "Anti Option" and "Pure Food bills;" these measures were therefore pressed to the front with all the influence which our Order could command, and failed only in securing final and favorable action because of the difficulty under the rules which control Congress, and get them before the House for consideration. The following circular was issued during the year:

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4th, 1893.

To the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen: In behalf of the farmers of the United States, we ask your Honorable Body to leave, undisturbed, the duties now imposed upon agricultural products, which are imported into this country, to be sold in competition with the products of the farmers of the United States. It is generally conceded, that in former revisions of the tariff, Agriculture has not received the same measure of protection accorded to other industries; and, in the late revision, the farmers appeared before the Committee and secured, in nearly every instance, such duties as have proven of great benefit to them; and they desire that these duties be maintained as long as protection is accorded to any industry in the land.

We earnestly protest against the removal of the duty from any agricultural product, such as wool, vegetables, fruits, hay, eggs, live stock, dairy products and tobacco, unless the products of the factory and mine be also left without protection. Wool is the finished production of the farmer, just the same as cloth is the finished product of the manufacturer.

We seek no class discrimination in our favor, and ask that none be made against us.

Very respectfully yours,

J. H. BRIGHAM,

LEONARD RHONE,

JOHN TRIMBLE,

Legislative Committee

Your Committee are of the opinion that continued and concentrated effort on the part of the farmer, will be absolutely necessary if Agriculture is to receive at the hands of the National Congress such favorable attention as the importance of the industry demands. We are not disheartened or discouraged in the least, as we know that we ask only what is right and just. We suggest, however, that it is highly important that farmers everywhere be made to realize the absolute necessity of sending their friends to Congress in the capacity of law-makers. We cannot hope for justice and fair treatment without it. The farmers have allowed some of their best and most faithful friends

to be retired, whilst the friends of interests which are encroaching upon the rights of the producer have been returned, and their numbers augmented. If it is your desire to continue efforts to influence legislation, do not in future pack the halls of Congress with corporation attorneys and the willing tools of those interests which have combined to wrest from the farmer an undue proportion of the profits resulting from his care and labor.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. BRIGHAM,
LEONARD RHONE,
JOHN TRIMBLE,
Committee.

The Worthy Secretary read the following letter from the Master of the North Carolina State Grange:

FALKLAND, Pitt County, N. C.

Worthy Master:

I write to send you greetings and fraternal love to all of the Brothers and Sisters. But I could not be with you, if we had an hundred Granges; as I am unable to leave my room as yet, but will, when the weather breaks, I hope. Would it be asking too much to request that you send me the newspapers that give the Proceedings; that is, if you distribute as usual. I was in hopes to be present to say kind words to the memory of Bro. Charters. In this wide, wide world, but few men possessed the attributes that make men noble more than he. In the language of Charles Lamb, to one of his dear friends, I can truly say, that "no man was made of whiter clay."

Hoping you one and all will have an enjoyable time, and the meeting of the National Grange will be directed and governed by that wisdom that descends from on high, all for the promotion and extension of the noblest of all farmer's organizations.

I am truly and faithfully, W. R. WILLIAMS.

The Worthy Secretary read a letter from Bro. Hiram Hawkins, the Master of the Alabama State Grange, containing kind greetings to the National Grange.

Bro. John C. Higgins, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read the following report, which was approved:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Resolutions, to whom was referred a paper by Bro. D. W. Working, of Colorado, entitled "Subjects suggested for the consideration of Subordinate Granges," and which reads as follows:

**SUBJECTS SUGGESTED FOR THE CONSIDERATION
OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES**

WHEREAS, This decade of the 19th Century will take its place in the history of the world as one of surpassing intellectual, social and political activity, directed among others to questions involving the relations of the immensely wealthy to the mass of the people, to inequalities of taxation where the basic principle seems to be to tax what cannot readily be concealed, which principle manifestly bears more heavily on land, because whatever else may be hidden, it never can be ; also the question of alien ownership of land now believed to menace the prosperity of large sections of our country ; and

WHEREAS, All such questions should form part of those considered by the members of our Order in the Subordinate Granges, to the end, that if such shall come before the nation for decision, Patrons shall be ready to make prompt and intelligent answers ; therefore the following are submitted as a few of the questions above indicated :

First — That the people may have restored to them the right to finally decide upon all acts of their legislatures before such acts shall be enforced as laws, a legislative method similar to the Swiss Referendum ought to be adopted ; and to give them the privilege of directly initiating laws, that the initiative should and must be a part of such legislative system.

Second — That the control of the finances of the country may always remain with the people and their chosen representatives, the right to issue money shall be taken from all corporations, and made the sole right of the government.

Third — That the people may not be subject to the exactions of monopolies, all naturally monopolistic corporations should be under the immediate control of the government, National, State, or Municipal, with which they are most closely connected ; also, that all such monopolies, as soon as shall be possible, should become the absolute property of the government.

Fourth — The greatest power of a government being its taxing power, all tax laws should be so devised as to demand of each according to his ability ; that, to this end, laws should be enacted taxing

(a) All transportation corporations according to the value of their franchises, and also according to their gross incomes.

(b) That graded taxes laid on incomes, be so adjusted, as to allow no individual or family to have an income in excess of a million dollars a year.

(c) That taxes on landed possessions be so graded, that it will be unprofitable for any person or corporation to own more than

five hundred acres of land of the average acreage value, or more than five thousand acres of land of any character.

(d) That taxes on inheritances and bequests be laid, so that a large per cent. of all bequests and inheritances in excess of one hundred thousand dollars shall revert to the State government; also, that no heir, not in the direct line, shall ever receive as a bequest or inheritance a sum greater than one hundred thousand dollars, and that no person shall ever receive as bequest or inheritance any sum in excess of one million dollars, the remainder of any estate to revert to the State and National governments.

Would respectfully report, that we have considered the same; and, viewing them as interesting matters for consideration by Subordinate Granges, upon the merits of which the opinion of the National Grange is not sought or given, would recommend that the paper be accepted and included in the Proceedings.

JOHN C. HIGGINS,
JAMES A. BULL,
CHAS. H. KNOTT,
MRS. LIZZIE B. MESSER,
MRS. E. C. HIGGINS

Committee.

The following was offered by Bro. A. P. Reardon:

Resolved, That action be taken before the close of this Twenty seventh Annual Session of the National Grange toward carrying out the intent of the report on co-operation. That the Masters of State Granges making appointments, can so instruct and publish the names of the several Committees, that they may come together or otherwise agree upon a concerted plan of interstate co-operation.

On motion of Bro. Aaron Jones, of Indiana, the subject matter of the above resolution was referred to the Executive Committee.

The following, presented by Bro. S. L. Wilson, of Mississippi, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as the National Grange always manifests appreciation of excellency, that our sincere thanks are hereby tendered Bro. N. J. Bachelder, Master of the New Hampshire State Grange, and Sister Laura C. Douglas, past Lady Assistant Steward, for the splendid manner in which they installed the officers of the National Grange.

Sister Amanda Horton, Lady Assistant Steward, presented Sister Eva S. McDowell, of New York, the Worthy Treasurer

elect, at the altar and she was duly installed as Worthy Treasurer of the National Grange, by Bro. N. J. Bacheider, of New Hampshire, installing officer.

The following resolution, offered by Bro. Alpha Messer, of Vermont, was adopted :

Resolved, That Bros. J. H. Brigham, Leonard Rhone and John Trimble be and hereby are appointed a National Grange Legislative Committee, whose duties shall be to care for the interests of the farmers in National Legislation.

Bro. Aaron Jones, of Indiana, offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That there appears to be a general desire to have an appropriate and handsome badge, to be the regulation badge for Subordinate Granges, and that the matter be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee, with full power to say what shall be the regulation badge, and to furnish State Masters information where such badge can be procured, and the price of the same.

The following, offered by Bro. E. D. Howe, of Massachusetts, was adopted :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be and hereby are instructed to have printed and distributed fifty thousand circulars, containing a full-sized cut or engraving of the copyrighted pin of our Order, with an accurate description of the same, together with the prices in different styles, and the places where it may be obtained.

Bro. S. L. Wilson offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That so much of the work of the Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange, as related to the Grange Temple, be committed to the four lady officers—Pomona, Flora, Ceres, Lady Assistant Steward and the members of the Executive Committee.

Several amendments and substitutes were offered and discussed, when Bro. Leonard Rhone, of Pa., moved that the whole matter be referred to the Master of the National Grange with power to take such action as may be necessary to continue the work of raising funds for the Grange Temple.

Adopted.

Bro. A. M. Belcher, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, submitted the following report, which was adopted :

Worshy, Master :

Your Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the account of the Legislative Committee, have examined all the vouchers and compared them with the bill submitted to us, and find them to compare, and recommend the payment of the balance shown to be due the Legislative Committee, viz : \$17.24.

Legislative Committee in account with National Grange, 1892 :

Nov. 23. Balance in hand of Committee,	\$57 11
To expense account of J. H. Brigham, \$57 70	
" " " John Trimble.. 26 65	

\$74 34

Balance due Committee..... \$17 24

We find in the account of J. H. Brigham, with the National Grange, for office and incidental expenses, that he expended the sum of \$125.35, and that he received \$108.46, leaving due him, \$16.89, which we recommend to be paid.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the account of Bro. J. H. Brigham, Master of National Grange for Lecture Work, have examined the same and find it correct, leaving a balance due National Grange of \$1.17, as follows :

Balance on hand last settlement.....	\$ 63 97
Orders on Treasurer.....	300 00
Cash Kansas State Grange.....	20 00
Cash R. State Grange.....	10 00

Total \$398 97

We find he paid as per his account 392 80 .

Leaving balance due National Grange..... \$1 17

Your Committee, to whom was referred the bill of Bro. Leonard Rhone, have examined the same and find the account, \$47 50, correct as presented, and recommend its payment.

Account stands due him as per bill.	\$97 50
By Draft	50 00

Balance..... \$47 50

Your Committee, to whom was referred the account of Bro. J. J. Woodman, for services, expenses paid for his attendance at the Twenty sixth Session of the National Grange, find that his bill, amounting to \$132.00, is correct. We also find that on Nov. 26th, he received check for \$175.00, leaving in his hands \$43.00, which is carried forward and deducted from his bill as Secretary of the Executive Committee.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the account of Bro. J. J. Woodman, as Secretary of the Executive Committee, have examined the same and find that his bill for services, postage, stationery, printing, telegraphing, express, etc., as member and Secretary of said Committee, amounts to \$189.56, and that he has received on same, \$43 00, leaving balance due him of \$146.56, and we find said account correct, and recommend the payment of the balance found due, viz : \$146 56.

A. M. BEICHER,
GEO. AUSTIN BOWEN,
W. E. HARBAUGH, .
Committee.

Bro. John C. Higgins, of Delaware, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted by a standing vote :

WHEREAS, The Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey, has for the past ten years been the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange.

Resolved, That our Bro. Whitehead has performed the duties of his office with signal ability, giving to it a personal devotion rarely witnessed in the performance of the public function assumed by men, and which has endeared him to the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Resolved, That the thanks of the National Grange are hereby tendered Bro. Whitehead, with the assurance of the esteem and affection of this National Body.

The following resolution was offered by Bro. E. W. Davis, of Cal., and was unanimously adopted by a rising vote :

WHEREAS, From the day of its organization, to the present time, Bro. F. M. McDowell, one of the founders of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry has held the high and responsible office of Treasurer ; and

WHEREAS, He has just retired from said office, and has left a record as spotless as the newly fallen snow, for personal honesty, integrity, ability and promptness ; therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of this National Grange are hereby tendered to Bro. McDowell, with the assurance that while his life is spared, he will ever find faithful friends in the Grange.

Resolved, That we recognize in his official career, a fulfillment of those beautiful ritual words, "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

On motion of Bro. L. Rhone, it was ordered that the Executive Committee be directed to have six thousand copies of the

Journal of Proceedings of the Twenty-seventh Annual Session of the National Grange, printed for distribution.

The Worthy Master imparted the Annual Word of the Order, for the coming year, to the officers and voting members of the National Grange.

Bro. John C. Higgins, Chairman, submitted the following report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted :

Your Committee on Resolutions, to which was referred the annexed resolution, respectfully recommend its adoption.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the National Grange, that Colleges established in the several States, and generally known as Agricultural Colleges, should make the instruction in agriculture so prominent as to leave no doubt in the minds of the farmers as to the agricultural character of the College.

J. C. HIGGINS,
C. H. KNOTT,
JAMES A. BULL,
Mrs. LIZZIE B. MESSER,
Committee.

Bro. Alpha Messer submitted the following report for the Committee on Finance, which was adopted :

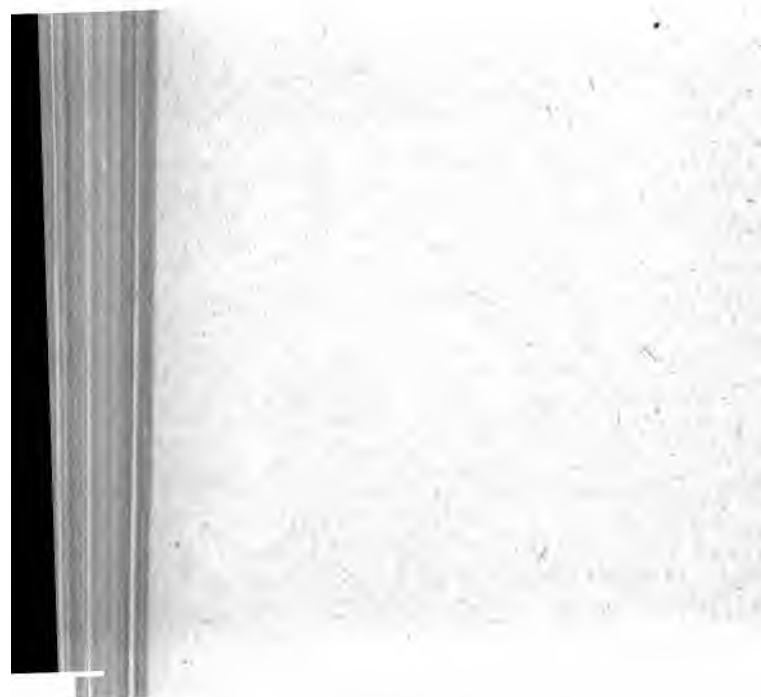
Worthy Master :

Your Committee, to whom was referred that part of the Master's address relating to Land Loan and Investment Associations, would report as follows: The matter having been considered by this Body, we report the same back to this Body without action.

The Journal of the day was read and approved, and all business having been disposed of, the Grange was closed in ample form at 6.15 o'clock P. M., and the Twenty seventh Annual Session of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN TRIMBLE, SECRETARY.

W. W. MILLER, *Assistant Secretary.*



In Memoriam.

X. X. Chartters,

PAST MASTER, STATE GRANGE

OF

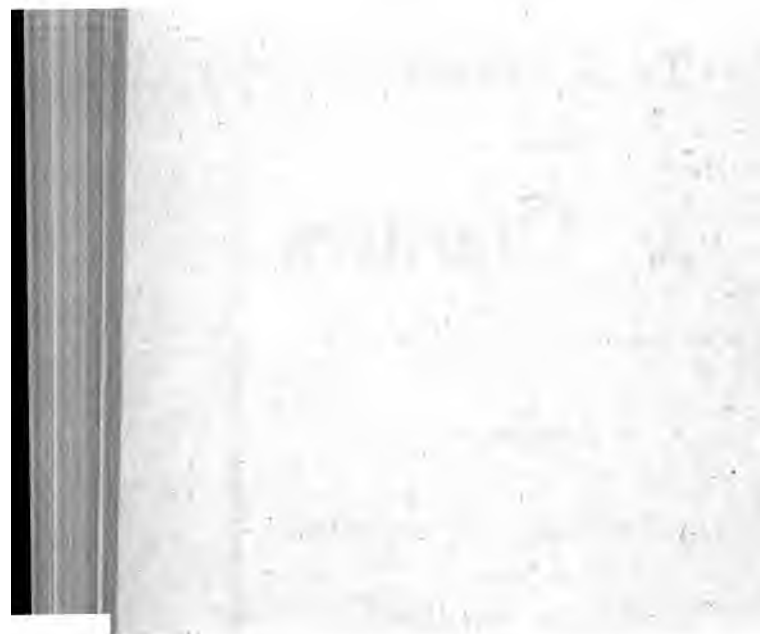
VIRGINIA

AND

Member of the Executive Committee

OF THE

NATIONAL GRANGE.



In Memoriam.

Mrs. E. W. CHARTTERS,

WIFE OF

X. X. CHARTTERS,

MASTER OF THE STATE GRANGE

OF

VIRGINIA.



In Memoriam.

Stephen F. Brown,

PAST MASTER, STATE GRANGE

OF

MICHIGAN.



In Memoriam.

A. R. SHIPLEY,

PAST MASTER, STATE GRANGE

OF

OREGON.



1893-95.

OFFICERS OF STATE GRANGES.

ALABAMA.

State Grange meets Tuesday after Third Monday in July.

Master.....Hiram Hawkins, Hawkinsville P. O.
Lecturer.....Thomas J. Kay, Florence, Ala.
Treasurer.....Miss Florence Gilmer, Selma, Dallas co.
Secretary.....Frank Shackelford, Jr., Colquitt, Montg'y co.

CALIFORNIA.

State Grange meets first Tuesday in October.

Master.....A. P. Roache, Watsonville, Santa Cruz co.
Lecturer.....S. Goodenough, Oakland, Alameda co.
Treasurer.....A. D. Logan, San Francisco.
Secretary.....Don Mills Santa Rosa, Sonoma co.

COLORADO.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in January.

Master.....D. W. Working, Fort Collins, Larimer co.
Lecturer.....Mrs. G. B. Working, Fort Collins, Larimer co.
Treasurer.....Francis A. Wheeler, Denver.
Secretary.....J. A. Newcomb, Golden, Jefferson co.

CONNECTICUT.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in January.

Master.....George A. Bowen, Woodstock, Windham co.
Lecturer.....George A. Hopson, E. Wallingford.
Treasurer.....Norman S. Platt, Cheshire.
Secretary.....Henry E. Loomis, Glastonbury, Hartford co.

DAKOTA.

Annexed to Minnesota.

DELAWARE.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....John C. Higgins, Delaware City, N. C. co.
 Lecturer.....A. T. Neale, Newark, N. C. co.
 Treasurer.....Thomas H. Riffin, Laurel, Sussex co.
 Secretary.....W. W. Seeders, Farmington, Kent co.

GEORGIA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....T. H. Kimbrough, Cataula, Harris co.
 Lecturer.....J. D. Gunnels, Banksville, Banks co.
 Treasurer.....S. H. Roberts, Dawson, Terrell co.
 Secretary.....E. Taylor, Flora, Monroe co.

ILLINOIS.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....Oliver Wilson, Magnolia, Putnam co.
 Lecturer.....Alexander Keady, Normal, McLean co.
 Treasurer.....George Ball, Girard, Macoupin co.
 Secretary.....Thomas Keady, Dunlap, Peoria co.

INDIANA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....Aaron Jones, South Bend, St. Joseph co.
 Lecturer.....Henry Doup, Columbus, Bartholomew co.
 Treasurer.....W. Messimore, Sidney, Kosciusko co.
 Secretary.....J. Henry Walker, Adams, Decatur co.

IOWA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....J. E. Blackford, Algona, Kossuth co.
 Lecturer.....J. M. Holland, Mount Pleasant.
 Treasurer.....D. W. Jones, Manchester, Delaware co.
 Secretary.....G. E. Patten, Lenox, Taylor co.

KANSAS.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth, Jefferson co.
 Lecturer.....C. N. Dixon, Edgerton, Johnson co.
 Treasurer.....Thomas White, Arkansas City, Cowley co.
 Secretary.....George Black, Olathe, Johnson co.

KENTUCKY.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....J. D. Clardy, Newstead, Christian co.
 Lecturer.....W. G. Myers, Wingo, Graves co.
 Treasurer.....J. M. Clark, Hopkinsville, Christian co.
 Secretary.....John A. Browning, Church Hill, Christian co.

MAINE.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master.....M. B. Hunt, Belmont, Waldo co.
 Lecturer.....J. O. Winslow, St. Albans, Somerset co.
 Treasurer.....S. S. Smith, Norway, Oxford co.
 Secretary.....F. A. Allen, Auburn Plains, Androscoggin co.

MARYLAND.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....Henry O. Devries, Mariottsville, Howard co.
 Lecturer.....Jos. S. Robinson, College Park, Prince George co.
 Treasurer.....Nicholas P. Manley, Elkton, Cecil co.
 Secretary.....Wm. B. Sands, 228 East Baltimore St., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....E. D. Howe, Marlborough, Middlesex co.
 Lecturer.....Hon. J. W. Stockwell, Sutton, Worcester co.
 Treasurer.....F. A. Harrington, Worcester.
 Secretary.....W. C. Jewett, Worcester, Worcester co.

MICHIGAN.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....George B. Horton, Fruit Ridge, Lenawee co.
 Lecturer.....A. J. Crosby, Novi, Oakland co.
 Treasurer.....E. A. Strong, Vicksburg, Kalamazoo co.
 Secretary.....Miss Jennie Buell, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw co.

MINNESOTA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday after 4th day of December.

Master.....James A. Bull, Edina Mills, Hennepin co.
 Lecturer.....W. H. Harrington, Minneapolis.
 Treasurer.....Mrs. Sarah Baird, Edina Mills.
 Secretary.....Mrs. Augusta J. Adams, Box 447, Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....S. L. Wilson, Okolona, Chickasaw co.
 Lecturer.....Judge H. F. Simrall, Glass, Warren co.
 Treasurer ... Mrs. Joe Bailey, Conehatta, Newton co.
 Secretary.....

MISSOURI.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in October.

Master.....W. E. Harbaugh, Liberty, Clay co.
 Lecturer.....D. N. Thompson, Butler, Bates co.
 Treasurer.....Jos. Taggart, Blue Ridge, Harrison co.
 Secretary.....G. R. Keill, Waverly, Lafayette co.

NEBRASKA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....O. E. Hall, Pawnee City, Pawnee co.
 Lecturer.....G. T. Willis, Gibbon, Buffalo co.
 Treasurer.....A. M. Bovee, Vacom, Washington co.
 SecretaryJ. R. Cantlin, Webster, Dodge co.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master.....N. J. Bachelder, East Andover, Merrimac co.
 Lecturer.....E. J. Burnham, Manchester, Hillsborough co.
 Treasurer.....Jonathan M. Taylor, Sanbornton, Belknap co.
 SecretaryE. C. Hutchinson, Milford, Hillsborough co.

NEW JERSEY.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master.....John T. Cox, Readington, Hunterdon co.
 Lecturer.....A. S. Appelget, Hightstown, Mercer co.
 Treasurer.....Charles Collins, Moorestown, Burlington co.
 Secretary.....M. D. Dickinson, Woodstown, Salem co.

NEW YORK.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in February.

Master.....W. C. Gifford, Jamestown, Chautauqua co.
 Lecturer.....Daniel Cronkhite, Minden, Montgomery co.
 Treasurer.....Luke Fulton, Watertown, Jefferson co.
 Secretary.....H. H. Goff, Spencerport, Monroe co.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....W. R. Williams, Falkland, Pitt co.
 Lecturer.....M. B. Pitt, Old Sparta, Edgecombe co.
 Treasurer.....W. H. Powell, Battleborough, Edgecombe co.
 Secretary.....H. T. J. Ludwig, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus co.

OHIO.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....T. R. Smith, Delaware, Delaware co.
 Lecturer.....E. L. Hale, Bath, Summit co.
 Treasurer.....W. W. Miller, Castalia, Erie co.
 Secretary.....Frank A. Akins, Sandusky, Erie co.

OREGON—including IDAHO TERRITORY.

State Grange meets Fourth Tuesday in May

Master.....R. P. Boise, Salem, Marion co.
 Lecturer.....H. E. Hayes, Salem, Clackamas co.
 Treasurer.....J. B. Stump, Salem, Marion co.
 Secretary.....W. M. Hilleary, Turner, Marion co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....L. Rhone, Centre Hall, Centre co.
 Lecturer.....J. T. Ailman, Thompsonstown, Juniata co.
 Treasurer.....Wm. Yocum, Douglassville, Berks co.
 Secretary.....R. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co.

RHODE ISLAND.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in January.

Master.....Andrew M. Belcher, Arnold's Mills, Prov. co.
 Lecturer.....A. A. Smith, Woonsocket, Providence co.
 Treasurer.....Benjamin Martin, E. Providence, Providence co.
 Secretary.....Nath. T. Reynolds, East Greenwich, Bristol co.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in February.

Master.....W. K. Thompson, Liberty Hill, Kershaw co.
 Lecturer.....
 Treasurer.....A. M. Aiken, Cokesbury, Abbeville co.
 Secretary.....T. W. Holloway, Pomaria, Newberry co.

TENNESSEE.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in August.

Master.....W. L. Richardson, Brownsville, Haywood co.
 Lecturer.....J. M. McCorkle, White Haven, Shelby co.
 Treasurer.....D. A. Stewart, Brownsville, Haywood co.
 Secretary.....E. L. Allen, Brownsville, Haywood co.

TEXAS—including INDIAN TERRITORY.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in August.

Master.....John B. Long, Rusk, Cherokee co.
 Lecturer.....J. L. Ray, Mineola, Wood co.
 Treasurer.....N. Stallworth, Marlin, Falls co.
 Secretary.....A. W. Buchanan, Bryan, Brazos co.

VERMONT.

State Grange meets Second Wednesday in December.

Master.....Alpha Messer, Rochester, Windsor co.
 Lecturer.....E. O. Lee, Vernon, Windham co.
 Treasurer.....C. J. Bell, East Hardwick, Caledonia co.
 Secretary.....D. D. Howe, Burlington Chittendon co.

VIRGINIA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in January.

Acting Master..R. R. Hutchinson, Hoffman's Wharf, Accomac co.
 Lecturer.....H. H. Garrett, Herndon, Fairfax co.
 Treasurer.....J. B. Bowman, Vienna, Fairfax co.
 Secretary.....Thos. S. Stadden, Wadesville, Clarke co.

WASHINGTON.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in June.

Master.....D. L. Russell, Vancouver, Clarke co.
 LecturerJames Nevin, Cape Horn, Skamania co.
 Treasurer.....William Smiley, Vancouver, Clarke co.
 SecretaryMrs. M. Wright, Washougal, Clarke co.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State Grange meets Fourth Wednesday in November.

Master.....C. H. Knott, Moler's, Jefferson co.
 Lecturer.....Harry M. Turner, Shepherdstown, Jefferson co.
 Treasurer.....Adam Brenneman, Rippon, Jefferson co.
 Secretary.....M. V. Brown, Buffalo, Putnam co.

WISCONSIN.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....Washington Churchill, Porter's Mills, Eau Claire co
 LecturerLewis Benson, Oakland, Jefferson co.
 Treasurer.....E. G. Pound, Fulton, Rock co.
 Secretary.....E. G. Pound, Evansville, Rock co.

CANADA.

DOMINION GRANGE.

Master.....Peter Hepinstall, Fordwich, Ontario.
Secretary.....Robert Wilkie, Blenheim, Ontario.
Treasurer.....George Hood, Sunshine, Ontario.

Executive Committee.

Robert Wilkie, Blenheim, Ontario.
Peter Hepinstall, Fordwich, Ontario.

MARITIME PROVINCIAL GRANGE.

Master.....J. C. Black, Teuro, N. S.
Secretary.....Edwin S. Creed, 167 Hollis st., Halifax.

ADDRESS OF THE

Fiscal Agency—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
22 Williams St., New York City, N. Y.

INDEX.

Accepted Invitation to visit Stock Farm.....	92
Accident to Lieut. Gov. Jones, of New York.....	26
Account of Worthy Lecturer.	34
Bro Rhone.....	158
Woodman.....	221-222
Brigham.....	221
Accounts, Report of Committee on.....	221
Address of Fiscal Agency.....	2
Geo. W. Stone.....	173-187
Adjourned <i>sine die</i>	228
Advised to follow Colorado's example.....	90
Addresses at Memorial Services, by—	
Bro. J. H. Brigham.....	107, 122
R. P. Boise.....	119
E. W. Davis.....	111
John C. Higgins.....	115
Geo. B. Horton.....	117
C. H. Knott.....	108
Alpha Messer.....	119
Sister Eva S. McDowell.....	115
Bro. L. Rhone.....	110
Sister M. S. Rhone.....	114
Bro. D. L. Russell.....	121
M. Whitehead.....	113, 120
J. J. Woodman.....	117, 118
Afternoon Sessions—Nov. 15th.....	7
Nov. 16th.....	43
Nov. 20th.....	139
Nov. 21st.....	152
Nov. 22d.....	161
Nov. 23d.....	203

Agreement with F. G. S. A., of Texas	17
Agriculture and the Farmer	10
General Report on	208-211
Agriculture, the Department of	38
Department in	87
Head of Criticised	161
Agriculture, Ex-Secretary of, dangerously ill	91
Death of, announced	151
Telegram sent to family	156
Committee to prepare a Memorial	153
Report of	200
Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges and Granges	100
Colleges, Instruction in	323
Organizations, Union of	87
Alliance of Texas, Union with the Grange	16
Executive Committee Report on	150
Amendment to Ritual recommended	14
Adopted	214
Report of Committee on Credentials	7
Constitution, adopted	159
Amendment to Digest adopted	141, 106
Appeal from the Chair	152
Amount of Dues charged State Granges	50, 51
Annalist to announce meeting of Priests of Demeter	53
Annual Meetings of State Granges	233-239
Word imparted	233
Degree Word for Fifth Degree	187
Address of Worthy Master	8-20
to be in Open Session	5
Annual Report on Accounts	221
Agriculture	208-214
Assistant Steward	53
Chaplain	46-48
Co-operation	199
Dormant Granges	197-198
Education	148
Extra copies to be printed	148

Annual Report of Executive Committee.....	81-88
1000 to be printed.....	80
Adopted.....	142
Flora.....	81
Foreign Relations.....	215
Good of the Order.....	204-207
Investment and Loan Association....	193-197
Lady Assistant Steward.....	46
Lecturer.....	29-43
Account of....	84
Legislation.....	215-217
Mileage and Per Diem.....	154, 155
Overseer... ..	27-29
Pomona.....	64-66
Secretary.....	51, 52
Steward.....	43-46
Transportation.	168-173
Treasurer.....	48-51
Woman's Work.....	67-69
Anti Option and Pure Food Bills.....	19
Appeals, Court of.....	189
Appreciation of kindnesses.....	203
retiring Officers.....	208
Arid Lands of the West.....	18, 162, 165, 208
Assembly of Priests of Demeter, Officers of.....	76
Elected.....	157
Convened.....	156
To issue Annual De-	
Degree Word.....	187
Assistant Secretary.....	1
to receive Mileage and Per Diem...	149
Assistant Steward's Report.....	53
Elected.....	139
Ayes and Nays—on Voting Privileges to Women.....	89
ruling a resolution out of order.....	152

Bachelder, Bro., N. J., requested to install officers.....	151
Installs them.....	188
of New Hampshire, report of.....	62
Badge, discussed and referred.....	149, 164, 165
placed in hands of Executive Committee.....	220
Balance in Trust Company.....	50
Ballot Box Privileges to Women.....	68
"Be(e)s".....	146
Belcher, A. M., elected Assistant Steward.....	139
of Rhode Island, Report of.....	100
Sister, vote on Education recorded.....	123
Biennial election of officers of Pomona Granges.....	166
Blackford, J. E., of Iowa, report of.....	56
Black Balls.....	149
Bowen, Geo. A., of Conn., report of.....	72
Mrs. C. Electa, reports.....	64, 66
Boise, R. P., of Oregon, report of.....	98
Brigham, Worthy Master, Annual Address of.....	8, 20
Promulgates ruling,.....	91, 202
Account of.....	221
Brown, Stephen F., Memorial Services of.....	117
Page.....	229
Buchanan, Hon. W. I., a true friend of Agriculture.....	84
Bull. Bro. and Sister, reported.....	25
James A., of Minnesota, report of.....	130
Mrs. Amie L., elected Flora.....	139
Bureau of Weather in rural districts.....	167
Business Men's Association tender an Excursion.....	70
Accepted.....	92

California, Report of State Master.....	58
Call of Roll of States	24, 26 64, 80, 123, 142
Capital Grange, Concord, N. H., Telegram from.....	25
Caned.....	188
Candidates for Office, should they be nominated.....	202
Canadian Granges.....	240

Carrie A. Hall, Report of Special Committee to prepare Testimonial to.....	92
Ceres, Degree of, conferred.....	76
Elected.....	139
Certificates Issued.....	52
Changes in Digest adopted.....	141, 166
Chart of Working Tools, Emblems, etc.....	137
Chaplain's Report.....	46-48
Chartters, Bro. and Sister, Memorial Services to be held	53
Committee on.....	80
Report of.....	107
Held.....	107-116
Pages.....	225-227
Churchill, Washington, of Wisconsin, Report of.....	105
Clergymen and their Wives as Honorary Members.....	140
Close of Labors decided upon.....	189
Cobb, J. T.. Letter announcing Death of.....	72
Colorado. Report of State Master.....	55
Colorado's action approved.....	90
Columbian Exposition.....	19
Committee on Southern States.....	204
Committee on Credentials.....	21
Report of.....	5, 6
Amendment to.....	7
Memorial Services.....	80
Pages.....	225-231
Legislation.....	220
Woman's Work reports.....	67-69
To receive Mileage and Per Diem.....	149
on death of Bro. and Sister Chartters reports	107
to wait upon Lieut. Gov. Jones of N. Y...	26
to visit Bro. and Sister Roache.....	151
prepare Memorial on Death of Ex-Secretary Rusk.....	153
on Accounts, Report of.....	221
on Southern Representation.....	164

Committees, Standing.....	21-33
Special	80, 104, 152, 204
Communication from Jennie Buell.....	72
Conclusion of Master's Address.....	30
Concord, N. H., Telegram from.....	35
Condition of the Order.....	8
not to be reported by Secretary of National Grange.....	140
in the South.....	203
Conferring Degrees in Emergency Cases.....	71
Connecticut, Report of State Master.....	72
Constitution Amended.....	159
Contempt of Sec. Morton to be reported to the President	187
Co-operation, Report on.....	199
Copyrighted Pin.....	230
Cornell University, invitation to visit.....	167
Court of Appeals.....	189
Cox, John T., of New Jersey, Report of.....	96
Criticisms on J. Sterling Morton's Chicago Speech.....	161
<hr/>	
Daily papers to be secured.....	5
Davis, Worthy Overseer, Report of.....	27-29
Days commenced—First.....	3
Second.....	25
Third.....	64
Fourth.....	80
Sunday.....	17
Fifth.....	128
Sixth.....	142
Seventh.....	158
Eighth.....	189
Days occupied.....	154, 155
Davis, E. W., re elected Overseer.....	139
Dead, Memorial Services concerning the.....	107-122
Death of J. T. Cobb, of Mich.....	72
Roll.....	18
Invaded our Ranks.....	88

Death of Bro. S. F. Brown announced.....	117
Remarks on, by Bro. Horton.....	117
Woodman.....	118
Messer.....	119
Hon J. M. Rusk announced.....	151
Com. to prepare a Memorial.....	152
Bro. A. R. Shipley announced.....	119
Remarks on, by Bro. Boise.....	119
Whitehead.....	120
Russell.....	121
Decision of Court Appeals.....	189
Decrease in Days.....	155
Degree of Ceres conferred.....	76
Degrees not to be conferred by obligation in emergency cases by Subordinate Granges.....	71
Delaware, Report of State Master.....	56
Department of Agriculture.....	86
Secretary of.....	86
Deposits in Trust Co.....	48
Departed Brothers and Sisters.....	107-122
Depression in Agriculture.....	87
Digest Amended.....	141, 166
Discussion of Grange Work.....	141
Dispensations for new Granges.....	51
Division of Labor, Master's Address referred to Com. on.....	20
Dominion Grange.....	240
Dormant States, Lecture Work to be done in.....	187
Granges, Report of Com. on.....	197
Douglas, Laura C., L. A. Steward, Report of.....	46
Dues, regulation of by Subordinate Granges.....	167, 193
Dues received.....	48
charged.....	50, 51
Duty of National Grange.....	204
<hr/>	
Economic Questions, Position of the Grange upon.....	19
Report on, adopted.....	153
Editorial Work.....	31

Education.....	20
Vote of Sister Belcher on, recorded.....	123
General Report on	144
Extra copies to be printed.....	148
Practical.....	34
Political	34
Eighth Day—Commenced	189
Closed	223
Election of Officers, time set for.	91
Elected.....	139
of Seventh Degree.	157
Eligibility of Clergymen.....	140
Emblems and Working Tools, chart of to be printed....	137
of mourning displayed.....	158
Entitled to Representation.	5, 6
Establish a new Department.....	188
Evening Sessions—Nov. 15th.....	21
Nov. 16th.....	63
Nov. 17th.....	76
Nov. 18th.....	93
Nov. 20th.....	140
Nov. 22d.....	188
Exemplified Unwritten Work.....	92, 157
Executive Committee.....	2
Admitting Farmer's Alliance Mem- bers.....	150
Badge matter placed in hands of...	220
Book of National Songs, etc, re- ferred to.	70
Bro. Reardon's resolution referred to	219
Decide quantity of Education Re- ports to be printed.....	148
Distribute 50,000 circularsof Copy- righted Pin.....	220
Elected members of.....	139

Executive Committee, General Report of	81-88
1000 copies to be printed	80
Adopted	142
Get Steel Plate Group of Founders of the Order	148
Instructed to procure 1000 copies of a daily paper.	5
Lecture Work in Dormant States Fund of \$2,000 to be used under direction of ...	137
Next place of meeting committed to the	188
Not to issue a "Monthly"	201
Pay of.	144
Present	138
Prepare list of Public Speakers...	4
Refers to Secretary of Agriculture X. X. Charters	164
Shall take action concerning Southern States	86
To have 6,000 copies Proceedings printed	88
To submit a Plan by which Farmers' Alliance may be admitted to the Grange	204
Expenses at World's Fair	72
of 26th Session	84
Officers	49
Lecture and Editorial Work	49-50
Ex Secretary of Agriculture dangerously ill	82
death of announced	91
telegram sent	151
Com. to prepare resolutions Report of	156
Executive Committee of Dominion Grange	152
Exposition	200
Exercises at Public Reception	240
	19
	63

Fair Headquarters.....	68, 83
Expenses.....	84
Secretary at.....	83
Farmers' State Alliance of Texas.....	16
Agreement with.....	17
Alliance and the Grange.....	72
Ex Com. Report on.....	150
Fifth Day—commenced.....	128
closed.....	141
First Day—commenced.....	8
closed.....	24
Fiscal Agency, Address of.....	2
Five to make a Quorum.....	141
Flora's Report.....	81
Elected.....	139
Foreign Relations, General Report on.....	215
Trade.....	85
Immigration.....	162
Founders of the Order, Steel Plate Group of.....	148
Fourth Day—commenced.....	80
closed.....	106
Fund of \$2,000 for Lecture Work.....	138

Gambling, opposed to.....	137
Gass, W. T., of Texas, Letter from.....	16, 17
Gate-Keeper Elected.....	139
General Report on Accounts.....	221
Agriculture.....	205-214
Co-operation.....	199
Dormant Granges.....	197-198
Education.....	144-148
Extra Copies to be Printed.....	148
Executive Committee.....	81-88
1000 copies to be printed.....	80
Adopted.....	142
Foreign Relations.....	215
Good of the Order.....	204-207

General Report on Investment and Loan Asso'n..	193-197
Legislation	215-217
Mileage and Per Diem	154, 155
Transportation	168-173
Woman's Work	67-69
General Discussion	141
George W. Stone's Address	173-187
Gifford, W. C., of New York, report of	131
Good of the Order, General Report on	204-207
Gov. Flower Welcomes to New York State	63
"Government Control of Railroads," Paper on, read ..	25
Grand State Alliance of Texas	16
Grange Pin	220
Press	14
Temple	68
Literature	85
Needs of the hour	48
Work Discussed	141
Temple	68
Committed to Master of National Grange	220
Badge Discussed and Referred	149
Granges Organized the past year	51
at Agricultural Colleges	160
Greatest Duty of National Grange	204
Green Mountain <i>vs.</i> Wide Awake Grange	189
Greetings from Hiram Hawkins	217
Group of Founders of the Order	148
<hr/>	
Hall, O. E., Assistant Steward, Report of	53
Harbaugh, W. E., of Missouri, Report of	60
Elected Gate Keeper	139
Headquarters at World's Fair	68
Ex. Com., Account of	83
Higgins, Mrs. E. C., Ob. in Fifth and Sixth Degrees	5
John C., of Delaware. Report of	56
Hiram Hawkins sends kindly greetings	217

Hinds, Sister Alma, Secretary at World's Fair.....	30
Honorary Members present.....	4
Horton, Geo. B., of Michigan, Report of.....	93
Announced Death of Hon. S. F. Brown.....	117
Mrs. Amanda, elected L. A. Steward.....	139
Howe, E. D., of Massachusetts, report of.....	59
How to Increase our Membership.....	9
Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, Thanks to.....	232
Hutchinson, Bro. and Sister, Obligated in Fifth and Sixth Degrees.....	5
Hutchinson, R. R., of Virginia, Report of.....	104
Elected a Member of Ex. Committee.....	139
Hunt, M. B., of Maine, Report of.....	58
Elected Steward.....	139
<hr/>	
Illinois, Report of State Master.....	131
Illness of Ex. Sec. Rusk.....	91
Mrs. E. M. Nicholson of N. J.....	206
Immigration.....	163
Industrial Training.....	89
Indiana, Report of State Master.....	134
Informal Ballots not according to usage.....	203
Installing Officer appointed.....	151
Officers thanked.....	219
of Worthy Treasurer.....	219
Invasion of Death.....	88
Installation of Officers.....	188
Investment and Loan Associations.....	18, 193
of National Grange.....	50, 82
Invitation accepted.....	70, 92
to Visit Cornell University.....	167
Syracuse University.....	167
Instruction in Agricultural Colleges.....	223
Iowa, Report of State Master.....	56
<hr/>	
J. T. Cobb, of Michigan, death of.....	73
John B. Long, of Texas, and Farmers' Alliance.....	17

J. Sterling Morton, Report of Committee on.....	161
Jones, Aaron, of Indiana, report of,.....	134
Sister Maggie W., excused from further attendance.....	156
<hr/>	
Kansas, Report of State Master.....	57
Kind words of praise.....	84
Knights of Labor, Telegram from and reply to.....	153
Knott, C. H., of West Virginia, report of.....	104
<hr/>	
Labors of First Day closed.....	24
Second Day closed.....	63
Third Day closed.....	80
Fourth Day closed.....	106
Fifth Day closed.....	141
Sixth Day closed.....	157
Seventh Day closed.....	188
Eighth Day closed.....	223
Labors of the Session closed.....	223
Lady Assistant Steward's Report.....	46
Elected.....	139
Lakeside Stock Farm, Invitation to visit.....	70
Land Loan and Investment Associations.....	18, 223
Laid on the Table	161, 165, 166
Lecture Work, Expense of.....	82
Field.....	85
Work in Dormant States.....	137
Fund of \$2,000.....	138
Lecturers of State Granges.....	233-239
Lecturer to publish Tracts	164
Elected	139
Lecturer's Report.....	29, 43
Account.....	34
Salary.....	138
LeDuc, Wm. G., writes to Wm. Saunders.....	37, 38
Legislation, Report of Committee on.....	215, 217

Legislative Committee	10, 320
Account of	291
Letter from W. T. Gass, of Texas	16, 17
W. R. Williams, of North Carolina	217
Caroline A. Hall	92
John B. Long, of Texas	100
Leroy M. Vernon	106
Lieut. Gov. Jones, of New York, accident to	26
Committee to wait upon	26
List of Public Speakers to be prepared	164
Literature for the Grange	85
Loan and Investment Association, report of	193, 223
of National Grange	82
Long, John B., of Texas, report of	102
Agreement signed by	17
<hr/>	
Magnitude of the Railways	176
Maine, report of State Master	58
Make your Farm Profitable	66
Maritime Provincial Grange	240
Maryland, report of State Master	96
Marvellous growth	175
Massachusetts, report of State Master	59
Master asked for a Ruling	202
of North Carolina State Grange, letter from	217
of Alabama State Grange sends Greetings	217
Masters of State Granges	223-239
Master's Address	8-20
McDaniel, Chas., Chaplain, report of	46-48
McDowell, F. M., Treasurer, report of	48-51
Thanks to	222
Presented with a Cane	188
Appreciation of	203
Sister Eva S., Elected Treasurer	139
Installed as Treasurer	219
Members Present	4
of Executive Committee elected	159

Memorial Services to be held.....	53
Committee on.....	80
Held.....	107-122
Pages.....	225-231
to Hon. J. M. Rusk.....	200
“Men’s Work in the Grange,” report of Committee on.....	159
Messer, Alpha, elected Lecturer.....	139
of Vermont, report of.....	103
Michigan, report of State Master.....	93
Mileage and Per Diem.....	149
General Report on.....	154, 155
Minimum Dues not to be fixed by Subordinate Granges.....	193
Minnesota, report of State Master.....	130
Miles traveled.....	154, 155
Mississippi, report of State Master.....	127
Dues.....	6
Missionary Fields.....	30
Missouri, report of State Master.....	60
“Monthly” publication not approved of.....	143, 144
Mortgage Investments of N. G.....	50
Morton, Hon. J. Sterling, report on.....	161
Mourning, Emblems of displayed.....	158
Murray, H. M., of Maryland, report of.....	96
<hr/>	
National Songs, Literary Exercises, etc.....	70
National Committee on Woman’s Work.....	201
Nay and Aye Votes—	
on Ballot Box Privileges to Women.....	89
Ruling a resolution out of order.....	152
National Grange Headquarters at Fair.....	68, 83
National Grange Officers Installed.....	188
Approves of Granges at Agricultural Colleges.....	160
National Grange Legislative Committee.....	220
Needs of the hour.....	43
New Hampshire, report of State Master.....	62
New Granges.....	51
Department.....	188

New York, Report of State Master.....	131
New Jersey, Report of State Master.....	96
Next place of Meeting, Texas preferred	201
Nicholson, Sister E. M., seriously ill.....	200
<hr/>	
Obligated in Fifth and Sixth Degrees	5
Office Receipts of Secretary.....	52
Officers, 1893-1895	2
Present.....	3
Expenses of.....	49-50
Salaries	138
of State Granges	223-239
Installed.....	188, 219
Elected.....	139
Mileage and Per Diem of.....	155
of Seventh Degree elected.....	157
Pomona Granges to be elected Biennially..	166
Assembly of Seventh Degree.....	76
Time set for Election of.....	91
and Members, Mileage and Per Diem.....	149
Ohio, report of State Master.....	97
Oliver Wilson, of Ills., Letter from, quoted.....	33-34
Opening Prayer not to be changed	90
Opposed to Gambling in all its forms.....	137
Order of Business of last Session adopted.....	5
Present Session adopted.....	23
Orders, Union of, discussed.....	15
Oregon, Report of State Master.....	97
Our Missionary Fields.....	30
Overseer's report.....	27-29
Re elected	139
<hr/>	
Page, Worthy Steward, Report of.....	43-46
Past-Secretary Cobb of Mich., death of.....	72
Pennsylvania, Report of State Master.....	123
Per Diem and Mileage	149
General Report on	154, 155

- Pictures of the Venerable Founders	148
- Pin, Copyrighted, 50,000 Circulars to be issued of.....	220
- Point of Order	152, 160
- Political Education	35
Pomona Grange Officers to be elected Biennially.....	166
- Pomona's Annual Report	64-66
Elected	139
Position of the Grange on Economic Questions	19
Post Office Address of State Grange Officers.....	233-239
National Grange Officers	2
Dominion Grange Officers.....	240
Secretary.....	2
Executive Committee.....	2
Fiscal Agency.....	2
Practical Education.....	34
Prayer not be changed.....	90
by Bro. Chas. McDaniel	107
Predicted Result.....	185
President to be officially notified of Secretary Morton's contempt.....	187
Previous Question ordered.....	153
Priests of Demeter, Annalist to announce meeting of... 53,	151
Meeting held	157
Proceedings, 6,000 copies to be printed.....	222
Program of Public Reception	63
Public Speakers, list of to be prepared.....	164
Public Reception tendered.....	63
Publication of a "Monthly" not approved of.....	142-144
Pure Food Bill	19
<hr/>	
Questions, Economic.....	19, 150, 152
Report on adopted.....	153
Quorum to consist of five.....	141
Quotation from Secretary of Agriculture	11
Oliver Wilson's report.....	33, 34
<hr/>	

Railway Kings	178
Management	179
Beardon, A. P., of Kansas, Report of	53
Mrs. M. M., elected Pomona	139
Receipts from State Granges, for Dues	48
of Secretary's office	52
Reduced Railroad rates secured	198
Regulation of Dues by Subordinate Granges	167
Remarks by various Brothers and Sisters	141
on Death of Bro. and Sister Chartters—	
By Bro. Knott	108-110
Rhone.....	110
Davis.....	111
Whitehead.....	113
Sister Rhone	114
McDowell.....	115
Bro. Higgins.....	116
Woodman.....	117
on Death of Bro. S. F. Brown—	
By Bro. Horton	117
Woodman.....	118
Messer.....	119
on Death of Bro. A. R. Shipley—	
By Bro. Boise	119
Whitehead.....	120
Russell.....	121
Retiring Officers, appreciation of	203
Report of Executive Committee	81-88
1000 copies ordered printed...	90
Executive Committee on Admitting Farmers'	
Alliance Members	150
Special Committee on Carrie A. Hall Testi	
monial	92
Committee on death of Bro. and Sister Chart	
ters	107
Worthy Assistant Steward	53
Chaplain	46-48

Report of Worthy Flora.....	81
Lecturer.....	29-43
Lady Assistant Steward.....	46
Overseer.....	27-29
Pomona.....	64-66
Secretary.....	51, 52
Steward.....	43-46
Treasurer.....	48-51
Committee on Womans' Work.....	67-69
"Men's Work in the Grange"	159
Reports of State Lecturers.....	88
Report of Committee on Accounts.....	221
Report of Committee on Agriculture, on—	
Allowing Subordinate Granges to regulate Dues	167
Arid Lands of the West.....	208
Communication of Bro. Roache, on "Distribu-	
tion of Wealth".....	208
General Report of.....	208-214
Resolutions of Working, Russell and Smith...	208
Weather Bureau.....	167
Report of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, on—	
Amending Constitution.....	158, 159
Making Clergymen eligible.....	140
Five a quorum.....	141
Regret Bro. Roache's absence.....	193
Secretary of National Grange reporting condi-	
tion of Order.....	140
Subordinate Granges fixing Dues.....	193
Report of Committee on Digest, on—	
Biennial Elections.....	166
Co-operation.....	199
Dormant Granges.....	197
Investment and Loan Association.....	193-197
Report of Committee on Division of Labor, on—	
Report of Worthy Overseer.....	69
Lecturer.....	69
Steward.....	88
Master.....	136
Executive Committee.....	142

Report of Committee on Education, on—	
Ballot Box Privileges to Women.....	89
General Report on.....	144
Extra copies to be printed...	148
Industrial Training.....	89
Master's Address.....	143
Monthly Publication, etc.....	143
Political Freedom of Women.....	90
Report of Committee on Finance, on—	
Arid Lands of the West.....	165
Expenses of Officers and "Lecture Fund"...	136
Discussed, Amended and	
Re-committed...	136
Land Loan Associations.....	228
Lecture Work and Grange Literature.....	150
Mileage and Per Diem.....	149
Salary of Officers.....	138
Report of Committee on Foreign Relations.....	215
Legislation.....	215-217
Report of Committee on Good of the Order, on—	
Badge.....	164
Laid on the Table.....	165
Book of National Songs, etc.....	70
Conferring Degrees by Obligation.....	71
Chart of Working Tools, Emblems, etc..	137-138
Foreign Immigration.....	162
Formation of Granges at Agricultural Colleges	160
Gambling.....	137
General Report of.....	204-207
Hon J. Sterling Morton.....	161
Lectures and Lecturers, etc.....	163
Steel Plate Engraving of Founders.....	148
Three Black Balls rejecting.....	149
Report of Committee of Publication, on submitting all matters to them	70
Report of Committee on Transportation.....	168-173

Report of Committee on Resolutions, on—	
Grange Economic Questions..	19, 150, 152
Report adopted..	152
Instruction in Agricultural Colleges.....	223
Subjects for Subordinate Granges.....	217-219
Report of Committee on Ritual, on—	
Changing Opening Prayer	90
Striking out portion of charge to Lecturer.....	214
Report of Special Committee, on—	
National Committee of Womans' Work.....	201
Condition of the Order in the South.....	203
Reports of State Masters—California.....	58
Colorado.....	55
Connecticut	72
Delaware	56
Illinois.....	131
Indiana.....	184
Iowa.....	56
Kansas.....	57
Maine.....	58
Maryland.....	96
Massachusetts.....	59
Michigan.....	93
Minnesota.....	130
Mississippi.....	127
Missouri	60
New Hampshire.....	62
New Jersey.....	96
New York.....	131
Ohio	97
Oregon	98
Pennsylvania.....	123
Rhode Island.....	100
Tennessee.....	129
Texas	102
Vermont.....	103
Virginia.....	104

Reports of State Masters—Washington.....	135
West Virginia.....	104
Wisconsin.....	105
Resolution of Appreciation.....	203
Result predicted.....	185
Resolutions offered by—	
Belcher—Women Voting.....	89
Boise—Death of Bro. A. R. Shipley.....	119
Bowen—Time for Election of Officers.....	91
Cox—Industrial Training.....	89
Badge—Laid on Table.....	164, 165
Davis—Thanks to Bro. McDowell.....	222
Gifford—Eligibility of Clergymen.....	140
Higgins—Thanks to Bro. Whitehead.....	222
Horton—G. W. Stone's Paper.....	26
Death of Bro. S. F. Brown.....	117
Lectures and Lecturers.....	163, 164
Transmit Action of National Grange to President of United States.....	187
Howe—Appreciation of Retiring Officers.....	203
Circulars of Copyrighted Pin.....	220
Hutchinson—Memorial Services.....	53
Jones—Badge	220
Knott—Illness of Hon. J. M. Rusk.....	91
Death of Bro. and Sister Chartters... ..	107
Southern Representation.....	164
Messer—Legislative Committee.....	220
Reardon—Carrying out Report on Co-operation	219
Rhone—Biennial Elections.....	166
Smith—Making five a quorum.....	141
Preparing a Memorial on death of Sec- retary Rusk	152
Annual Degree Word for Fifth Degree	187
Thompson—Printing Ex. Committee Report...	90
Twing, Sister—Stock Gambling....	91
Whitehead—Illness of Mrs. E. M. Nicholson..	200

Resolutions offered by—

Wilson—Lecture Work in Dormant States....	187
Secretary of National Grange report- ing condition of the Order.....	140
Formation of Granges at Agricultural Colleges	160
Thanks to Bro. Woodman.....	198
Selection of Place of Next Meeting...	201
Thanks to Installing Officers	219
Grange Temple.....	220
Working—Political Freedom of Women.....	90
Appreciation of Kindness.....	203
Sister—Men's Work in the Grange Discontinuance of Womans' Work Committee.....	138
Rev. Dr. John Trimble reads the Scriptures.....	107
Rhode Island, Report of State Master.....	100
Rhone, Leonard, of Pennsylvania, Report of.....	123
Sister M. S , elected Ceres.....	139
Account of.....	221
Submitted his account.....	158
Richardson, W. L , of Tennessee, Report of.....	129
Ritual, Amendment to, recommended.....	14
Amended.....	214
Roache, A. P., of California, Report of.....	53
Bro. and Sister, improved in health.....	158
Roberts, I. P., telegram from.....	167
Rulings by Worthy Master Brigham, on—	
Rights of Members.....	91
Nominating Officers.....	202
Rusk, Hon. J. M., Dangerously Ill.....	91
Death Announced.....	151
Telegram sent to Family.....	156
Committee to prepare a Memorial...	152
Report of.....	200
Russell, D. L., of Washington, Report of.....	135

Salaries of Officers, Report on.....	188
Schemes of Gambling opposed	187
Scriptures Read by Rev. Dr. Trimble.....	107
Second Day—Commenced.....	25
Closed.....	68
Secretary of Agriculture, quoted by Worthy Master.....	11
Ex. Com. refers to.....	86
Report on.....	161
Morton's Contempt, to be transmitted to the President.....	187
Trimble re-elected.....	189
P. O. Address of.....	2
Presents a Cane.....	188
Report of.....	51, 52
Receipts of Office.....	52
Salary of	188
Scriptures read by.....	107
Secretaries of State Granges	233-239
Services of Memorial.....	107-122
Seventh Degree to be Conferred	71
Conferred.....	76
Officers Elected.....	157
Seventh Day—Commenced.....	158
Closed.....	188
Shipley, A. R., Memorial Services of.....	119
Page	231
Should Nominations be Made	202
Sixth and Seventh Degree Certificates issued	52
Day—Commenced	142
Closed.....	157
Six thousand copies Proceedings to be printed	222
Smiths and Powell Stock Farm, Invitation to visit.....	70
Accepted....	92
Smith, T. R., of Ohio, report of.....	87
“Some Sweet Day”.....	122
Southern Representation, Com. on.....	164
Report of.....	203

Special Committee on Carrie A. Hall Testimonial, Report.....	92
Special Com. to visit Bro. and Sister Roache.....	150
Prepare a Memorial on death of Ex-Secretary Rusk	152
Special Committee on—Memorial Services	80
Report of	107
Southern Representation.....	164
Report of.....	203
Ex Secretary Rusk's death.....	152
Report of.....	200
Southern States	204
Legislation	220
Grange Temple.....	220
"Spotless as the Newly Fallen Snow".....	222
Standing Committees.....	21-23
State Grange of Texas, and Farmers' Alliance.....	16, 17
Ex. Committee Report on.....	150
Lecturers, Report of.....	33
Grange Officers.....	233-239
States clear upon the books	5, 6
of the South, Committee's report on	203
New Committee on.....	204
Steel Plate Group of the Founders.....	148
Steward's Report.....	43-46
Elected.	139
Stock Farm, invitation to visit.....	70
Accepted.....	92
Stone, George W., asked to read a paper on "Government Control of Railroads".....	24
Paper read.....	25
Printed	173-187
Subjects for Subordinate Granges.....	218
not to Confer Degrees by Obligation in emergency cases.....	71
Subordinate Granges not allowed to fix Dues.....	193

Sunday Services—Commenced	107
Closed	122
Suggestions.....	65
Sympathy to Mrs. Nicholson.....	200
Syracuse University, Invitation to visit.....	167
<hr/>	
Telegram from Knights of Labor, and reply to.....	153
Capital Grange, Concord, N. H.....	25
Cornell University.....	167
Ordered sent to family of Ex-Secretary Rusk.....	151
Temple for the Grange.....	68, 220
Referred to Worthy Master.....	220
Tennessee, Report of State Master.....	129
Texas preferred as next place of meeting.....	201
State Alliance, Union with the Grange.....	16
Agreement with.....	17
Report of State Master.....	103
Letter from.....	103
Testimonial to Carrie A. Hall.....	92
Thanks to Geo. W. Stone.....	25
Hon. J. J. Woodman.....	198
Bro. Whitehead.....	222
Installing Officers.....	219
The Legislative Committee	10, 222
The Death Roll.....	18
Third Day—Commenced.....	64
Closed.....	80
Thompson, J. M., of Illinois, Report of.....	131
Three Black Balls to reject.....	149
Time for Installation of Officers.....	187
of Meeting of State Granges.....	233-239
set for Election of officers.....	91
To maintain the Subordinate Grange and prevent Dormancy.....	9
Tracts to be published.....	164
Transportation, General Report on.....	168-173

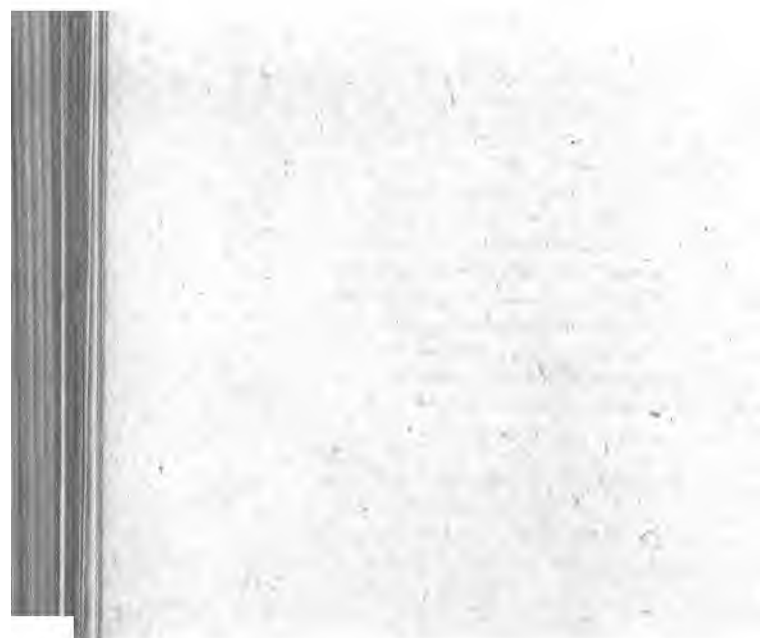
Treasurer McDowell receives a Cane	188
Thanks to	222
Sister Eva S. McDowell, elected.....	139
Installed	219
Treasurer's Report	48, 51
Salary.....	138
of State Granges.....	283-239
Trimble, Worthy Secretary, Report of.....	51-52
Re elected	139
Post Office address of.....	2
Receipts of Office.....	52
Salary of.....	138
Scriptures read by.....	107
Presents a Cane.....	188
Twenty-sixth Session, Expenses of.....	49
275 Candidates receive the Degree of Ceres.....	76
Twing, Sister, offered resolution on Stock Gambling....	91

Union of Orders discussed.....	15
Texas State Alliance with the Grange.....	16
Agreement with.....	17
Agricultural Organizations	87
Unwritten Work Exemplified.....	92

Vermont, Report of State Master.....	103
Venerable Founders, Pictures of.....	148
Vernon, Leroy M., Letter from.....	167
Virginia, Report of Acting State Master..	104
Visit to Lakeside Stock Farm.....	70
Votes by Ayes and Nays.....	89, 152
Vote of Sister Belcher recorded.....	123
Voting Member's Mileage and Per Diem.....	149
Voting Privileges to Women.....	89
Members, Ruling on.....	91

Walton, Bro. B. F., to visit Bro and Sister Roache.....	151
Washington, Report of State Master.....	185
Weather Bureau in Rural Districts.....	167
Welcomes and Responses.....	63
West Virginia, Report of State Master.....	104
Whereases.....	202
Whitehead, Worthy Lecturer, Report of.....	29-43
500 to be printed...	69
Appreciation of.....	203
Account of.....	34
Wide Awake vs. Green Mountain Grange.....	189
Williams, W. R., of N. C., Letter from.....	217
Wilson, Oliver, of Ills., Thanks to.....	222
Sister E. P., Report of, as Flora.....	81
S. L., elected Steward.....	139
of Mississippi, Report of.....	127
Wisconsin, Report of State Master.....	105
Woman's Suffrage approved.....	89
Political Freedom.....	90
Work, Annual Report on.....	67-69
Committee on, to receive Mileage and	
Per Diem.....	149
Committee Reports on "Men's Work	
in the Grange".....	159
Woman's Work, National Com. on, not to be Continued	201
Woodman, Mrs. H. H., reads Report on Woman's Work	67-69
J. J., Account of.....	221-222
Re-elected a member of Ex. Com.....	139
Renders his expense account.....	189
Presides.....	188
Thanks to.....	198
Working Tools, etc., Chart of to be printed.....	137
D. W., of Colorado, Report of.....	55
Work of the year.....	10
Words of "Some Sweet Day".....	132
World's Fair Headquarters.....	68, 83
Expenses of.....	84
Secretary at.....	83

Worthy Master's Annual Address	8-20
Reference to Secretary of Agriculture..	11
Salary.....	188
Worthy Master Promulgates Rulings	91 202
Chairman of Com. on Southern States..	204
Chairman of Com. on Legislation.....	220
Re-elected	139
Imparted Annual Word.....	223
Sends telegram to family of Ex Secre-	
tary Rusk.....	156
Exemplified the Unwritten Work.....	92
Grange Temple matter referred to.....	220
Worthy Treasurer Installed	219
Worthy Overseer's Report	27-29
Flora's Report.....	81
Lecturer's Report.....	29-43
Worthy Steward's Report.....	43-46
Assistant Steward's Report.....	46
Chaplain's Report.....	46-48
Treasurer's Report.....	48-51
Secretary's Report.....	51-52
Assistant Steward's Report.....	53
Pomona's Report.....	64-66
<hr/>	
X. X. Charters, Death of Announced	88
Committee on.....	80
Report of.....	107
Memorial Services.....	107-116
Page.....	225
<hr/>	
Yeas and Nays	89, 152



THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

DATE DUE



JUL 27 2000



